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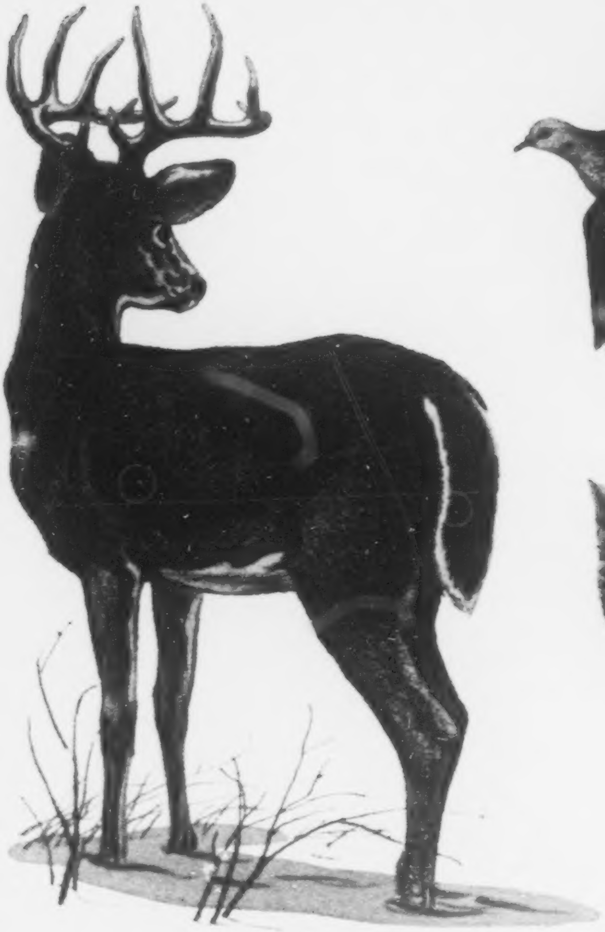
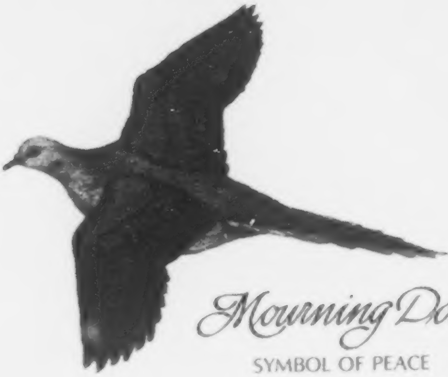


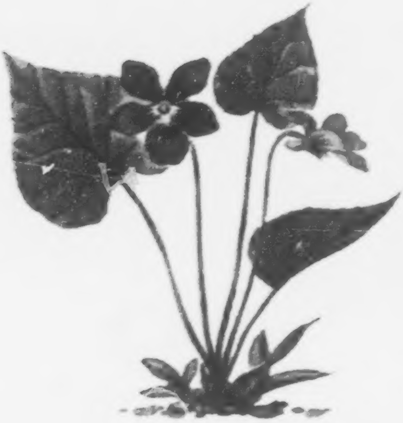
White-tailed Deer

STATE WILDLIFE ANIMAL



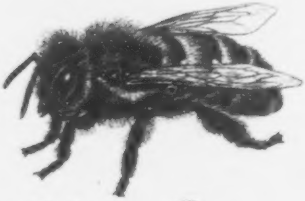
Mourning Dove

SYMBOL OF PEACE



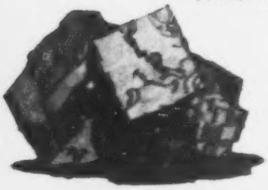
Wood Violet

STATE FLOWER



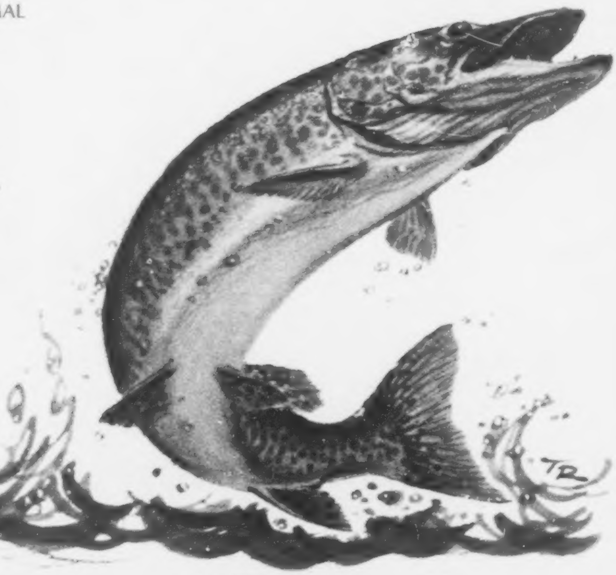
Honey Bee

STATE INSECT



Galena

STATE MINERAL



Muskellunge

STATE FISH

The State of Wisconsin

1981~1982

Blue Book

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STATE CAPITOL
MADISON, 53702

LEE SHERMAN DREYFUS

Telephone Number
(608) 266-1212

June, 1981

It is important that the people indicate to their elected officials what they want g[illegible] to do for them and what they do not want government to do. In this context, publicat[illegible] *Wisconsin Blue Book* play a useful role. The Blue Book is designed specifically to h[illegible] understand their state government — how it is organized and what it does, and [illegible] accomplishing. Elected officials need to hear from well-informed citizens if t[illegible] the mandate of those citizens. The voice of the people must be heard above th[illegible] A good grasp of the operations of state government will assist citizens in sorting [illegible]rities and communicating valuable advice to their representatives.

More than at any time in a generation, the people of Wisconsin must decide wha[illegible] want their governments — local, state and federal — to do for them. A sharp reces[illegible] has hit this state with particular severity, and inflation has continued to twist the economy out of its normal patterns. After the depression of the 1930s and the years of World War II, government at all levels grew expansively. Now, however, we face worsening economic conditions, mainly caused by excessive government spending itself.

When people are not working and businesses are not earning a profit, tax revenues fall. The people have demanded that their elected representatives cut back government spending to accommodate both decreased tax revenues and the increased desire of the people for less government intervention in their lives.

We must encourage jobs and a healthy economy to preserve those services. The new triad for economic health is good transportation, adequate energy and a skilled work force. In producing a skilled work force, Wisconsin can proudly point to one of the finest vocational systems in the nation. And, Wisconsin's vocational, technical and adult educational system is the subject of the feature article in this edition of the Blue Book. The focus of the article is how the system developed in this state and the contribution it makes in providing a skilled work force for our economy.

A skilled work force, as a part of a productive economy — producing jobs and a growing tax base — will allow our state government to provide, within our current tax structure, the high level of services expected by the people of Wisconsin.

Sincerely,

Lee Sherman Dreyfus

Lee Sherman Dreyfus
GOVERNOR

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The State of Wisconsin
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU
STATE CAPITOL
MADISON, WIS. 53702

DR. H. RUPERT THEOBALD
CHIEF

TELEPHONE AREA 608
BILL DRAFTING 266-3561
REFERENCE LIBRARY 266-0341

INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the *1981-1982 Wisconsin Blue Book!* If you are a repeat user of our book, you are familiar with the ways it can be most helpful to you. If you are opening a Wisconsin Blue Book for the first time, we hope you will find the information you seek. That is the sole purpose of our publication — to help you find information on the State of Wisconsin and its government.

Do you want to know the population of the state and its counties and municipalities as determined by the 1980 census? The figures can be located in one of the many tables in our Statistics Section, which also contains data on taxation, conservation, history and transportation, to cite just a few general categories.

Do you want to know more about the newly created Department of Development? The Index will lead you to a description of the functions, history and personnel (including some names and telephone number) of that department. Such information is provided for all the agencies of our state government.

Would you like to know more about the elections process in this state? Go to the description of the elections in Wisconsin, which is followed by many tables showing how the people of this state voted in recent elections.

Do you know how a bill becomes a law and who your representatives in the Wisconsin Legislature are? The Legislative Section will tell you and also summarize legislation enacted by the last session.

Is your knowledge of the political party system in the state rather hazy? The section on Political Parties not only explains it, but also lists party officers and includes state party platforms.

What has each agency of the state government accomplished this last biennium? The agencies point out their progress in the Accomplishments Section.

Wisconsin's court system was reorganized a few years ago. Have you updated your understanding of the different courts? You can in the Judiciary Section, as well as read about some of the significant cases recently decided by the State Supreme Court.

We especially want to call the attention of all readers, be they old friends or brand new readers, to our feature article. Every two years, when we publish another Blue Book, we try to include a feature article on some aspect of life in Wisconsin or some aspect of the state government in Wisconsin. Over the years these articles have been on such diverse topics as Wisconsin Indians, reapportionment, the Wisconsin environment, Wisconsin writers, and local government. This year our feature article is *Education for Work*, the history of vocational, technical and adult education in Wisconsin. It is about a function of government that encompasses both the state and local levels of government. We wish to thank Kathleen Paris of the Fox Valley Technical Institute for this very timely article on a topic of continuing interest.

We also wish to thank the 112th Public Affairs Detachment of the Wisconsin National Guard, to whom we are indebted for the aerial photographs of the State Capitol and the Governor's Mansion which grace the covers of the book. The pictures were taken from a helicopter.

We would like to direct a *special note* to school-age readers. The Blue Book is not only for the use of adults, but is very much for you also. In fact, it has always been a primary aim of Blue Book editors to make the Blue Book particularly useful to students in their classroom work.

Before you write to a state agency for information, we urge you to consult the Blue Book in your school library. If it does not provide the information you need, it will assist you in ascertaining to whom to direct your inquiry. For those of you nearing graduation, this edition's feature article may be of particular interest.

Although we prepare the Blue Book, the Legislative Reference Bureau does not sell it. Blue Books may be purchased for $2 a copy from Document Sales and Distribution, Department of Administration, 202 South Thornton Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53702. They can also be found in school and local libraries.

Finally, to every person who has occasion to consult the Blue Book, what would you like to find in it that it does not now contain? We welcome your suggestions.

H Rupert Theobald

Dr. H. Rupert Theobald, Chief

Patricia V. Robbins

Patricia V. Robbins, Deputy Chief

BLUE BOOK EDITORS

Biographies

Biographies and pictures: Wisconsin constitutional executive officers, Supreme Court justices, legislators, and members of the U.S. Congress from Wisconsin

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Vocational, Technical and Adult Education Education in Wisconsin

Career Information — Careermobile

CAREERMOBILE

Western Wisconsin Technical Institute's "Careermobile" is the first mobile career information unit of its type in the state. The unit travels to high schools, fairs and other events providing information on occupational fields and career education programs at state vocational-technical schools.

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CONSTITUTIONAL EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

GOVERNOR

Lee Sherman Dreyfus (Rep.): Born Milwaukee, June 20, 1926; married; 2 children. Grad. Washington H.S., Milwaukee; B.A. UW-Madison 1949, M.A. 1952; Ph.D. 1957 (plus honorary degrees). Former instructor UW-Madison 1949-52; gen. mgr., radio station WDET, Wayne State Univ. 1952-56; instructor, asst. prof., assoc. prof. and assoc. dir. of mass communications, Wayne State 1952-62; gen. mgr. WHA-TV, UW-Madison 1962-65; chm. State ETV Com. 1962-65; prof. of speech and radio-TV education and film, UW-Madison 1962-67; chm. Div. of Radio-TV-Film, UW-Madison 1965-67; president Wis. State Univ.-Stevens Point 1967-72; and chancellor UW-Stevens Point 1972-79. WW II veteran; served in Navy 1944-46. Member Amer. Legion; Portage Co. Rep. Party; Phi Beta Kappa; Phi Eta Sigma; Phi Kappa Phi; Phi Tau Phi (honor soc. of Rep. of China); Amer. Assn. of State Coll. and Univ. (bd. of dir. and mbr. exchange mission to Poland and the People's Rep. of China); Army Command Sergeants Major Academy (bd. of advisors); Mason; Assn. of the U.S. Army (adv. bd. of dir.); Natl. Adv. Panel of Army ROTC Affairs (chm.); Natl. Amer. Energy Week 1981 (co-chm.); Natl. Governors' Assoc. (exec. com.). Former member Natl. Assn. of Educational Broadcasters (bd. of dir.); Speech Assn. of Amer.'s Radio/TV/Film Div. (chm. 1964-65); Council of Chancellors, UW System (chm. 1976); Council of Presidents of Wis. State Univ. (past pres.); Gov.'s Blue Ribbon Comn. on Cable Communication; former bd. mbr.: Winnebago Children's Home, Stevens Point YMCA, Stevens Point St. Michael's Hospital, Natl. Assn. of Educ'l Broadcasters, Wis. Health Care Review Bd.; former chief of mission under Vietnam Contract for Higher Education — Wis. State Univ.-Stevens Point Fdn., Inc.; educ'l advisor to Sec. of the Army (1970-73). Recipient of: President's Medallion Assn. of the U.S. Army, the Cross of St. Luke for "outstanding contributions to Christian education", Intl. Supreme Council of DeMolay's *Legion of Honor*. Author of "Education of Eagles and Dragons — Education in the People's Republic of China", Milwaukee Journal 1975; "The Ruropolitan Network", a chapter in *It's A Big Responsibility* by Ryerson; "The Development and Promise of Technology in Education", *Journal of Animal Science* (spring, 1968); "The University Station", a chapter in *The Farther Vision: Educational Television Today*, Univ. of Wis. Press (spring, 1967); and *Televised Instruction*, by Dreyfus and Bradley, published by RCA and WSU Press (1962).

Elected governor 1978.

Mailing address: Room 115 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Russell A. Olson (Rep.): Born Chicago, Feb. 19, 1924; married; 4 children. Educated Chicago public school; attended Univ. of Illinois 2 years. Farmer (beef). Veteran of World War II; served in Marine Corps 1942-46. Treasurer Kenosha County Fair Assn.; member Farm Bureau, American Legion, V.F.W., Wis. Cattlemen's Assn., Twin Lakes Businessmen's Assn., Eagles.

Elected to Assembly 1960, 1962, 1966, 1968, 1972, 1974 and 1976. Biennial committee assignments: **1977** — Agriculture; Insurance and Banking (also 1975, 1973 and 1961); Small Business. **1975** — Labor (also 1973, 1961); Transportation (also 1973); Board on Government Operations (also 1969, 1967). **1969** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1967); Legislative Programs Study Com. (chp. 1967). **1963** — Commerce and Manufactures; State Affairs; Legislative Council's UW Medical Center Com. (secy.). **1961** — Building Commmission.

Elected lieutenant governor 1978.

Mailing address (office): Room 22 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

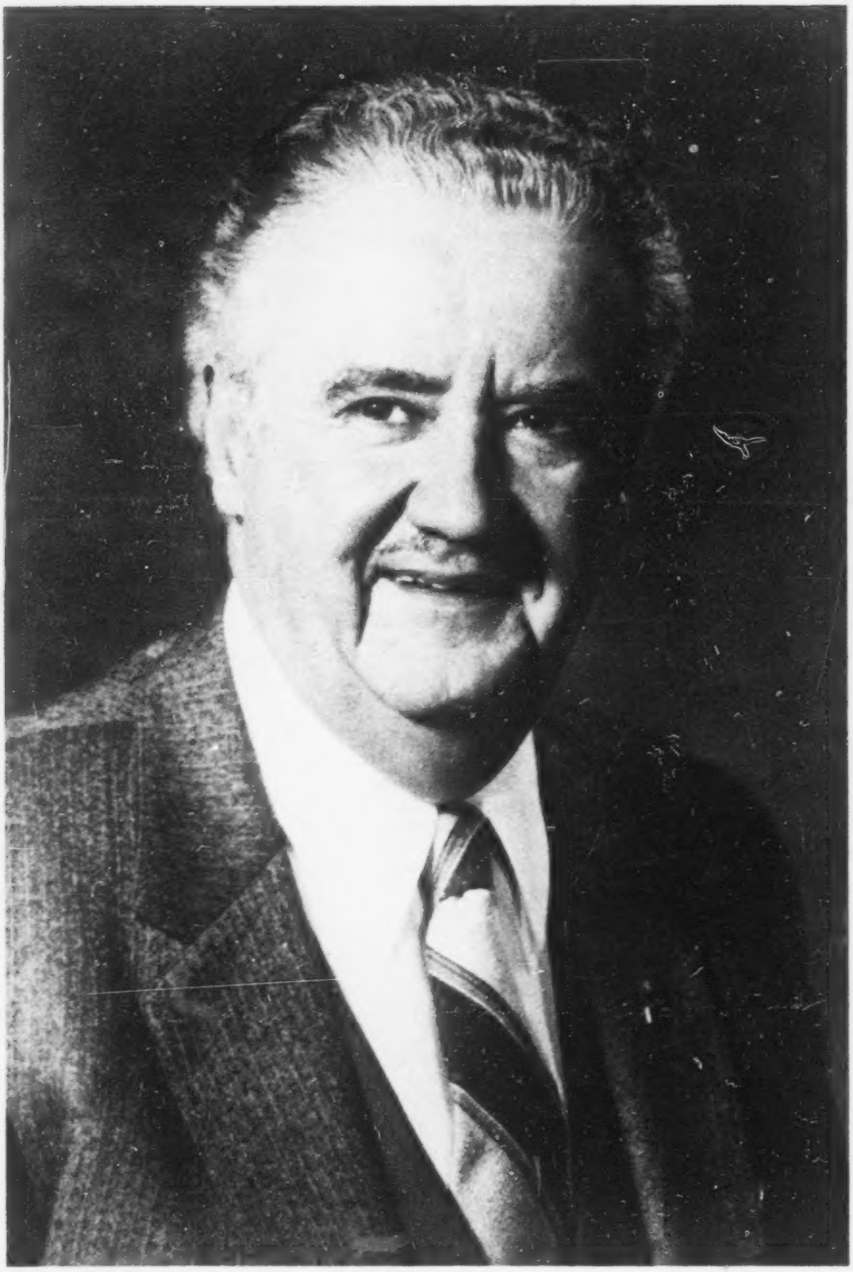
SECRETARY OF STATE

Vel Phillips (Dem.): Born Milwaukee, February 18, 1924; married; 2 children. Grad. North Division High School, Milwaukee; B.S. Howard University 1946; LL.B. UW-Madison 1951. Attorney. Former lecturer U.W.-Milwaukee, and visiting professor Carroll College and UW Law School. Member Amer. Assn. of Univ. Women; League of Women Voters; Lawyers Assn. of Women; Wis. Women's Political Caucus; Wis. State Bar and Milwaukee Bar Assn.; People's Theatre; Natl. Council of Juvenile Court Judges; Milwaukee County Crime Comn.; WUWM Adv. Com. (pres.); Wis. Women's Network (founding mother); Wis. Women for Soviet Jewry; Milwaukee Council on Alcoholism; Milwaukee Community Pride Expo (adv. bd.); Wis. Epilepsy Assn.; Milwaukee YWCA (Bd. of Trustees); UW Law School Alumni Assn. (Bd. of Trustees); International Women's Year Continuing Com. (chp., Wis delegation); Milwaukee LINKS, Inc. (charter mbr.); Delta Sigma Theta Sorority; U.S. delegate U.N. Mid-Decade World Conference for Women.

Milwaukee alderwoman, 1956-71; appointed and served as county court judge (juvenile court), Branch 13, 1971-73.

Elected secretary of state 1978. Member Commissioners of Public Lands.

Mailing address (office): P.O. Box 7848, Madison 53707.



Governor
LEE SHERMAN DREYFUS

STATE TREASURER

Charles P. Smith (Dem.): Born Chicago; married; 4 children. Graduated West High School, Madison; B.S. Milton College 1950. Former corporation production supervisor and insurance field representative. Veteran of World War II; served in Marine Corps 1944-45. Member National Assn. of State Treasurers (secretary-treasurer); National Assn. of Unclaimed Property Administrators; Western States Land Commissioners Assn.; board of trustees of Milton College; Madison Opportunity Center (Board of Directors' treasurer); Wis. Special Olympics (Board of Directors' secretary); Big Brothers of Dane County (Board of Directors' president). Madison Rivers and Lakes Commission 1965-71 (past president); McGovern delegate to 1972 Democratic National Convention, Miami; Kennedy delegate to 1980 Democratic National Convention, New York. Served on Dane County Board of Supervisors 1952-53.

Elected state treasurer 1970; reelected 1974 and 1978. Member State Board of Commissioners of Public Lands, State Board of Canvassers, State Financial Advisory Board, State Depository Selection Board; Citizens Advisory Committee to the Public Intervenor; treasurer for State Investment Board and Wisconsin Retirement Fund.

Mailing address (office): Room 134, 125 S. Webster Street Madison 53707.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Bronson C. La Follette (Dem.): Born Washington, D.C., February 2, 1936; married; 2 children. Educated Landon School, Bethesda, Md.; B.A. in political science UW-Madison 1958, J.D. 1960. Attorney. Chairman of President's Consumer Advisory Council 1966-69; elected to board of directors of Consumers Union 1968, reelected 1974; president of Wisconsin Consumers's League 1969; cochairman U.S. Savings Bond Drive for State Employees 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978; honorary chairman 1976 Wis. Assn. for Mental Health Fund Drive; chairman 1978 Dane County State Employes Combined Campaign. Assistant U.S. attorney, Western District of Wisconsin, 1962-64.

Elected attorney general 1964, reelected 1966, 1974 and 1978. Grantee, 1965, American Specialists Abroad Program, lecturing in India and Ceylon on *The Administration of Justice in the U.S.* Member of Board of Commissioners of Public Lands, Board of State Canvassers, Judicial Council, State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, Controlled Substances Board, Group Insurance Board, Council on Criminal Justice.

Mailing address (office): Room 114 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Barbara Thompson (nonpartisan office): Born McFarland, Oct. 15, 1924; married. Educated McFarland and Madison schools; attended UW-Madison; Edgewood Coll.; B.S. UW-Platteville 1956; Mount Mary Coll. 1959; Univ. of Iowa 1960; M.S. UW-Madison 1959, Ph.D. 1969; honorary Doctor of Humane Letters, Carroll Coll. 1974.

Formerly educ. consultant, DPI; teacher; reading specialist; school psychometrist; school administrator. Mbr. Natl. Council of State Consultants in Elem. Educ. (pres.); Amer. Assn. for Supervision/Curriculum Devel.; Natl. Panel on Score Decline-SAT; U.S. Dept. of Educ. Adv. Comn. on Educ. Statistics; Amer. Assn. of School Admin. Resolutions Com. (chp.); Agency for Instructional Television (bd. of dir.); Council of Chief State School Officers; Coordination of Education Information Systems; Corp. for Public Broadcasting (adv.); Natl. Center for Research in Vocational Educ. Ohio State Univ. (faculty adv,); Natl. Adv. Com. on Child Abuse and Neglect; NCATE Council; NEA; Assn. Childhood Education Internatl.; Wis. Assn. School District Admin; Wis. Research in Educ. Assn.; PTA; WEA; Pi Lambda Theta, (natl. and state); Lioness Club. Recipient *Distinguished Alumnus Award*, UW-Platteville, 1974; *Honorary State Farmer Award* 1975; *Woman of the Year*, Natl.. Council of Admin. Women in Educ., 1974; 4-H Natl. Alumni, 1974; Natl. FFA *Honorary Farmer Award*, 1978; *Concerned Educator for Arts 1978*; Honorary mbr. Distributive Educ. Clubs of America 1978; recognized in *Who's Who in America*; and *Who's Who of American Women*.

Elected state superintendent April 1973, 1977. Mbr. of Bd. of Regents of UW System; Bd. of Voc., Tech. and Adult Educ.; Educ. Communications Bd.; Higher Educ. Aids Bd.; Manpower Council; Education Comn. of the States (Nominating Com. chp.); Governor's Comn. on Traffic and Highway Safety; Wis. Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse.

Mailing address: 125 S. Webster Street, Madison 53702.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Herbert J. Grover (nonpartisan office): Born Fond du Lac, Feb. 5, 1937; married; 8 children. Grad. Shawano H.S.; B.S. St. Norbert Coll. 1959; M.A. American Univ. (Wash., D.C.) 1963; Ph.D. U.W.-Madison 1975; post-doctorate work completed May 1976. School superintendent-Monona Grove Public Schools 1978-81, Niagara Public Schools 1974-78; special assistant to State Supt. June-Sept. 1974; management analyst with state 1964; mbr. Sen. Wm. Proxmire's staff 1960-63. Mbr. U.W. Bd. of Regents (pres. 1979-80); Higher Educ. Aids Bd.; Wis. Assn. of Sch. District Administrators (vice-chp. Legis. Com, chp., annual pol. seminar 1978); Phi Delta Kappa; U.W.-Stevens Point Fdn. Former mbr. U.W.-Green Bay Higher Educ. Programs Need Com.; Northeastern Wis. Health Planning Coun.; Gov.'s Comn. on State-Local Relations; Gov.'s Task Force on Educ. Finance; Gov.'s Judicial Appoint. Adv. Comn.; State Supt.'s Task Force on Freedom for Individual Development and Task Force on Sex Role Stereotyping; Dept. of Public Instr. Project "Statewide Educ. for Young Handicapped Children". Recipient Eagle Scout Award; Wis. Assn. for Retarded Children's "Distinguished Service Award"; Wis. Elem. Principals' Assn. Honorary Life Membership. Selected as one of 100 of North America's Top Sch. Exec. by *Executive Educator Magazine* 1980 and one of 75 outstanding young educators in the U.S. and Canada by *Phi Delta Kappan* 1981.

Member of the Wisconsin Assembly 1965-1974. Assistant Majority Floor Leader 1971.

Elected state superintendent April 1981.

Mailing address (office): 125 S. Webster Street, Madison 53702.

Lieutenant Governor
OLSON

Secretary of State
PHILLIPS

State Treasurer
SMITH

Attorney General
LA FOLLETTE

State Superintendent
of Public Instruction
THOMPSON
(1973-1981)

State Superintendent
of Public Instruction
GROVER
(1981-)

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

Mailing address:
Supreme Court, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

CHIEF JUSTICE

Bruce F. Beilfuss: Born Withee, January 8, 1915; married; 1 child. Graduated Neillsville High School; B.A. UW-Madison 1936; LL.D. 1938. Veteran of World War II; served in Navy 1943-1946. Mbr. Amer., Wis. and Dane Co. Bar Assns.; Amer. Judicature Society; Amer. Law Institute; Institute of Judicial Administration; Natl. Assn. of Appellate Judges; Amer. Legion; V.F.W. (past commander). Former member Big Brothers of Dane Co. (past pres.), Kiwanis (past pres.), Lions, Rotary. Served on Clark County Board 1940-41; district attorney 1941-48; appointed circuit judge of 17th Judicial Circuit April 15, 1948; elected 1951 and 1957. Served as chairman of the Governor's Commission on Law and Crime (now Council on Criminal Justice).

Elected to Supreme Court April 1963; reelected April 1973. Became chief justice May 24, 1976, upon the death of Chief Justice Wilkie.

JUSTICES

Nathan S. Heffernan: Born Frederic, August 6, 1920; married; 3 children. Educated Sheboygan public schools; B.A. UW-Madison 1942; LL.B. 1948; attended Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration 1943-44. Lecturer UW Law School 1961-64 and since 1971; faculty, N.Y.U. Appellate Judges Seminar since 1972. Formerly in private law practice 1948-59; counsel, League of Wis. Municipalities; research assistant to Gov. Rennebohm. Veteran of World War II; served in Navy 1942-46. Member Phi Kappa Phi; Order of Coif; Amer., Wis., Sheboygan and Dane Co. Bar Assns; UW Law School Bd. of Visitors (chm. 1973 to 1976); Amer. Law Institute; Institute of Judicial Admin.; Amer. Judicature Soc. (dir.) and chm. of its Program Com.; Amer. Legion; V.F.W.; Iron Cross; State Historical Society Bd. of Curators; UW-Madison Memorial Union trustee; National Conference of Christians and Jews (past Wis. chm.), received its *Distinguished Service Award* 1968; Madison Literary Club (pres. 1979-80); ABA Com. on Federal-State Delineation of Jurisdiction; Natl. Center for State Courts' Coun. of State Court Representatives (chm. 1977-78, *ex officio* dir.), Adv. Bd. of Appellate Justice Improvement Project, and Appellate Procedures and Practices Study Com. (chm.). Former mbr. ABA Com. for Administration of Criminal Justice. Asst. district attorney Sheboygan Co. 1951-53; Sheboygan City Attorney 1953-59; deputy attorney general 1959-62; U.S. Attorney, Western District of Wis. 1962-64.

Appointed to Supreme Court August 1964 to succeed the late Justice Dieterich; elected to full term April 1965; reelected April 1975.

Roland B. Day: Born Oshkosh, June 11, 1919; married; 1 daughter. Graduated Eau Claire Senior High School; B.A. UW-Madison 1942; J.D. 1947. Former practicing attorney. Veteran of World War II; served in Army 1942-46. Member American, Wis. and Dane County Bar Associations; American Judicature Society; American Trial Lawyers Association; Ygdrasil Literary Society (past pres.); Madison Literary Club; Madison Club. Former member Madison Housing Authority 1960-64; first assistant Dane Co. district attorney 1949-52; special counsel to Governor in 1963 Supreme Court reapportionment case; UW System Board of Regents 1972-74.

Appointed to Supreme Court August 1974 to fill vacancy created by retirement of Chief Justice Hallows; elected to full term April 1976.

Shirley S. Abrahamson: Born New York City, Dec. 17, 1933; married; 1 child. Grad. Hunter College H.S. 1950; B.A. New York Univ. 1953; J.D. Indiana Univ. Law School 1956; S.J.D. Univ. of Wisconsin Law School 1962; D.L. (honor) Willamette University 1978. Professor of law UW Law School; lecturer Marquette University Law School. Former practicing attorney in Madison. Member Amer. Law Institute; Indiana Univ. School of Law Board of Visitors; Phi Beta Kappa; Order of the Coif; Amer., Wis., Dane Co., and Seventh Circuit Bar Assns.; ABA Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar; ABA Comn. on Undergraduate Education in Law and Humanities; Adv. Com., Civil Litigation Research Project Disputes Processing Research Program (UW and So. Calif.); Dane County League of Women Voters (past dir.); Wis. Civil Liberties Union (past dir.); State Board of Bar Commrs. (past vice-pres.); Tax Analysts & Advocates (past mbr. of Policy Board); Madison Trust for Historic Preservation (dir. 1976); Center for Public Representation, Inc. (staff atty. 1974-75); YMCA (dir. 1975-76); Wis. Judicial Council; Adv. Board of the Natl. Institute of Justice, U.S. Dept. of Justice, 1980 (Presidential appointment). Served on Mayor's Citizen Adv. Board (Madison); Gov.'s Citizens Study Com. on Judicial Organization (1971-72); Chancellor's Com. on Status of Women (1971-73); Com. on Legal Educational Opportunities for Minority People (1971-76); Consumer Adv. Council of the Wis. Comr. of Insurance (1976).

Appointed to Supreme Court August 1976 to succeed the late Chief Justice Horace W. Wilkie, elected April 1979.

Justice
HEFFERNAN

Justice
DAY

Justice
ABRAHAMSON

Chief Justice
BEILFUSS

Justice
CALLOW

Justice
COFFEY

Justice
STEINMETZ

William G. Callow: Born Waukesha, April 9, 1921; married; 3 children. Grad. Waukesha H.S. 1939; Ph.B. in econ. UW-Madison 1943, J.D. 1948; Air Force U., Montgomery, Ala. 1951; Natl. Coll. of the State Judiciary, Reno, 1972. WW II vet.; served in Marine Corps. 1943-45; Air Force 1951-52. Member Natl. Conf. of Comrs. on Uniform State Laws (since 1967, chm. Wis. Comn.); Amer. Bar Foundation (fellow); Natl. Conf. of Christians and Jews (state chm., 1980-81). Received *Recognition Award* from Wis. Jr. Achievement; Jr. Chamber of Comm. *Distinguished Service Award*; Dale Carnegie *Good Human Relations Award*; Lawyers Wives of Wis. Assn. *Distinguished Service Award*; U.W. *Outstanding Alumnus Award* 1973; Wis. Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs Assn. *Certificate of Appreciation*; Waukesha Co. Humane Society *Distinguished Service Award*; city of Waukesha *Outstanding Community Service Recognition;* Wis. Fed. of Women's Clubs' *Certificate of Appreciation for Invaluable Services*; Amer. Judges Assn. *Distinguished Service Award*; V.F.W. *Award Citation;* Natl. Lawyers Wives' *Certificate of Merit*. In conjunction with AAA, Wis. Div. of Motor Vehicles , and Wis. Group Dynamics, initiated an education and rehabilitation program for drunk drivers. Also initiated "Volunteers in Probation" and "Victim-Offender Confrontation Program" for Waukesha Co., and a TV series on "Responsibliities under the Law". Former asst. Waukesha city attorney 1948-52. Elected Waukesha City Attorney 1952-60; Waukesha Co. judge 1961-77.

Elected to Supreme Court April 1977.

John L. Coffey: Born Milwaukee, April 15, 1922; married; 2 children. Grad. Marquette Univ. H.S. 1939; B.A. Marquette Univ. 1943; J.D. 1948; Doctor of Business (honorary), Spencerian Business Coll. 1964. Veteran of World War II; served in Navy 1943-46. Named *Outstanding Young Man of the Year* by Milwaukee Jaycees 1951; *One of the Outstanding Young Men* by Wis. Jaycees 1957; received Amer. Legion *Distinguished Service Award* 1973. Member Amer., Wis., Milwaukee Bar Assns.; Amer. Judicature Society; Amer. Legion; Marquette Univ. Law Alumni; and named *1980 Alumnus of the Year;* Boy Scouts of Amer. (mbr. Milwaukee Co. Council). Amer. Bar Foundation (fellow); Woolsack Society (bd. of dir.), Marquette Univ.; Alpha Sigma Nu (national honor fraternity). Former member "M" Club (bd. of directors); Advisory Bd. of St. Joseph's Home for Children (chp. 1958-65); Amer. Red Cross (bd. of directors and executive bd. of the Milwaukee-Waukesha Chapter); St. Eugene's School Bd. (chp. 1967-70); Volunteer Services Advisory Committee of the Milwaukee Co. Department of Public Welfare.

Former Milwaukee assistant city attorney 1948-54. Elected Milwaukee Co. civil court judge 1954-60; municipal court judge 1960-62; Milwaukee Co. circuit judge 1962-78. Former member Wis. Bd. of Criminal Court Judges and Wis. Bd. of Circuit Court Judges.

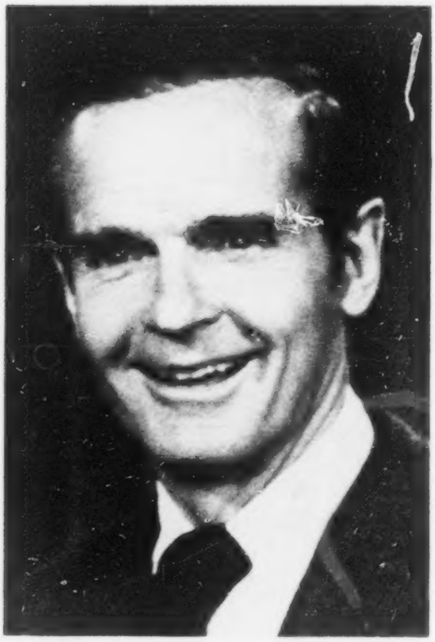
Elected to Supreme Court April 1978. Nominated to U.S. 7th Circuit Court of Appeals June 1981.

Donald W. Steinmetz: Born Milwaukee, Sept. 19, 1924; married; 5 children. B.A. UW-Madison 1949; J.D. 1951; Natl. Coll. of State Judiciary 1966. Former practicing attorney, claims adjuster and examiner 1951-58; teacher, Wis. Judicial Coll. 1974-78. World War II veteran; served in Air Force 1943-45. Member State Bar; Milw. Bar Assn.; Amer. Judicature Society; Centurions of St. Joseph's Hosp.; Amer. Legion. Served on Wis. Council on Criminal Justice and State Court Reporters Compensation and Qualifications Com. 1979; State Admin. Com. on Courts 1976-79; Chief Judge Study Com. 1974-75; Judicial Election and Selection Com. 1967-68; Com. to Recommend Rules on Use of Sound Camera Equipment in the Courtroom 1969-70; Judicial Code Ethics Com. 1973-74; State Judicial Planning Com. 1977; Career Criminal Com. (chp. 1977); Criminal Jury Instructions Com.; Voluntary Assn. of Trial Judges (exec. bd. 1979-80); Bd. of Milw. County Judges, Civil Division (chp. 1969); Court Admin. Com. 1968; Milw. Bd. of Judges (secy., exec. bd. 1967-70); Wis. Bd. of County Judges (secy., vice-chp., chp. 1978); St. Bd. of Criminal Court Judges (program chp., secy., treas. 1977-78); Deputy Presiding Judge, Milw. County 1977-78. Author of "Disparity in Sentencing" in *Trial Judges' Journal*, January 1968; *Judges Bench Book-Paternity*. Milwaukee County Court judge 1966-78, Circuit Court judge 1978-80, special assistant Wis. attorney general 1965, first assistant Milw. County district attorney 1960-65, assistant Milw. city attorney 1958-60.

Elected to Supreme Court April 1980.

WISCONSIN MEMBERS
OF THE
97TH CONGRESS (1981-82)

MEMBERS OF THE U.S. SENATE



U.S. Senator
PROXMIRE

William Proxmire (Dem.).

Born Lake Forest, Ill.; married. B.A. Yale University 1938; M.B.A. Harvard University 1940; M.P.A. 1948. Former newspaperman and part-owner of printing business. Veteran of World War II; served in Army 1941-46. Member of Wisconsin Assembly 1951-52.

Elected to U.S. Senate in special August 1957 election; reelected since 1958. Committee assignments: 97th Congress — Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs (chairman 96th Congress); Appropriations (also 96th Congress); Joint Economic Committee.

Washington office: (202) 224-5653; district offices: (414) 272-0388; (608) 264-5338.

Voting address: 118 Bradford Lane, Madison 53714.

Mailing address: 5241 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510.

U.S. Senator
KASTEN

Robert W. Kasten, Jr. (Rep.).

Born Milwaukee, June 19, 1942; single. B.A. in English Univ. of Arizona 1964; M.B.A. in finance Columbia Univ. Graduate School of Business 1966. Former vice president of real estate investment firm, and vice president and director of shoe manufacturing firm. U.S. Air Force; Air National Guard. Member of Wisconsin Society to Prevent Blindness (director); Milwaukee Coalition for Clean Water (past regional director); Mequon-Thiensville Jaycees (past director); and St. Luke's Hospital Association. Named *Jaycee of the Year* 1972; *Conservation Legislator of the Year* by National and Wisconsin Wildlife Federations 1973. Recipient of National Taxpayers Union *1976 Fiscal Integrity Award* and National Federation of Independent Business 1976 *Guardian of Small Business Award*.

Elected to Wis. Senate 1972. Biennial committee assignments: **1973** — Jt. Com. on Finance; Jt. Com. on Tax Exemptions (chm.)

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives 1974; reelected 1976. Elected to U.S. Senate 1980. Committee assignments: **97th Congress** — Appropriations; Budget; Commerce, Science and Transportation; and Veterans Affairs.

Washington office: (202) 224-5323; state offices: (414) 784-5315 (Brookfield); (608) 264-5366 (Madison).

Voting address: 2017 N. Terrace Avenue, Milwaukee 53202.

Mailing address (office): 328 Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510.

U.S. Representative
ASPIN

U.S. Representative
KASTENMEIER

MEMBERS OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Les Aspin (Dem.), 1st Congressional District.

Born Milwaukee, July 21, 1938. Educated Shorewood High School; B.A. Yale University 1960; M.A. Oxford University 1962; Ph.D. Massachusetts Institute of Technology 1965. Economist and professor of economics. Served in Army 1966-68. Member American Legion, Wisconsin Phi Beta Kappa.

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives since 1970. Committee assignments: **97th Congress** – Armed Services (also 96th, 95th, 94th and 93rd Congresses); Budget.

Washington office: (202) 225-3031; district offices: (414) 632-4446 (Racine); (608) 752-9074 (Janesville).

Voting address: East Troy 53120.

Mailing address (office): 442 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

1st Congressional District: Green (part), Jefferson (part), Kenosha, Racine, Rock and Walworth Counties.

Robert W. Kastenmeier (Dem.), 2nd Congressional District.

Born Beaver Dam, January 24, 1924; married. Educated Beaver Dam High School; attended UW-Madison 1941-43, 1948-52, LL.B. 1952. Practicing attorney 1952-58, branch office director in Phillipines for U.S. War Department Claims Service 1946-48. World War II veteran; served in Army 1943-46. Served as justice of the peace 1955-58.

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives since 1958. Committee assignments: **97th Congress** — Interior and Insular Affairs (also 96th, 95th Congresses); Judiciary (also 96th, 95th Congresses and chairman its Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties and the Administration of Justice).

Washington office: (202) 225-2906; district office: (608) 252-5206.

Voting address: 745 Pony Lane, Sun Prairie 53590.

Mailing address (office): 2232 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

2nd Congressional District: Columbia, Dane, Dodge (part), Fond du Lac (part), Green (part), Iowa, Lafayette and Sauk Counties.

U.S. Representative
GUNDERSON

U.S. Representative
ZABLOCKI

Steven Gunderson (Rep.), 3rd Congressional District.

Born Eau Claire, May 10, 1951; single. Graduate Whitehall Memorial High School; B.A. in political science UW-Madison 1973, Brown School of Broadcasting 1974. Former state legislator. Member Lions club, Wisconsin State Society (Washington, D.C.).

Elected to Wisconsin Assembly 1974, 1976 and 1978. **Biennial committee assignments: 1979** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Health and Social Services (also 1977, 1975 and its Subcoms. on Medical Assistance and Welfare Reform); Council on Child Labor (also 1977). **1977** — State Affairs; Legislative Council's Spec. Com. on Strengthening the Family. **1975** — Taxation.

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives 1980. Committee assignments: **97th Congress** — Agriculture.

Washington office: (202) 225-5506; district office: (800) 472-6612 (Black River Falls).

Voting address: Route 2, Osseo 54758.

Mailing address (office): 416 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

3rd Congressional District: Barron, Buffalo, Crawford, Dunn, Eau Claire, Grant, Jackson, La Crosse, Monroe (part), Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Richland, St. Croix, Trempealeau and Vernon Counties.

Clement J. Zablocki (Dem.), 4th Congressional District.

Born Milwaukee, Nov. 18, 1912; widower; 2 children. Ph.B. Marquette Univ. 1936; grad. work in educ.; honorary dr. degrees Marquette Univ. 1966, Alverno Coll. 1969, Sogang Univ., Seoul, Korea 1974, Alliance Coll., Penn. 1975, Jagiellonian Univ., Cracow, Poland 1975, Univ. of Notre Dame 1979. Former teacher, church organist, choir dir. Air Force Reserves 1956-65. Mbr. Wis. St. Com. for Millennium of Poland's Christianity (gen. chm.); Marquette Univ. ***Alumnus of the Year 1979***; AMVETS' *Silver Helmet Award* 1965; Georgetown University's Center for Strategic Studies (Adv. Bd.); Japan-United States Friendship Com.; Milw. Soc., PNA; Polish Amer. Fed.; Polish Assn. of Amer.; Polish Roman Catholic Union; honorary mbr. Alpha Sigma Nu, Amer. Legion; delegate to 1960, 1964, 1968 Dem. Natl. Convs. Elected to State Senate 1942; reelected 1946.

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives since 1948. **Committee assignments: 97th Congress** — Foreign Affairs (chm., also 96th and 95th Cong., mbr. since 81st Cong.); Select Com. on Intelligence (also 96th and 95th Cong.). **93rd Congress** — delegate to 14th General Assembly of the UN; Cong'l Advisor, U.S. Delegation to 1973 Session of Com. on Disarmament; mbr. Com. on Org. of Govt. for Conduct of Foreign Policy.

Washington office: (202) 225-4572; district office: (414) 383-4000.

Voting address: 3245 West Drury Lane, Milwaukee 53215.

Mailing address (office): 2183 Rayburn House Office Building; Washington, D.C. 20515.

4th Congressional District: villages of Greendale, Hales Corners, West Milwaukee; cities of Cudahy, Franklin, Greenfield, Oak Creek, St. Francis, South Milwaukee, Wauwatosa, West Allis and that part of Milwaukee south of St. Paul Ave.

U.S. Representative
REUSS

U.S. Representative
PETRI

Henry S. Reuss (Dem.), 5th Congressional District.

Born Milwaukee, February 22, 1912; married. Educ. Milwaukee schools; B.A. Cornell Univ. 1933; LL.B. Harvard Univ. 1936. Former practicing attorney, college lecturer, magazine writer. Veteran of World War II; served in Army 1943-45. Author of *The Critical Decade; Revenue Sharing, Crutch or Catalyst; To Save Our Cities — What Needs to Be Done;* and *On the Trail of the Ice Age*. Milw. County asst. corp. counsel 1939-40; asst. general counsel OPA 1941-42; deputy general counsel Marshall Plan, Paris, France 1949; mbr. Milw. School Board 1953-54; special prosecutor Milw. County Grand Jury 1950; counsel to Wis. Secy. of State in 1953 Supreme Court reapportionment case.

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives since 1954. Committee assignments: **97th Congress** — Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs (ranking mbr., and chm. 96th, 95th and 94th Cong. and chm. its Subcom. on the City in 95th and 96th Cong.); Joint Economic Com. (chm.) and chm. its International Economic Subcom. **93rd Congress** — Joint Budget Com.; Government Operations.

Washington office: (202) 225-3571; district office: (414) 291-1331.

Voting address: 1301 North Astor, Milwaukee 53202.

Mailing address (office): 2413 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

5th Congressional District: that part of the city of Milwaukee between West Allis and Wauwatosa, the Wood Veterans Administration Center, and that part of the city of Milwaukee north of St. Paul Avenue.

Thomas E. Petri (Rep.), 6th Congressional District.

Born Marinette, May 28, 1940. Grad. Goodrich H.S.; B.A. Harvard College 1962; J.D. 1965. Attorney; former Peace Corps volunteer, White House aide. Member Fond du Lac County Bar Assn. (former treas.), Y.M.C.A. (former bd. mbr.), State Bar of Wis.. Former chp. Fond du Lac County Cancer Crusade.

Elected to Wisconsin Senate 1972 and 1976. Biennial committee assignments: **1979** — Human Services (also 1977); Jt. Com. on Audit; Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (also 1977). **1977** — Commerce; Governmental and Veterans Affairs (also 1973); Legis. Co. Spec. Com. on Solid Waste Mgt. (vice-chp., mbr. 1975). **1975** — Audit; Education; Council on Drug Abuse (also for 1971). **1973** — Industry, Labor, Taxation and Banking (vice-chp.); Urban Affairs; Legis. Co. Spec. Com. on Wis. Guaranteed Higher Education Plan; Education Comn. of the States; Council on Emergency Govt.

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives in April 3, 1979 special election and reelected 1980. Committee assignments: **97th Congress** — Education and Labor (also 96th Cong.); Select Committee on Aging.

Washington office: (202) 225-2476; district offices: (414) 922-1180 (Fond du Lac); (414) 231-6333 (Oshkosh); (414) 452-3313 (Sheboygan); (800) 242-4883 (toll-free).

Voting address: (Town of Empire) Rt. 3, Fond du Lac 54935.

Mailing address (office): 1024 Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

U.S. Representative
OBEY

U.S. Representative
ROTH

David R. Obey (Dem.), 7th Congressional District.

Born Oct. 3, 1938; married. Educated Wausau High School; B.S. 1960, M.A. 1962, UW-Madison. Former real estate broker.

Elected to Wis. Assembly 1962, 1964, 1966 and 1968. Asst. Minority Leader 1967 and 1969. Recipient of National Council of Senior Citizens' *Award of Merit* 1976; Council for Exceptional Children's *Legislative Citation* 1976; Mental Health Association's *National Legislative Award* 1977; and *Special Award of the National Association of State Directors of Vocational Education* 1978.

Elected to Congress in April 1, 1969 special election, reelected since 1970. **Committee assignments**: **97th Congress** — **Appropriations** (also 96th, 95th, 94th, 93rd, 92nd and 91st Cong.); Budget (also 96th and 95th Cong.) and its Task Force on Economic Policy and Productivity (chairman). **96th Congress** — Democratic Study Group (chairman). **95th Congress** — House Democratic Steering and Policy Com.; Commission on Administrative Review (chairman).

Washington office: (202) 225-3365; district office: (715) 842-5606.

Voting address: 317 First Street, Wausau 54401.

Mailing address (office): 2230 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

7th Congressional District: Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Clark, Douglas, Iron, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida (part), Portage, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor, Washburn and Wood Counties.

Toby Roth (Rep.), 8th Congressional District.

Born October 10, 1938; married; 3 children. B.A. Marquette Univ. 1961. Realtor. Served in Army Reserve 1962-1969. Member Northside Businessmen's Assn. (former pres.), American Legion, Optimists (honorary), Outagamie County Young Republicans (former chairman). Former member Jaycees, Fox Valley Board of Realtors, Wisconsin Exchange Club.

Elected to Wisconsin Assembly 1972; reelected 1974 and 1976. Selected 1978 *Wisconsin Legislator of the Year* by Wisconsin Towns Assn.

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives 1978 and 1980. **Committee assignments**: **97th Congress** — Foreign Affairs and its Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East and Subcommittee on International Operations. **96th Congress** — Science and Technology; Small Business. Member Congressional Rural Caucus and Environmental Study Conference; National Alcohol Fuels Commission Steering Committee; U.S. Congressional Travel and Tourism Caucus.

Washington office: (202) 225-5665; district office: (414) 739-4167.

Voting address: 2624 N. Union, Appleton 54911.

Mailing address: 215 Cannon House Office Building, Washington D.C. 20515.

8th Congressional District: Brown (part), Door, Florence, Forest, Kewaunee, Langlade, Marinette, Menominee, Oconto, Oneida (part), Outagamie, Shawano, Vilas and Waupaca Counties.

U.S. Representative
SENSENBRENNER

F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. (Rep.), 9th Congressional District.

Born Chicago, June 14, 1943; married. Graduate Milwaukee Country Day School 1961; A.B. Stanford Univ. 1965; J.D. U.W.-Madison Law School 1968. Attorney; former assistant to ex-Sen. Maj. Ldr. Leonard and to the late Cong. Younger. Mbr. Shorewood Men's Club, State Bar of Wis., Friends of Museum, Riveredge Nature Center. Former mbr. Whitefish Bay Jaycees.

Elected to Assembly 1968-1974; elected to Senate in April 1975 special election; reelected 1976. Assistant Minority Leader 1977. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1977** — Review of Administrative Rules; Education and Revenue; Senate Organization; Urban Affairs (also 1975); Special Committee on Personnel Board; Bicycle Coordinating Council. **1975** — Governmental and Veterans Affairs; Legis. Council's Special Com. on Recycled Paper. Assembly committee assignments: **1975** — Elections (also 1973, 1971; chp. 1969); Judiciary (also 1973 and Jt. Interim Com., 1969 and Jt. Interim Com.). **1973** — Special Com. on Telephone and Electricity Rate Disparities; Council on Child Labor. **1971** — Jt. Com. on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (chp. 1969); Taxation; Legis. Council's Adv. Com. on the Milw. Public School System. **1969** — Legis. Council's Age of Majority Study Com. (co-chp.).

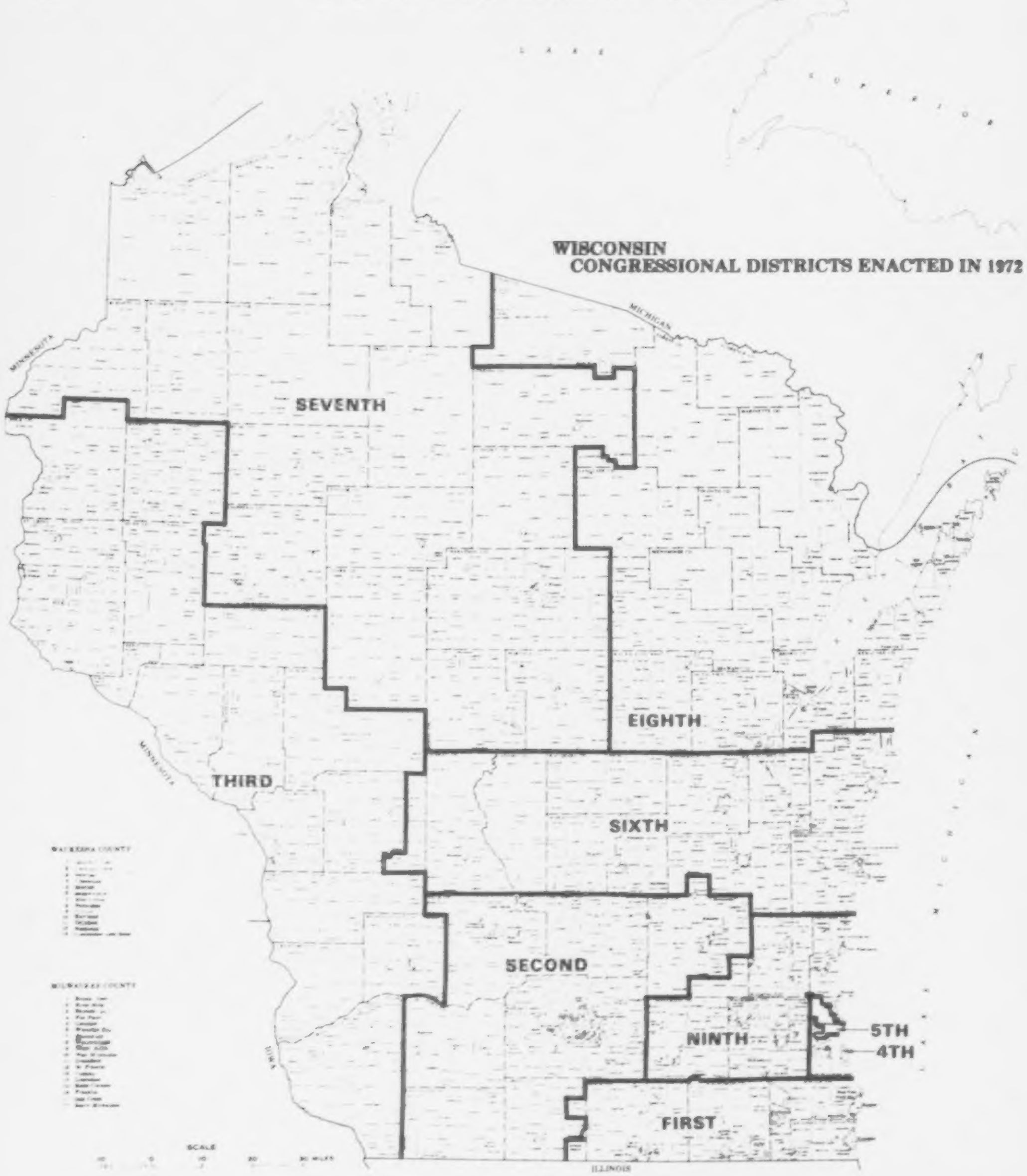
Elected to U.S. House of Representatives 1978 and 1980. Committee assignments: **97th Congress** — Judiciary (also 96th Cong.); Science and Technology. **96th Congress** — Standards of Official Conduct.

Washington office: (202) 225-5101; district office: (414) 784-1111.

Voting address: 1601 E. Lake Bluff Blvd., P.O. Box 11641, Shorewood 53211.

Mailing address (office): 315 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

9th Congressional District: Dodge (part), Jefferson (part), Milwaukee (part), Ozaukee, Washington and Waukesha Counties.

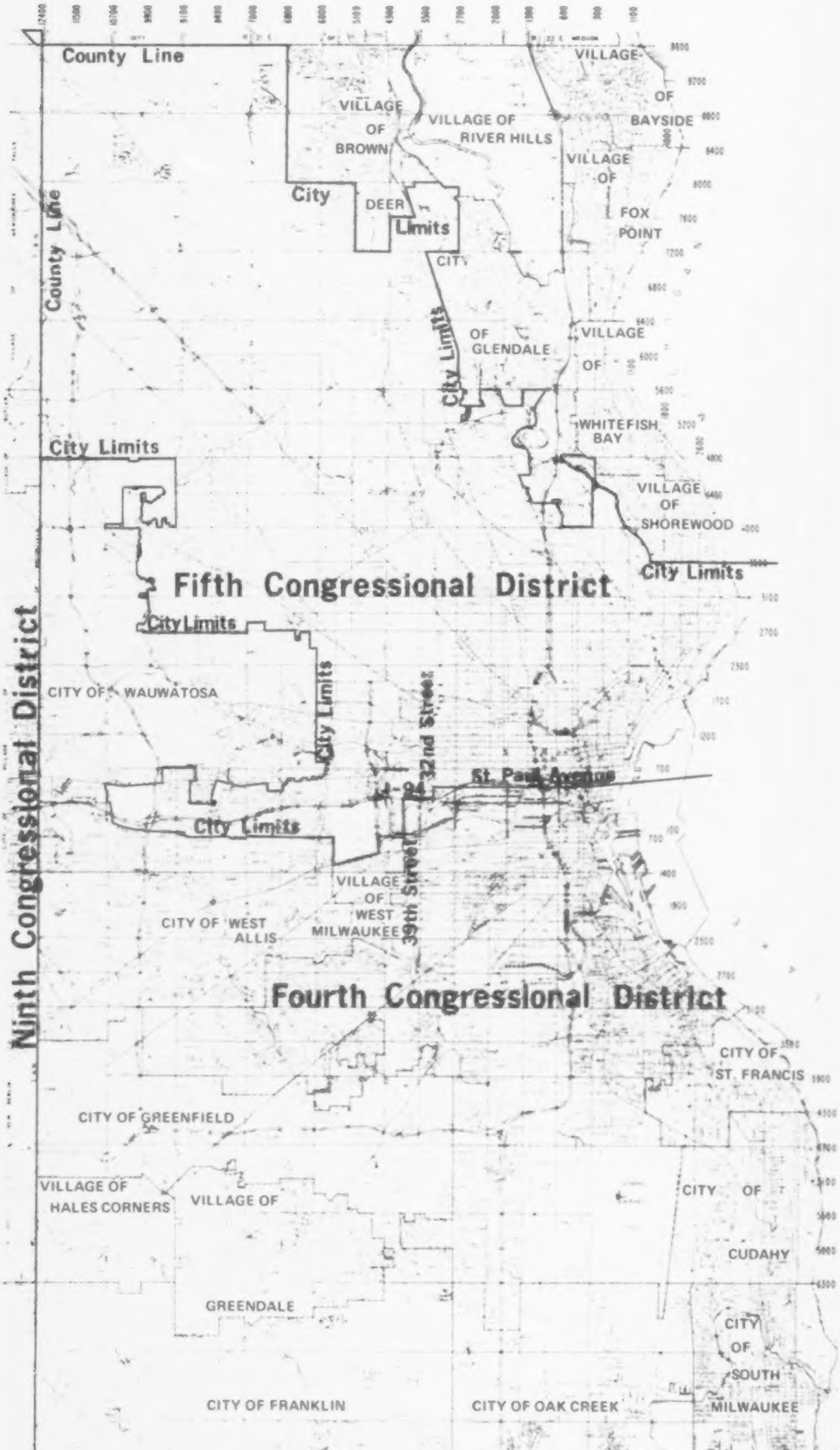


WISCONSIN
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS ENACTED IN 1972

LAKE SUPERIOR
MICHIGAN
MINNESOTA
SEVENTH
EIGHTH
THIRD
SIXTH
SECOND
NINTH
5TH
4TH
FIRST
MINNESOTA
IOWA
ILLINOIS
WAUKESHA COUNTY
MILWAUKEE COUNTY
SCALE

Congressional District	1970 Population	1980 Population of 1970 Districts		
		Population	Deviation	Percent
State	4,417,933	4,705,335		
CD-1	490,817	515,298	− 7,517	− 1.44
CD-2	490,941	537,933	+15,118	+ 2.89
CD-3	491,034	557,065	+34,250	+ 6.55
CD-4	490,698	455,899	−66,916	−12.80
CD-5	490,700	439,126	−83,689	−16.01
CD-6	490,934	520,319	− 2,496	− .48
CD-7	491,030	553,658	+30,843	+ 5.90
CD-8	490,974	547,408	+24,593	+ 4.70
CD-9	490,805	578,629	+55,814	+10.68
Total Misrepresentation	± 1,012	±321,236		
Aver/Dist	490,881	522,815	±35,693	±6.83

Source: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.


County Line
VILLAGE OF BROWN DEER
VILLAGE OF RIVER HILLS
VILLAGE OF BAYSIDE
VILLAGE OF FOX POINT
City Limits
CITY OF GLENDALE
VILLAGE OF WHITEFISH BAY
VILLAGE OF SHOREWOOD
County Line
City Limits
City Limits
Fifth Congressional District
City Limits
CITY OF WAUWATOSA
City Limits
32nd Street
St. Paul Avenue
I-94
City Limits
39th Street
VILLAGE OF WEST MILWAUKEE
CITY OF WEST ALLIS
Ninth Congressional District
Fourth Congressional District
CITY OF ST. FRANCIS
CITY OF GREENFIELD
VILLAGE OF HALES CORNERS
VILLAGE OF GREENDALE
CITY OF CUDAHY
CITY OF SOUTH MILWAUKEE
CITY OF FRANKLIN
CITY OF OAK CREEK

President
RISSER

Majority Leader
BABLITCH

Asst. Majority Ldr.
FLYNN

Minority Leader
CHILSEN

Asst. Minority Ldr.
HANAWAY

Chief Clerk
SCHNEIDER

Sergeant at Arms
FIELDS

Speaker
JACKAMONIS

Deputy Speaker
TESMER

Majority Leader
LOFTUS

Asst. Majority Ldr.
GERLACH

Minority Leader
SHABAZ

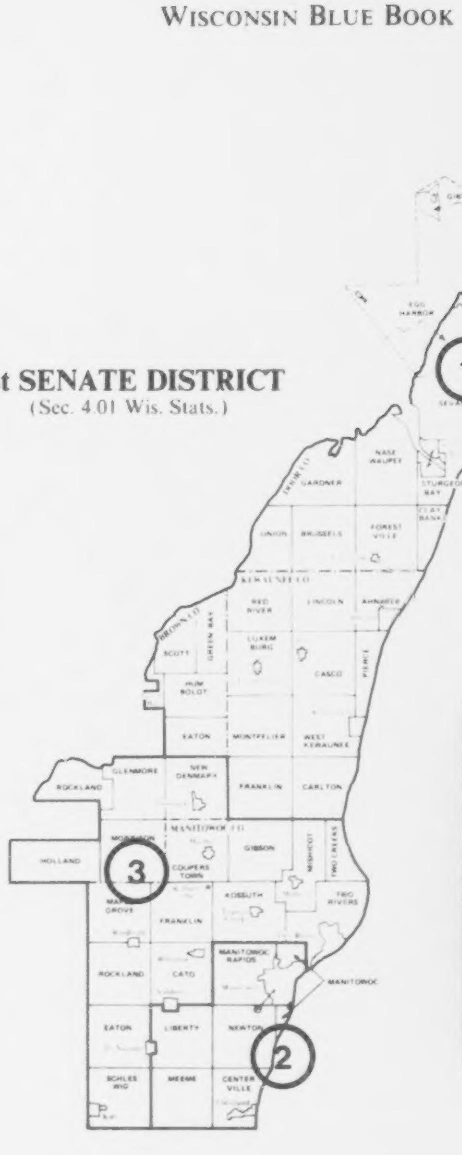
Asst. Minority Ldr.
THOMPSON

Chief Clerk
KEDROWSKI

Sergeant at Arms
MITTNESS

1st SENATE DISTRICT

(Sec. 4.01 Wis. Stats.)


WASH INGTON
LIBERTY GROVE
GIBRALTAR
EGG HARBOR
BAILEYS HARBOR
JACKSON PORT
1
SEVASTOPOL
NASE WAUPEE
GARDNER
STURGEON BAY
CLAY BANKS
UNION
BRUSSELS
FOREST VILLE
KEWAUNEE CO.
RED RIVER
LINCOLN
AHNAPEE
BROWN CO.
SCOTT
GREEN BAY
LUXEM BURG
CASCO
PIERCE
HUM BOLDT
EATON
MONTPELIER
WEST KEWAUNEE
ROCKLAND
GLENMORE
NEW DENMARK
FRANKLIN
CARLTON
MANITOWOC CO.
MORRISON
HOLLAND
3
COOPERS TOWN
GIBSON
MISHICOT
TWO CREEKS
KOSSUTH
TWO RIVERS
MAPLE GROVE
FRANKLIN
ROCKLAND
CATO
MANITOWOC RAPIDS
MANITOWOC
EATON
LIBERTY
NEWTON
2
SCHLES WIG
MEEME
CENTER VILLE

Senator LASEE

Alan J. Lasee (Rep.), 1st Senate District.

Born Town of Rockland, Brown County, July 30, 1937; married. Attended St. Norbert High School. Farmer. Member various farm organizations; Wis. Towns Assn.; Way-Mor Lions (past dir.). Former member Brown Co. Farm Bureau Young Farmers (chp.); Farm Bureau (bd. of dir.); Brown Co. 4-H leader. Member school district Fiscal Control Bd. since 1973; town chairman since 1973; town supervisor 1971-73.

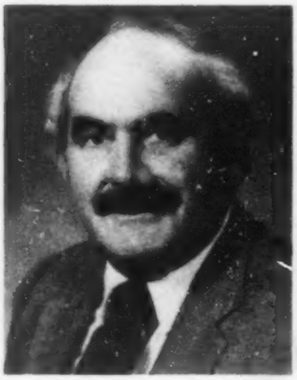
Elected to Assembly 1974. Elected to Senate in May 3, 1977 special election; reelected 1978. Minority Caucus Chairman 1981 (also 1979). Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — State and Local Affairs and Taxation; Jt. Com. on Audit; Council on Child Labor (also 1979 and 1977). **1979** — Governmental and Veterans Affairs (also 1977); Legislative Council's Education Com., Hearing Examiner System Com., and Law Revision Com. Assembly committee assignments: **1975** — Natural Resources; Veterans and Military Affairs.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3512; District: (414) 336-8830.

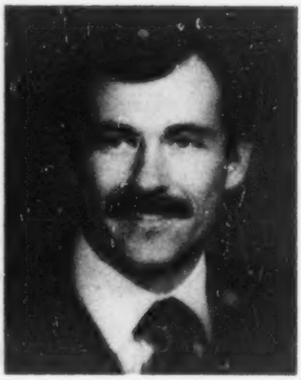
Voting address: Route 2, Lasee Road, De Pere 54115.

Mailing address (office): Room 419 SW, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Representative SWOBODA



Representative HOLSCHBACH



Representative FISCHER

Lary J. Swoboda (Dem.), 1st Assembly District.

Born Luxemburg, May 28, 1939; married. B.S. in speech and education UW-Milw. 1963; M.S. in political science 1968. Legislator; former teacher. Member Phi Kappa Phi Natl. Honor Soc.; Kappa Delta Phi Natl. Honor Soc. in education; Luxemburg-Casco Jaycees; Casco Men's Club; Holy Name Soc.; K. of C.; county Dem. Party; Luxemburg Chamber of Commerce; Phi Eta Sigma Natl. Freshman Honor Soc.

Elected to Assembly since 1970. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Highways (vice-chp.); Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (Assembly vice-chp.); Agriculture and Nutrition; Tourism and Recreation; Veterans and Military Affairs; Building Commission. **1979** — State Supported Programs Study Advisory Com. (co-chp.); Agriculture (since 1971, vice-chp. effective 2/7/80); Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Tourism, Recreation and Economic Development (vice-chp. 1977, mbr. 1975); Legis. Co. Com. on Educ. **1977** — Jt. Com. on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (chp.); Veterans and Military Affairs (also 1975). **1975** — Enrolled Bills (vice-chp.). **1973** — Excise and Fees; Legis. Co. Com. on Recreation Industry. **1971** — Environmental Quality; Legis. Co. Coms. on Agriculture and on Private Retirement Plans.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5350; District: (414) 845-2295.

Voting address: (Town of Luxemburg) Rt. 1, Luxemburg 54217.

Mailing address (office): Room 48-D North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Vernon W. Holschbach (Dem.), 2nd Assembly District.

Born Manitowoc, Oct. 17, 1926; married; 11 children. Grad. Manitowoc Lincoln High School; attended Lakeshore Tech. Institute. Bricklayer and mason. Manitowoc Co. Bd. Supervisor 1968-1980. Member of B.M. and P.I.U. of America (local past president).

Elected to Assembly 1980. Biennial committee assignments: 1981 — Labor (vice-chp.); Highways; Local Affairs; Child Labor Council; Urban Affairs and Housing.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5810; District: (414) 684-6458.

Voting address: 1313 South 11th Street, Manitowoc 54220.

Mailing address (office): Room 112 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Daniel Fischer (Dem.), 3rd Assembly District.

Born Reedsville, March 4, 1952; married; one child. Graduate Reedsville High School 1970; B.S. UW-Oshkosh 1976. Former legislative assistant in state Senate.

Elected to Assembly since 1976. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Energy (chp., mbr. 2/7/80); Environmental Resources (vice-chp. 1979); Tourism and Recreation (also 1979); Rules. **1979** — Excise and Fees; Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management (co-chp.); Legislative Council and its Coms. on Recodification of Alcoholic Beverage Laws and Watershed Management (secy.). **1977** — Environmental Protection; Natural Resources; State Affairs; Legis. Co. Com. on Natural Resources.

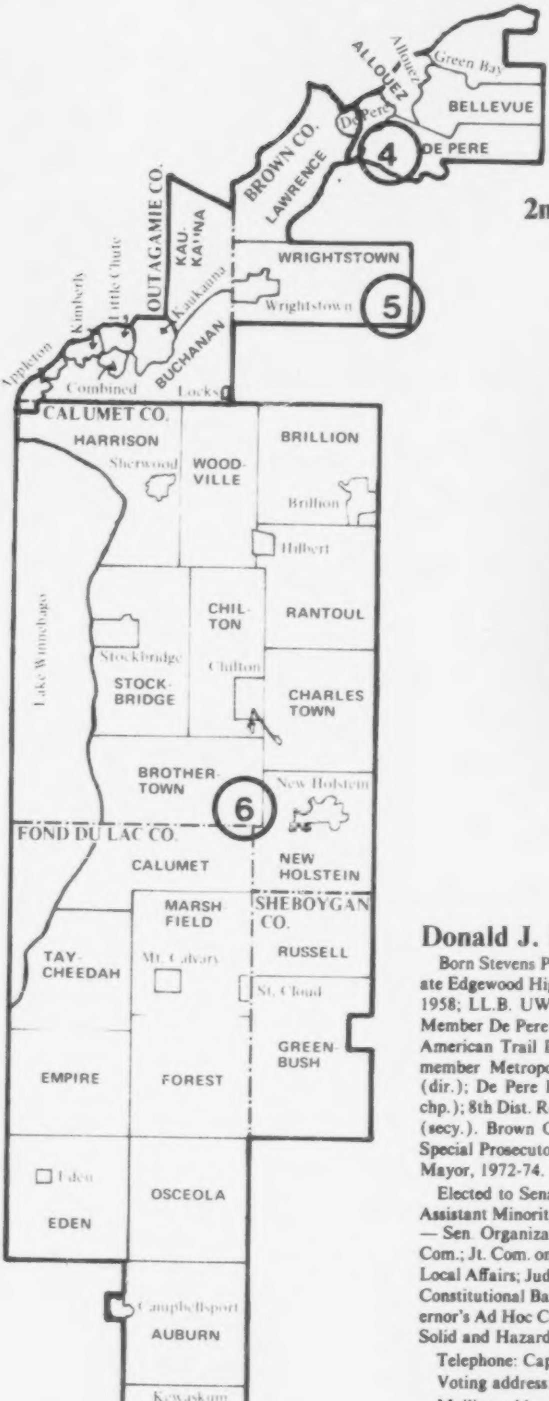
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0315; District: (414) 732-4308.

Voting address: 308 West Circle Dr., Whitelaw 54247.

Mailing address (office): Room 111 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

2nd SENATE DISTRICT

(Sec. 4.02 Wis. Stats.)


Allouez
Green Bay
ALLOUEZ
BELLEVUE
De Pere
4
DE PERE
BROWN CO.
LAWRENCE
OUTAGAMIE CO.
KAU-KAU-NA
Kaukauna
WRIGHTSTOWN
Wrightstown
5
Appleton
Kimberly
Little Chute
BUCHANAN
Combined Locks
CALUMET CO.
HARRISON
Sherwood
WOODVILLE
BRILLION
Brillion
Hilbert
Lake Winnebago
CHILTON
Chilton
RANTOUL
Stockbridge
STOCKBRIDGE
CHARLESTOWN
BROTHERTOWN
New Holstein
6
FOND DU LAC CO.
CALUMET
NEW HOLSTEIN
MARSHFIELD
SHEBOYGAN CO.
TAYCHEEDAH
Mt. Calvary
RUSSELL
St. Cloud
GREENBUSH
EMPIRE
FOREST
Eden
OSCEOLA
EDEN
Campbellsport
AUBURN
Kewaskum
KEWASKUM

Senator
HANAWAY

Donald J. Hanaway (Rep.), 2nd Senate District

Born Stevens Point, December 25, 1933; married; 4 children. Graduate Edgewood High School; B.B.A. UW-Madison School of Commerce 1958; LL.B. UW-Madison 1961. Attorney Served in Army 1954-56. Member De Pere Optimists; State Wis. Bar and Brown Co. Bar Assn.; American Trail Lawyers Assn.; Wis. School Attorneys Assn. Former member Metropolitan Sewerage Adv. Com.; Brown Co. Legal Aid (dir.); De Pere Historical Soc. (dir.); Brown Co. Rep. Party (vice-chp.); 8th Dist. Rep. Party (vice-chp.); De Pere Chamber of Commerce (secy.). Brown Co. Assistant District Attorney 1963-64; Brown Co. Special Prosecutor 1967-68; De Pere City Attorney 1965-72, 1976-79; Mayor, 1972-74.

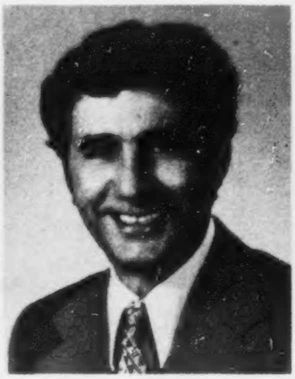
Elected to Senate in July 10, 1979 special election; reelected 1980. Assistant Minority Leader 1981. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Sen. Organization; State and Local Affairs and Taxation; Jt. Audit Com.; Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization. **1979** — Agriculture, Labor and Local Affairs; Judiciary and Consumer Affairs; Legis. Council Coms. on Constitutional Bail Revision, Courts, and Unfair Sales Act (sec.); Governor's Ad Hoc Com. on Transportation Finance, and Ad Hoc Com. on Solid and Hazardous Waste.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1324; District: (414) 432-2114.

Voting address: 830 W. St. Francis Road, De Pere 54115.

Mailing address (office): Room 315 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702; (district): 801 East Walnut Street, P.O. Box 908, Green Bay 54305.

Representative
DILWEG



Representative
ROGERS

Representative
HEPHNER

Gary T. Dilweg (Rep.), 4th Assembly District.

Born Green Bay, Jan. 3, 1937; married; 3 children. B.S. U.S. Naval Academy 1960; attended Univ. of Texas Law School 1964-66. Sales manager; former high school teacher, sales engineer. Marine Corps. 1960-64. Bd. of Dir.: Green Bay Curative Workshop; American Red Cross-Green Bay; Natl. RR Museum. Member Wis. Soc. of Prof. Engineers; Optimists. Former mbr. Lake Michigan Area Agency on Aging (past pres.), Wis. Assoc. of Area Agencies (past pres.); De Pere School Study Com. (former chp.). Mbr. Brown Co. Comn. on Aging 1974-76 (chm.); De Pere school board since 1974.

Elected to Assembly 1978; reelected 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Environmental Resources; Health and Social Services (also 1979); Judiciary. **1979** — Small Business; State and Federal Relations; Third Reading.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3070; District: (414) 336-5982.

Voting address: (Town of De Pere) Route 3, Green Bay 54301.

Mailing address (office): Room 308 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

William J. Rogers (Dem.), 5th Assembly District.

Born Appleton, Dec. 9, 1930; married; 10 children. Grad. Kaukauna H.S.; attended Mexico City Coll.; B.S. St. Norbert Coll. 1958. Legislator; former teacher. Korean vet.; Army 1952-54. Member V.F.W.. City councilman 1960-70.

Elected to Assembly since 1962. Majority Caucus Chp. 1975, 1973, 1971. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Jt. Com. for Review of Admin. Rules (co-chp., also 1979 and 1977, mbr. 1975, 1971); Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Education (since 1973, also 1967); Legis. Co. Com. on Educ. (since 1975). **1979** — Revenue; Legis. Co. Com. on Legis. Oversight (also 1977), and Native Amer. Study (chp., also 1977,1975). **1977** — Vet. and Mil. Affairs (vice-chp., mbr. 1975, 1973); Internal Mgt. **1975** — Hwys. (vice-chp., also 1973, mbr. 1971 and Jt. Interim Com.); Legis. Co. Com. on Motor Vehicle Code (also 1973). **1973** — Legis. Co. Coms. on Educ., Certification and Licensing of School Personnel (chp.), Highways, and Menominee Indians (also 1971, 1965).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0610; District: (414) 766-2684.

Voting address: 1800 Peters Road, Kaukauna 54130.

Mailing address (office): Room 113 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Gervase A. Hephner (Dem.), 6th Assembly District.

Born Town of Rantoul, Calumet Co., Feb. 5, 1936; married. Grad. Chilton H.S.; attended St. Norbert Coll.; B.S. UW-Oshkosh 1960. Legislator and farmer; former systems analyst. Korean Conflict vet.; Army 1954-56. Member Eagles; Knights of Columbus; Amer. Legion. Served as secy. of Calumet Co. Dem. Party 2 years.

Elected to Assembly since 1966. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Consumer and Commercial Credit (chp.); Excise and Fees (vice-chp., also 1979, 1977; mbr. 1975, 1971); Agriculture and Nutrition; Insurance, Cooperatives and Risk Management. **1979** — Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management (Assem. chp.); Agriculture (vice-chp. 1977, mbr. 1975, 1973, vice-chp. 1971); Gov.'s Co. on Rural Area and Community Dev. **1977** — Enrolled bills (chp., mbr. 1975, 1973); Insurance and Banking; State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd. (also 1975, 1973). **1975** — Taxation (mbr. since 1967, vice-chp. 1971). **1973** — Printing (also 1969, 1967); Special Com. on Telephone and Electricity Rate Disparities (chp.); Legis. Co. Adv. Com. to Natural Resources Com. on Perpetuation of Canada Goose Flock (chp.).

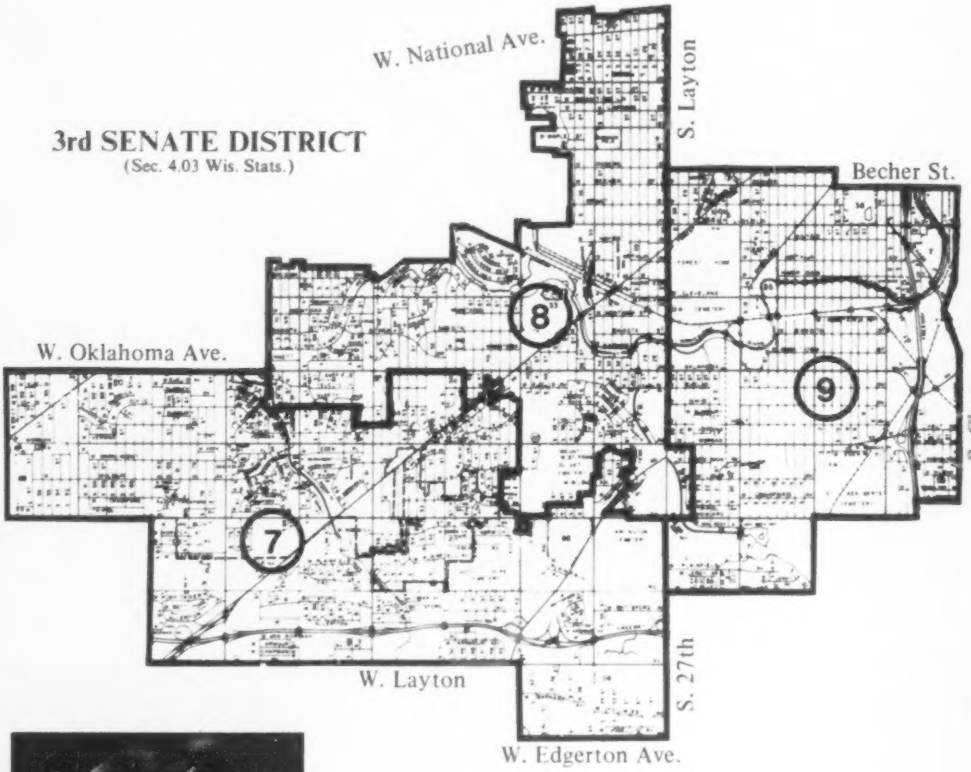
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0645; District: (414) 849-2033.

Voting address: Route 4, Box 287, Chilton 53014.

Mailing address (office): Room 18 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

3rd SENATE DISTRICT

(Sec. 4.03 Wis. Stats.)



Senator KLECZKA

Gerald D. Kleczka (Dem.), 3rd Senate District.

Born Milwaukee, Nov. 26, 1943; married. Grad. Don Bosco H.S.; attended UW-Milw. Legislator. Medic in Wis. Air Natl. Guard 1963-69. Mbr. Holy Name Soc. (former pres., vice-pres.); Wilson Park Advancement Assn., July 4th Assn. (former pres., vice-pres.); Polish Natl. Alliance, Milw. Soc.; Polish Assn. of Amer.; South Side Businessmen's Club; 9th Dist. Dem. Unit. Former mbr. AFL-CIO; Milw. Co. Dem. Council; delegate to Dem. natl. conv.

Elected to Assembly 1968-72. Vice-chp. Dem. Caucus 1969 and 1971. Elected to Senate 1974 and 1978. Assistant Majority Leader 1977. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Jt. Com. on Finance (co-chp., also 1979, vice-chp. 1977, mbr. 1975); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (also 1979); State Capitol and Exec. Residence Bd. (also 1975, 1971). **1979** — Spec. Com. on Energy; Claims Bd. (also 1977); Legis. Co.; Legis. Co. Coms. on Determinate Sentencing, Interest Rate Practices and its Subcom. on Closed End Credit (chp.), Legis. Oversight (also 1977) and its Subcom. on Admin. Rules, Municipal Collective Bargaining Process (co-chp.) and its Subcom. on Screening, State Employ. Relations, and UW System Funding Formula. **1977** — Jt. Com. on Legis. Org.; Sen. Org. (also 1975); Urban Affairs (also 1975); Legis. Co. Com. on Municipal Collective Bargaining Process (co-chp.). **1975** — Bd. on Govt. Operations, Hwy. Safety Council; Comn. on State-Local Relations and Financing Policy.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2500; District: (414) 482-1747.

Voting address: 3268 South 9th Street, Milwaukee 53215.

Mailing address (office): Room 115 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Representative
CZARNEZKI

Representative
NORQUIST

Representative
TUCZYNSKI

Joseph J. Czarnezki (Dem.), 7th Assembly District.

Born Milwaukee, Sept. 27, 1954; married; 1 child. Grad. Milw. Marshall H.S.; B.A. in economics UW-Milwaukee 1975; M.A. in public administration U.W.-Milwaukee 1977. Full time Legislator. Member 7th Assem. Dist. Dem. Unit (former chm.); Amer. Soc. for Public Admin.; Milw. Area Soc. for Public Admin.; UW-M Alumni Assn.; Milw. Soc., Polish Natl. Alliance. Delegate to 1980 Dem. Natl. Convention.

Elected to Assembly 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Revenue (vice-chp.); Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Education; Health and Social Services.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5810; District (414) 545-5009.

Voting address: 7004 West Van Beck Avenue, Milwaukee 53220.

Mailing address (office): Room 112 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

John O. Norquist (Dem.), 8th Assembly District.

Born Princeton, N.J., October 22, 1949; single. Grad. Springfield (Ill.) High Sch.; attended Augustana Coll. (Ill.) 1967-69; B.A. in political science U.W. 1971. Legislator; former lathe operator, community worker. Served in Army reserves. Member Natl. Ave. Advancement Assn., 8th District Dem. Unit. Former mbr. Neighborhood Centers Council.

Elected to Assembly since 1974. Milwaukee Caucus chairperson 1978-1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Jt. Com. on Finance (Assem. co-chp., also 1980, mbr. 1977); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations; Claims Board. **1979** — Joint Survey Com. on Debt Management (Assem. vice-chp.); Legislative Council. **1977** — Legis. Co. Com. on Changing Enrollments. **1975** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Municipalities; Jt. Audit Com.; Legis. Co. Com. on Occupational Licensing (chp.); Comn. on State-Local Relations and Financing Policies.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8535; District: (414) 383-0608.

Voting address: 736 South 32nd Street, Milwaukee 53215.

Mailing address (office): Room 122 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Phillip James Tuczynski (Dem.), 9th Assembly District.

Born Milwaukee, January 11, 1947; married. Grad. Milw. Tech. H.S. 1965; B.A. UW-Milw. 1970; M.A. in public admin. 1975; attended UW Law Sch. Legislator; former electrical tester, admin. aide for Milw. Co. Bd. of Superv.. Member district Dem. unit; UW-Milw. Alumni Assn.; Milw. Soc. of P.N.A.; South Side Businessmen's Assn.; Milw. Tech. Alumni Assn.; Polish Roman Cath. Union.

Elected to Assembly since 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Jt. Audit Committee (Assembly co-chp.); Consumer and Commercial Credit; Government Operations (chp. 1979). **1979** — Financial Institutions (vice-chp.); Commerce and Consumer Affairs; State Supported Programs Study Adv. Com. (Assem. vice-chp.). Legis. Co. Com. on Interest Rate Practices and its Subcom. on Closed End Credit. **1977** — Insurance and Bkg. (vice-chp., mbr. 1975); Judiciary; Internal Mgt.; Jt. Com. on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (Assem. vice-chp.); Leg. Co. Coms. on Domestic Violence (chp.) and on Judiciary; Nat. Conf. St. Legis'. Legis. Information Needs Com.. **1975** — Municipalities; Legis. Co. Com. on Public Liability of Local Govts.

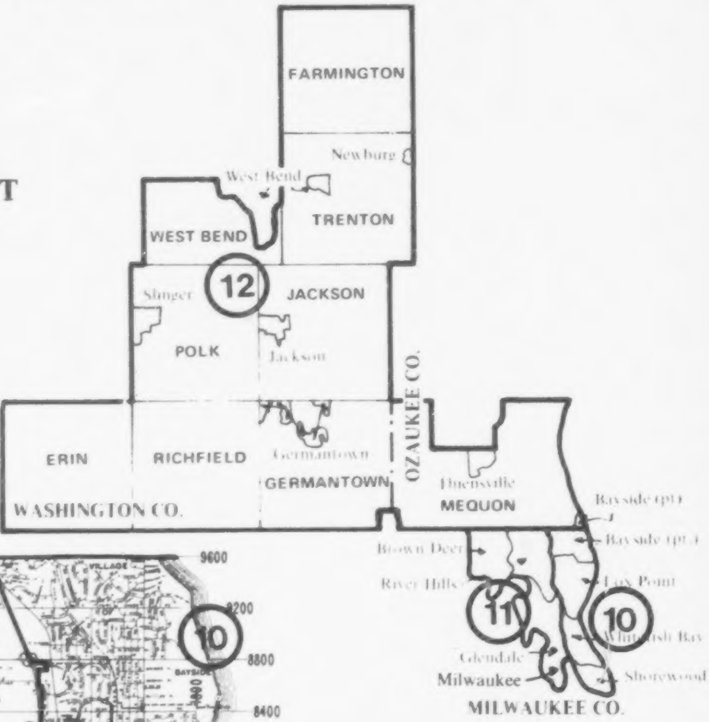
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0484; District: (414) 769-6980.

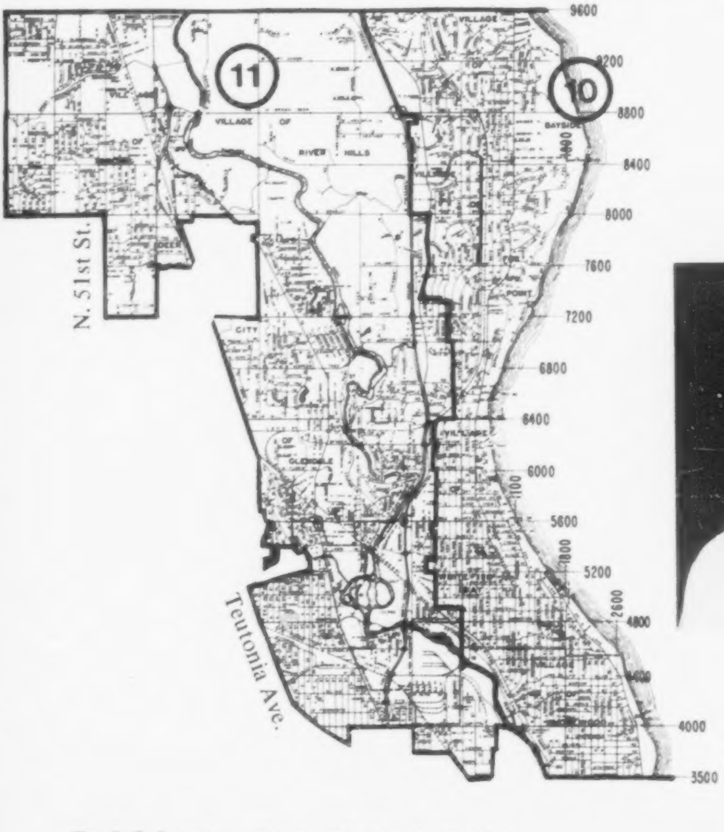
Voting address: 3364A South 11th Street, Milwaukee 53215.

Mailing address (office): Room 12 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

4th SENATE DISTRICT

(Sec. 4.04 Wis. Stats.)


FARMINGTON
Newburg
West Bend
TRENTON
WEST BEND
12
Slinger
JACKSON
POLK
Jackson
OZAUKEE CO.
ERIN
RICHFIELD
Germantown
GERMANTOWN
Thiensville
MEQUON
WASHINGTON CO.
Bayside (pt.)
Brown Deer
Bayside (pt.)
River Hills
Fox Point
11
10
Whitefish Bay
Glendale
Milwaukee
Shorewood
MILWAUKEE CO.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VILLAGE OF RIVER HILLS
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4400
4000
3500
N. 51st St.
Teutonia Ave.

Senator
JOHNSTON

Rod Johnston (Rep.), 4th Senate District.

Born Milwaukee. B.S. U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis; J.D. George Washington Univ. Law School. Attorney. Served in Navy.

Elected to Assembly in April 1975 special election; reelected 1976 and 1978. Elected to Senate in April 1979 special election and reelected 1980. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1981** — Judiciary and Consumer Affairs.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2511; District: (414) 271-1122.

Voting address: P.O. Box 17381, Whitefish Bay 53217.

Mailing address (office): Room 314 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Representative
NELSEN

Representative
MENOS

Representative
MERKT

Betty Jo Nelsen (Rep.), 10th Assembly District.

Born Boston, Mass., Oct. 11, 1935; married; 3 children. Graduate Dedham (Mass.) High School 1953; B.S.E. Mass. State College 1957. Legislator and voluntary community service worker. Member Citizens' Governmental Research Bureau; Junior League of Milw. (past pres.); Milw. Management Support Organization (board member); North Shore Republican Club; Shorewood Civic Improvement Foundation (trustee); United Way of Greater Milw.; Goals for Milwaukee 2000 (board member).

Elected to Assembly in July 10, 1979 special election; reelected 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Local Affairs (also 1979); State-Federal Relations (resigned effective 4/14/81); Urban Affairs and Housing; Jt. Audit; Council on Domestic Abuse. **1979** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Legis. Co. Com. on Unfair Sales Act.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7671; District: (414) 964-1842.

Voting address: 2640 E. Newton Avenue, Shorewood 53211.

Mailing address (office): Room 310 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Gus G. Menos (Dem.), 11th Assembly District.

Born Milwaukee, December 5, 1920; married; 2 children. Graduate Milw. Lincoln High School; Gemological Institute of America. President jewelry and carpet firm; decorator; certified gem appraiser. Former air conditioning service and metal finisher and turbine assembly work. Served in Army Air Corps. Lifetime member U.A.W. and AFL-CIO; member West Allis Toastmaster's Club, Villard Ave. Business Assn.. Former mbr. Civil Air Patrol, Milw. Journal Golden Gloves Team; former treas. St. Nicholas Holy Name Soc (past treas.).

Elected to Assembly in September 1971 special election; reelected since 1972. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Veterans and Military Affairs (chp., mbr. 1971); State Supported Programs Study Adv. Com. (co-chp.); Highways (vice-chp., also 1979, mbr. 1977); Small Business and Econ. Devel. (also 1979 and 1977); Vietnam Era Veterans Educ. Grants Council. **1979** — Third Reading (chp., also 1977); Tourism, Recreation and Economic Development (also 1977); Interstate Cooperation Comn. (also 1977, 1975). **1977** — Elections (vice-chp., mbr. 1975, 1973); Legis. Co. Com. on Elections and Highways (also 1975). **1975** — Printing (vice-chp.); Labor (also 1973, 1971). **1971** — Transportation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0486; District: (414) 462-7000.

Voting address: 1850 West Daisy Lane, Glendale 53209.

Mailing address (office): Room 32 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

John L. Merkt (Rep.), 12th Assembly District.

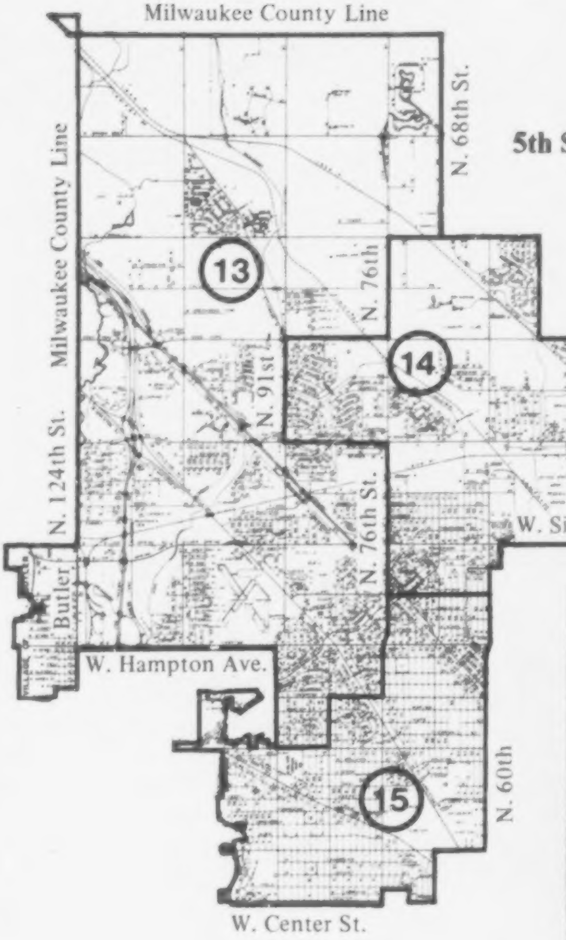
Born Milwaukee, Oct. 2, 1946; married. Graduate Milw. Marquette High School 1964; attended Marquette Univ. 1964-68; B.S. in secondary education U.W.-LaCrosse 1971. Teacher. Member Ozaukee County Republican Party (vice-chp.); Amer. Legion; Mequon Men's Club; Theinsville-Mequon Jaycees; Washington Co. Farm Bureau; Knights of Columbus. Served as local ward committeeman 1974-76.

Elected to Assembly since 1976. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Agriculture and Nutrition; Education (also 1979, 1977); Labor. **1979** — Agriculture (also 1977); Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Legis. Co. Coms. on Juvenile Correctional Facilities (also 1977), and Educ. (also 1977).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2343; District: (414) 242-4942.

Voting address: 12116 Wauwatosa Rd., Mequon 53092.

Mailing address (office): Room 312 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.



5th SENATE DISTRICT

(Sec. 4.05 Wis. Stats.)

Senator
BERGER

David G. Berger (Dem.), 5th Senate District.

Born Milwaukee, Oct. 27, 1946; single. Grad. John Marshall H.S.; B.A. UW-Madison 1969; M.A. in political science Marquette Univ. Legislator; former college lecturer. Member Natl. Pol. Sci. Honor Soc.; Amer. Pol. Sci. Assn.; K. of C., Jaycees; labor union local; Young Dems.; Dem. Party of Wis.; 13th Dist. Dem. Unit; NCSL Human Resources Com. (vice-chm.). Former mbr. Mid-Continental U.N.; Milw. Co. Library Planning Com. (chp.) and Federated Library Bd. (pres.).

Elected to Assembly 1970 and 1972; elected to Senate 1974 and 1978. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (co-chp., also 1979 and 1977); Jt. Audit Com. (also 1979); Energy; Insurance and Utilities (also 1979); State and Local Affairs and Taxation; Spec. Com. on Reapportionment; Interstate Coop. Comn . **1979** — Jt. Com. on Tax Exemptions (also 1977, 1975, chp. 1973 vice-chp., 1971). **1977** — Commerce (also 1975) and subcoms.; Education and Revenue; Legis. Co. Coms. on Educ., Hy., Constitutional and Statutory Review, Legis. Oversight, Library Laws, and Solid Waste Mgt. (also 1975); Educ. Communications Bd. (also 1975). **1975** — Govtl. and Vet. Affairs; Sen. Select Com. on Mining Development; Legis. Co. Coms. on Motor Vehicle Code, Inheritance Taxation, Occupational Licensing, Privacy of Personal Records, and Public Liability of Local Govts.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-6670; District: (414) 463-5675.

Voting address: 4443 North 82nd Street, Milwaukee 53218.

Mailing address (office): Room 329 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Representative
KIRBY

Representative
BEHNKE

Representative
PLOUS

Michael G. Kirby (Dem.), 13th Assembly District.

Born Milwaukee, April 2, 1952; single. Graduate Wauwatosa West High School; B.S. in political science UW-Oshkosh 1974. Full-time legislator.

Elected to Assembly since 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management (Assembly vice-chp.); Jt. Com on Finance (also 1979, 1977). **1979** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Public Service Commission Rate Cases (chp.), and on Legislative Oversight (also 1977). **1977** — State Affairs (vice-chp., mbr. 1975); Highways (also 1975); Jt. Audit Com. (co-chp.); Legis. Coun. Com. on School Bus Laws (chp.). **1975** — Health and Social Services; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Highways and on Public Liability of Local Governments.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5580; District: (414) 353-4228.

Voting address: 10910 W. Langlade Street, Milwaukee 53225.

Mailing address: Room 9 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Robert E. Behnke (Dem.), 14th Assembly District.

Born Milwaukee, April 7, 1932; married; 5 children. Graduate Wautoma High School 1950. Legislator. Former warehouseman; owner advertising company; bumper sticker specialist. Member Masons; Scottish Rite; Tripoli Temple; Great Lakes Clown Assn.; Old Time Baseball Assn.; Eagles; Elks; 9th Ward Dem. Unit (chp 1969-71); Milw. Co. Dem. Party (vice-chp. 1971-72); delegate to State Dem. Convention since 1968; AFL-CIO Conservation Com.; United Steelworkers of American local (pres. 1966-72, vice pres. and mbr. Exec. Bd. prior to 1966).

Elected to Assembly since 1972. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Labor (chp., vice-chp. 1979 and 1975, mbr. 1977 and 1973); Excise and Fees (also 1977 and 1975); Consumer and Commercial Credit; Insurance, Cooperatives and Risk Management; Transportation. **1979** — Rules (chp.); Elections; Small Business (chp. 1977); Legis. Co. Com. on Small Business (vice-chp., also 1977). **1977** — Tourism and Economic Development. **1975** — Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (vice-chp.). 1973 — Natural Resources; Legis. Co. Com. on Natural Resources.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9870; District: (414) 352-9537.

Voting address: 4001 West Calumet Road, Milwaukee 53209.

Mailing address: Room 16 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Lois Plous (Dem.), 15th Assembly District.

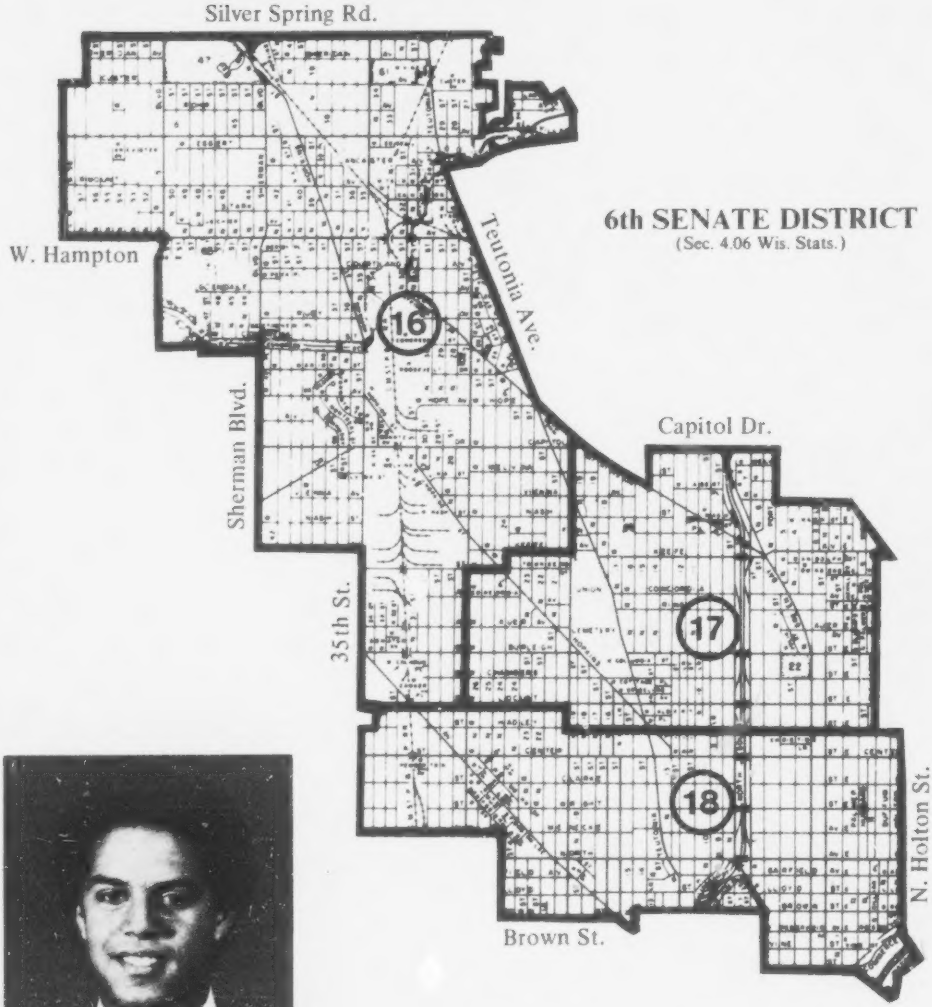
Born Milwaukee, August 14, 1938; single; 2 children. Graduated Milw. Washington H.S.; B.S. UW-Milwaukee 1966; M.S. 1973. Legislator. Former learning disabilities supervisor. Member Junior Academy of Medicine (bd. mbr.); League of Women Voters; Council for Exceptional Children; UW-M Alumni Assn.; Zoological Society; Sierra Club; 15-31 Dist. Dem. Unit.

Elected to Assembly in April 29, 1980 special election; reelected Nov. 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (vice-chp., mbr. 1979); Children and Human Development; Education (also 1979); Legislative Council. **1979** — Government Operations (vice-chp.); Legis. Co. Coms. on Pretrial Release (secy.) and School Dropout Prevention.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0660; District: (414) 527-4067.

Voting address: 4240 North 68th St., Milwaukee 53216.

Mailing address: (office): Room 48-B North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.



6th SENATE DISTRICT

(Sec. 4.06 Wis. Stats.)

Senator GEORGE

Gary R. George (Dem.), 6th Senate District.

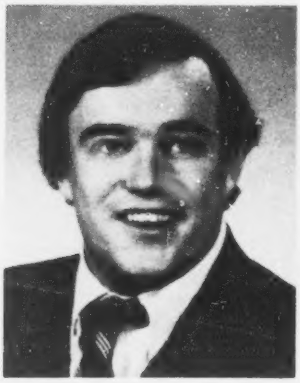
Born Milwaukee, March 8, 1954; married; 1 son. Graduate Marquette University High School; B.B.A. in accounting UW-Madison 1976; J.D. University of Michigan 1979. Attorney. Formerly tax attorney in C.P.A. firm. Member State Bar; Milwaukee Urban League; Democratic Party of Wisconsin.

Elected to Senate 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Jt. Audit Committee (co-chairperson); Education and State Institutions; Judiciary and Consumer Affairs; Jt. Committee for the Review of Administrative Rules; Committee on Uniform State Laws; Educational Communications Board. **1979** — Legislative Council Committee on Sexual Assault and Child Abuse (eff. 11/20/80, vice-chairperson).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 267-9695; District: (414) 527-2724.

Voting address: 5301 North Teutonia Avenue, Apt. 209, Milwaukee 53209.

Mailing address (office): Room 319 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.



**Representative
BROYDRICK**

**Representative
WILLIAMS**

**Representative
COGGS**

William B. Broydrick (Dem.), 16th Assembly District.

Born Boston, Mass., Oct. 30, 1948; married; 1 child. B.A. in govt. Cornell Univ. 1970; attended Johns Hopkins 1970-71. Legislator; former legislative and gubernatorial admin. asst. Member district Dem. Party unit (exec. com.); Bd. of Dir.: Inner City Development Project and Milwaukee Council on Alcoholism.

Elected to Assembly in January 1978 special election; reelected since 1978. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Elections (chp., vice-chp. 1979); Reapportionment (co-chp.); Environmental Resources (also 1979); Local Affairs; Revenue; State-Federal Relations (also 1979); Urban Affairs and Housing; State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd.; Interstate Cooperation Comn. **1979** — Education (also 1977); Legis. Co. Coms. on Air Pollution Permit Programs, Criminal Justice, Physically and Developmentally Disabled (also 1977), Education (also 1977), Environmental Health, and Interest Rate Practices. **1977** — Environmental Protection; Local Affairs.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2027; District: (414) 442-0759.

Voting address: 4315 North 40th Street, Milwaukee 53216.

Mailing address (office): Room 232 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Annette P. Williams (Dem.), 17th Assembly District.

Born Belzoni, Miss., Jan. 10, 1937; 4 children. Grad. Milw. North Div. H.S.; attended Milw. Area Tech. College 1971-73; B.S. UW-Milwaukee 1975. Full-time legislator. Former mental health assistant, counselor, cashier/clerk, keypunch operator, typist. Mbr. Bd. of Dir.: Urban Day School; Inner City Council on Alcoholism. Member State Equal Rights Council 1975-1980; S.E. Wis. Health Systems Agency; Wis. Black Women's Network (Milw. Forum coordinator); Central City Bicycle Safety Program (coordinator); Fabulous 50's Civic Org. (co-chm.); Family Services of Milw. (adv. bd.); No. Central. Y.M.C.A.; Wis. Black Women's Assembly; Northside (Milw.) Dem. Party (1st vice-pres. 1977-78, sec. of unit 1975); 5th Cong. Dist. Exec. Com. (1977-78); State Dem. Party Rules Com. (1978). Delegate: 5th Cong. Dist. Conv. (1974-75); State Dem. Party Conv. (1973-79).

Elected to Assembly 1980. Biennial committee assignments: Commerce and Consumer Affairs (vice-chp.); Aging, Women and Minorities; Consumer and Commercial Credit; Education; Small Business and Economic Development.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0960; District: (414) 374-7474.

Voting address: 3237 North 14th Street, Milwaukee 53206.

Mailing address (office): Room 48 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Marcia P. Coggs (Dem.), 18th Assembly District.

Born Kansas City, Kan., April 5, 1928; widow; 4 children. B.S. UW-Milw. Full-time legislator. Mbr. Milw. NAACP; Wis. Black Polit. Caucus (chp.); Harambee Revit. Proj.; Milw. United Sch. Integ. Com. (exec. bd.); Metro. Integ. Research Ctr. (exec. bd.); Greater Milw. YWCA (bd. of dir.); Citizens for Justice for J.P. Stevens Workers (exec. com.); Doll-Shi Adv. Coun.; Inner City Arts Coun.; Natl. Assn. Black Women Legis.; Natl. Order of Women Legis.; Natl. Caucus of Black State Legis.; Operation PUSH; Pk. West Redev. Task Force; Wis. Dem. Party (coord. affirm. action); district Dem. Party unit (past chp., treas., secy.); delegate st. Dem. convs.; Pre-retirement Options Prog. (bd. mbr); Women's Community Correctional Ctr. (bd. mbr.).

Elected to Assembly since 1976. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Aging, Women and Minorities (chp.); Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Elections; Health and Human Services (also 1979, 1977, and its 1979 Subcom. on Welfare Reform); Reapportionment; Urban Affairs and Housing; Adult Educ. Center Co. (also 1979, 1977); Couns. on Child Labor and on Labor Standards. **1979** — Education (vice-chp., mbr. 1977) and its Subcom. on V.T.A.E. Structure; Small Business (also 1977); Vet. and Military Affairs (also 1977); Legis. Co. Com. on School Dropout Prevention.

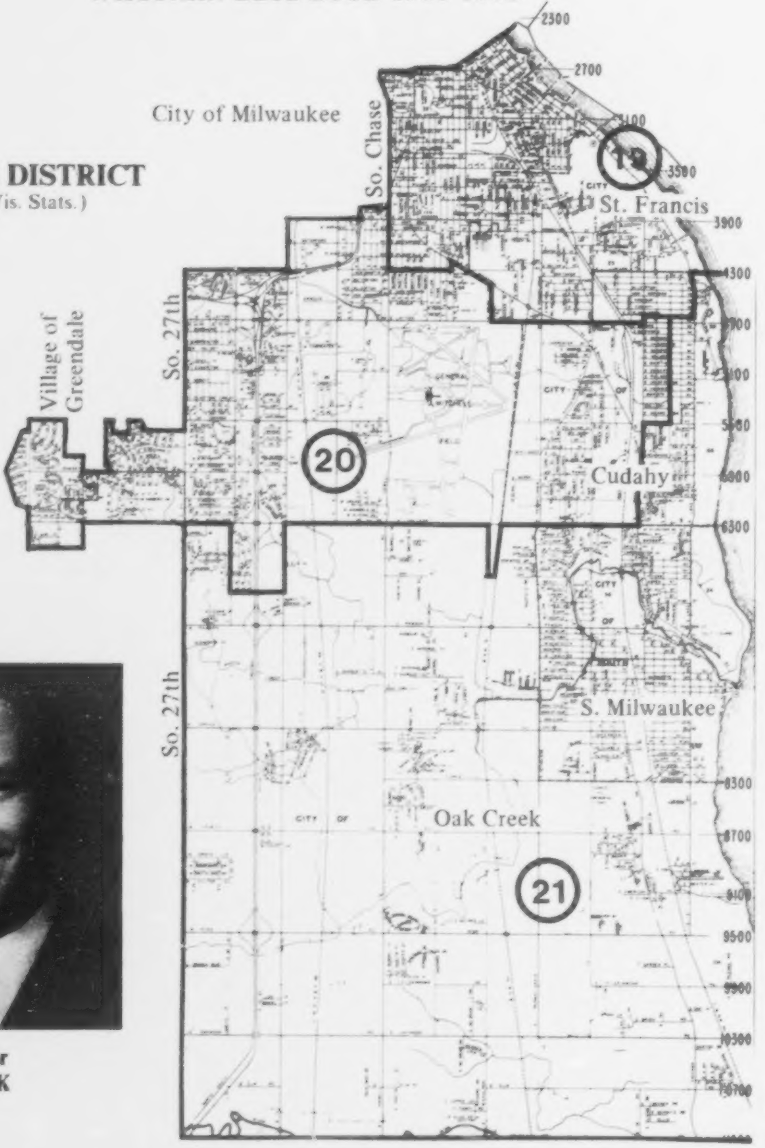
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3786; District: (414) 374-6528.

Voting address: 2351 North Richards Street, Milwaukee 53212.

Mailing address (office): Room 325 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

7th SENATE DISTRICT

(Sec. 4.07 Wis. Stats.)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Village of Greendale
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CITY OF
Cudahy
So. 27th
CITY OF
S. Milwaukee
CITY OF
Oak Creek
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Senator
FRANK

Kurt A. Frank (Dem.), 7th Senate District.

Born Milwaukee, March 20, 1945. Graduate Bay View H.S.; B.S. UW-Milw. 1967; J.D. Marquette Univ. 1971. Attorney. Served in Army National Guard 1968-71. Member Bay View Dem. Unit; Bay View Interorg. Council; Cudahy and Wis. Jaycees; Cudahy-S. Milw. Isaac Walton League; Milw. Co. Bar Assn.; State Bar. Former member Optimist Int'l; Y.M.C.A.; Concerned Citizens for Proper Expressway Planning; Wis. Allied Council of Senior Citizens; Wis. Consumers' League; Nat. Honorary Adv. Com. of Voices in Vital America; Cudahy Citizens for Decency; Veterans' Educ. Com.

Elected to Senate since 1970. Majority Caucus Secretary 1981 (also 1979, 1977.). Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Insurance and Utilities (chp., also 1979); Labor, Government, Veterans Affairs and Tourism; Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (also 1979); Ret. Res. Com. (also 1979). **1977** — Urban Affairs (chp., also 1975); Judiciary and Consumer Affairs (vice-chp., mbr. 1975); Leg. Co. Com. on Judiciary (mbr. since 1971); Housing Finance Authority (also 1975). **1975** — Legis. Co. Insurance Laws Revision Com. (also 1973). **1973** — Judiciary and Insurance; Gov.'s Task Force on the Problems of the Physically Handicapped. **1971** — Judiciary; Legis. Co. Com on Uniform Commercial Code Amendments; Gov.'s Highway Safety Task Force.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7015; District: (414) 744-6167.

Voting address: 933 East Ohio Avenue, Milwaukee 53207.

Mailing address (office): Room 8 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Representative
TESMER

Representative
PLEWA

Representative
GERLACH

Louise M. Tesmer (Dem.), 19th Assembly District.

Born Milwaukee, Dec. 25, 1942; single. Grad. Bay View High Sch.; B.A. UW-Milw. 1964; J.D. UW-Madison 1967. Attorney. Former assist. dist. atty. Milw. Co. Member State Bar; Dem. Party; Natl. Order of Women Legislators; Natl. and Milw. Women's Political Caucus; Kappa Beta Pi (internatl. legal assn.); Municipal Justice Assn. (honorary mbr.); AFL-CIO; Amer. Co. for Young Political Leaders (1974 del. to Soviet Union); Sigma Tau Delta (honorary English frat.); NCSL's Criminal Justice and Consumer Affairs Com. and State-Federal Law and Justice Com.; Milw. Bd. YWCA.

Elected to Assembly since 1972. Deputy Speaker 1981. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Assembly Organization; Aging, Women and Minorities; Criminal Justice and Public Safety (mbr. 1979, vice-chp. 1977); Judiciary (vice-chp. 1979, mbr. since 1973); Reapportionment; Rules; Legis. Council (eff. Jan. 1981). **1979** — State-Federal Relations (chp.); Legis. Co. Com. on Sexual Assault and Abuse. **1977** — Legis. Co. Coms. for Investigation of the Conduct of the Personnel Bd., on Criminal Justice, and on the Physically and Devel. Disabled. **1975** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs (vice-chp., mbr. 1973).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8588; District: (414) 482-3655.

Voting address: 2314 East Rusk Avenue, Milwaukee 53207.

Mailing address (office): Room 112 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

John R. Plewa (Dem.), 20th Assembly District.

Born Milwaukee Sept. 22, 1945, married. Grad. Don Bosco H.S.; B.S. UW-Whitewater 1968; candidate for Master's degree UW-Whitewater. Legislator. Former teacher. Member Milw. Soc. Polish Natl. Alliance (bd. of dir.); Federation Life Assn. (former vice-pres., Group 3); Southside Businessmen's Assn. (former Civic Affairs chm.), Wilson Park Advancement Assn. and 4th of July Assn.; 20th Assembly Dem. Unit (former chm. and vice-chm.); Cudahy Jaycees; Catholic Knights Ins.-Br. 306; AFL-CIO-WFT (former leg. chm.); Steelworkers Union; Eleemosynarians of St. Frances Hospital (bd. of directors).

Elected to Assembly since 1972. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — State Affairs (chp., also 1979, 1977, mbr. 1975, 1973); Insurance, Cooperatives and Risk Management; State-Federal Relations (also 1979); Building Comn. **1979** — Revenue (also 1977); Rules; Legis. Council (also 1977, 1975 and its Com. on Hearing Examiner System). **1977** — Tourism and Economic Development; Legis. Co. Com. on Juvenile Correctional Facilities (chp.). **1975** — Education (vice-chp., mbr. 1973, and Jt. Interim Com.); Jt. Com. on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (Assem. chp.). **1973** — Tourism.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7505; District: (414) 282-2659.

Voting address: 5269 South 20th Street, Milwaukee 53221.

Mailing address (office): Room 107 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Chester A. Gerlach (Dem.), 21st Assembly District.

Born Milwaukee, June 26, 1947; married; 1 child. Graduate Don Bosco High School; B.A. St. Norbert College 1969; Legislator. Former teacher. Member Common Cause; Oak Creek - South Milwaukee Dem. Party.

Elected to Assembly since 1974. Assistant Majority Leader 1981. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Elections; Energy; Reapportionment; Rules; Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization; Jt. Audit Com. (Assembly vice-chp.); State Capitol and Executive Res. Bd.

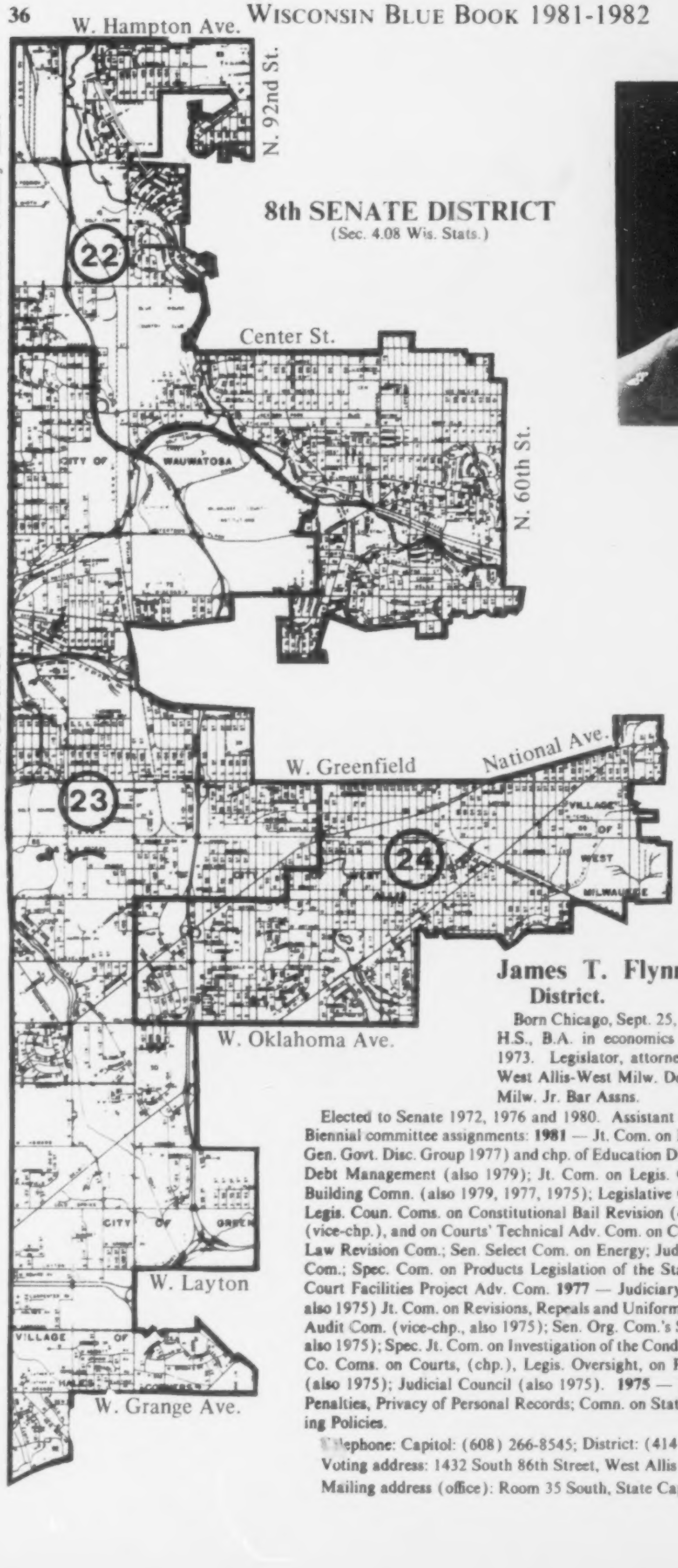
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8580; District: (414) 764-2082.

Voting address: 307 Menomonee Avenue, South Milwaukee 53172.

Mailing address (office): Room 117 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

8th SENATE DISTRICT

(Sec. 4.08 Wis. Stats.)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WAUWATOSA
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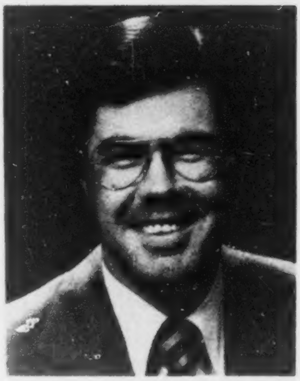
N. 124th St.
W. Greenfield
National Ave.
23
24
VILLAGE OF WEST MILWAUKEE
WEST ALLIS
W. Oklahoma Ave.
CITY OF GREENFIELD
W. Layton
VILLAGE OF HALES CORNERS
W. Grange Ave.



Senator
FLYNN

James T. Flynn (Dem.), 8th Senate District.

Born Chicago, Sept. 25, 1944; married. Grad. Pius XI H.S., B.A. in economics Marquette Univ. 1970; J.D. 1973. Legislator, attorney. Former teacher. Member West Allis-West Milw. Dem. Unit; Amer., Wis., Milw., Milw. Jr. Bar Assns.

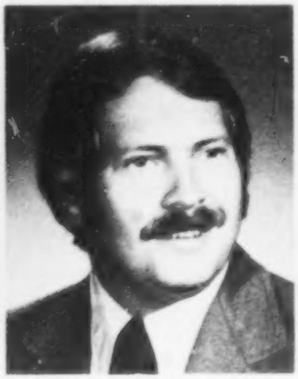
Elected to Senate 1972, 1976 and 1980. Assistant Majority Leader (also 1979). Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1979 and chp. of Gen. Govt. Disc. Group 1977) and chp. of Education Disc. Group; Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management (also 1979); Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization (also 1979); St. Building Comn. (also 1979, 1977, 1975); Legislative Council (also 1979). **1979** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Constitutional Bail Revision (co-chp.), on Pre-Trial Release (vice-chp.), and on Courts' Technical Adv. Com. on Court Fees and Costs (co-chp.), Law Revision Com.; Sen. Select Com. on Energy; Judicial Council Insanity Defense Com.; Spec. Com. on Products Legislation of the State Bar; Supreme Court Trial Court Facilities Project Adv. Com. **1977** — Judiciary and Consumer Affairs (chp., also 1975) Jt. Com. on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (co-chp., also 1975); Jt. Audit Com. (vice-chp., also 1975); Sen. Org. Com.'s Subcom. on Com. Rules (chp., also 1975); Spec. Jt. Com. on Investigation of the Conduct of the Personnel Bd.; Legis. Co. Coms. on Courts, (chp.), Legis. Oversight, on Product Liability;on Judiciary, (also 1975); Judicial Council (also 1975). **1975** — Legis. Co. Coms. on Criminal Penalties, Privacy of Personal Records; Comn. on State-Local Relations and Financing Policies.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8545; District: (414) 282-1133.

Voting address: 1432 South 86th Street, West Allis 53214.

Mailing address (office): Room 35 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Representative
KLICKA



Representative
HAUKE

Representative
BARCZAK

George H. Klicka (Rep.), 22nd Assembly District.

Born Milwaukee, Dec. 23, 1934. Graduate Washington H.S.; attended Marquette Univ. Art and antiques dealer, title insurance. Served as medic in Army (1960). Member Wauwatosa Police Reserves; Taxpayer's Council; Liberty Lobby; Milw. Com. on Police Support (exec. com.); Amer. Legion; Rep. Club; Chamber of Commerce; Christian Anti-Communism Crusade; Sportsmen Against Firearms Elimination; Ducks Unlimited; Rep. Assem. Campaign Com.. Former mbr. Jaycees; Eagles; Sertoma Internatl; Czech Civic Council (vice-pres.).

Elected to Assembly since 1966. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs (mbr. since 1973); Consumer and Commercial Credit; State-Federal Relations; Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (mbr. since 1975). **1979** — Financial Institutions; Legis. Council Com. on Sexual Assault and Abuse. **1977** — Elections; Insurance and Banking. **1975** — Educ. (mbr. since 1967, vice-chp. 1969); Legis. Co. Com. on Education (mbr. since 1967). **1971** — Vets. and Mil. Affairs; Printing (mbr. since 1967, vice-chp. 1967, 1969); Third Reading.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2343; District: (414) 784-7470.

Voting address: 8442 Kenyon Avenue, Wauwatosa 53226.

Mailing address (office): Room 312 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Thomas A. Hauke (Dem.), 23rd Assembly District.

Born Detroit, May 4, 1938; married; 2 children. Graduate Pulaski High School; B.S. Marquette Univ. 1960; J.D. 1967; M.S. Milw. School of Engineering 1971. Attorney. Former electrical engineer. Member Lions; State Bar of Wis.; Milw. Bar Assn. Former mbr. Amer. Bar Assn.; Citizens for Menominee River Restoration.

Elected to Assembly since 1972. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Reapportionment (co-chp.); Judiciary (vice-chp., also 1979, 1977, mbr. 1975, 1973); Consumer and Commercial Credit; Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1977). **1979** — Financial Institutions (chp.); Leg. Council Coms. on Courts (also 1977), on Interest Rate Practices and its Subcom. on Mortgage Loans (chp.). **1977** — Elections (chp.); Insurance and Banking (vice-chp. 1975, mbr. 1973); Rules; Legis. Co. Com. on Ins. Laws Revision (also 1975). **1975** — Legis. Co. Com. on Criminal Penalites (also 1973), Judiciary (also 1973). **1973** — Natural Resources; Legis. Co. Com. on Natural Resources.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0631; District: (414) 476-6449.

Voting address: 1133 South 122nd Street, West Allis 53214.

Mailing address (office): Room 10 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Gary J. Barczak (Dem.), 24th Assembly District.

Born West Allis, Sept. 24, 1939; married; two children. Graduate West Allis Central High School; B.A. Marquette Univ. 1961; graduate work George Washington Univ. Advertising executive. Former exec. dir. Wis. Builders Assn.; legislative assistant to Cong. Clement Zablocki. Member Milwaukee Society; West Allis Art Alliance; West Allis Chamber of Commerce; Milw. Co. Dem. Unit; Southwest Kiwanis Club.

Elected to Assembly in April 1972 special election; reelected since 1972. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Excise and Fees; Local Affairs (chp., also 1979, mbr. 1977 and chp. 1975 Municipal Com); Urban Affairs and Housing; Veterans and Military Affairs; Wis. Housing Finance Authority (also 1979, 1977, 1975). **1979** — Highways.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0620; District: (414) 545-7310.

Voting address: 2726 South 83rd Place, West Allis 53219.

Mailing address (office): Room 6-A West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

James P. Moody (Dem.), 9th Senate District.

Born Sept. 2, 1935. B.A. Haverford College; Masters in public administration Harvard Univ. JFK School of Government; Ph.D. in economics Univ. of Calif.-Berkeley. Former railroad locomotive fireman; carpenter-home repairman; CARE representative in Yugoslavia and Iran; Peace Corps representative in Pakistan; loan officer, Agency for International Development; economic analyst, U.S. Dept. of Transportation; asst. professor of economics, U.W.-Milwaukee; visiting lecturer U.W.-Madison. Member American Economics Assn.; National Tax Assn; Transportation Research Board; Common Cause; League of Women Voters.

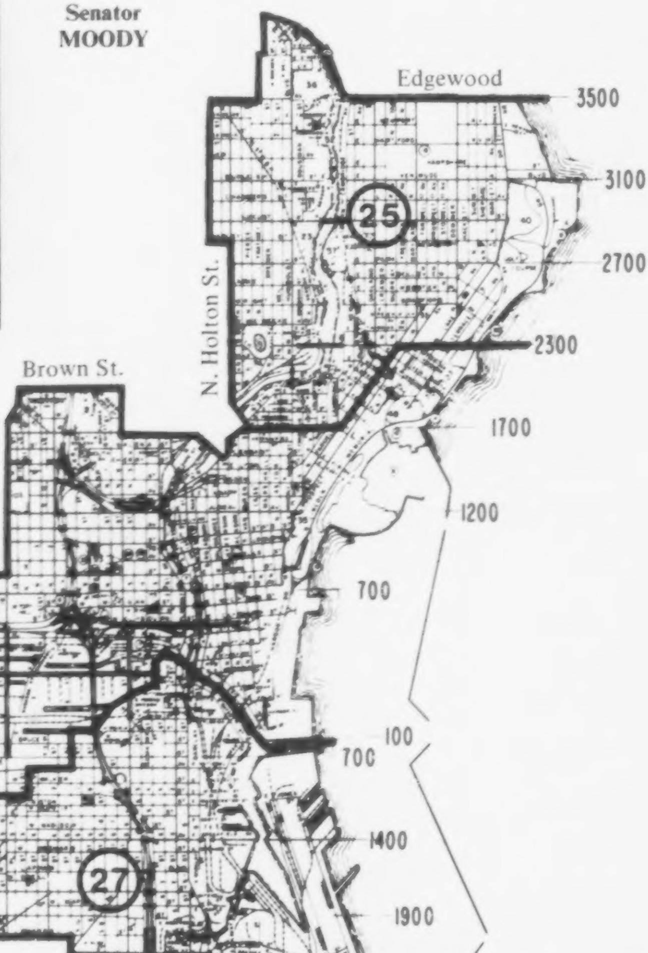
Elected to Assembly 1976; elected to Senate 1978. **Biennial committee assignments: 1981** State and Local Affairs and Taxation (chp.); Aging, Business and Financial Institutions and Transportation (vice-chp. 1979); Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions. **1979** — Education and Revenue (vice-chp.), Tax Reform Subcom. (chp.); Insurance and Utilities; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules; Legis. Council's Coms. on Energy Conservation and its Subcom. on Transportation, on Public Service Commission Rate Cases, on School Drop Out Prevention, on Unfair Sales Act, on UW System Enrollment Funding Formula; Highway Safety Council.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0718; District: (414) 962-2266.

Voting address (residence): 2723 North Farwell Avenue, Milwaukee 53211.

Mailing address (office): 318 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Senator MOODY



9th SENATE DISTRICT
(Sec. 4.09 Wis. Stats.)

Representative
ULICHNY

Representative
LEOPOLD

Representative
KUNICKI

Barbara L. Ulichny (Dem.), 25th Assembly District.

Born Milwaukee, June 10, 1947; married. Grad. Milw. Lutheran H.S.; B.A. in economics Northwestern Univ. 1969. Legislator. Former YWCA program dir.; Bicentennial admin., City of Milw.; high school teacher. Member district Dem. unit; Common Cause; ESHAC, Wisconsin Women's Network; First Hub Credit Union; Lake East Community Coun.; Watertower Landmark Trust; Governor's Task Force on Marital Economic Reform; Metro Milwaukee Fair Housing Coun.; Lakefront Design Com.; League of Women Voters; *Public Interest Award*-Center for Public Representation 1977; YWCA *Women in Politics Award* 1979; N.O.W. *Women of the Year Award* 1980.

Elected to Assembly 1978; reelected 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Transportation (also 1979); Judiciary (also 1979); Revenue (vice-chp. 1979 and chp. its Subcom. on Tax Reform); Urban Affairs and Housing. **1979** — State-Federal Relations; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Changing Enrollments and on Sexual Assault and Abuse.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9170; District: (414) 962-2864.

Voting address: 2945 North Prospect, Milwaukee 53211.

Mailing address (office): Room 108 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Stephen R. Leopold (Dem.), 26th Assembly District.

Born Jefferson City, Mo., June 19, 1944; married; two children. Graduate Shorewood High School; B.A. Stanford Univ. 1966; graduate work UW-Milw. 1975-76. Legislator. Former captain U.S. Army Special Forces. Vietnam veteran 1966-73 (P.O.W. 1968-73). Member Disabled American Veterans; Special Forces Assn.; Phi Beta Kappa, district Democratic Party unit, Wis. Indo-China Refugee Relief; Milwaukee Mental Health Assn.

Elected to Assembly 1976; reelected 1978, 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Children and Human Development (chp.); Consumer and Commercial Credit (vice-chp.); Aging, Women and Minorities; Agriculture and Nutrition; Judiciary; Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (vice-chp., also mbr. 1979,1977); State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Com. (Assembly vice-chp.). **1979** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs (vice-chp., also mbr. 1977); Veterans and Military Affairs (vice-chp.); Health and Social Services (also 1977). **1977** — Elections; Highways; Legis. Co. Spec. Com. on Recodification of Alcoholic Beverage Laws.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2512; District: (414) 342-5584.

Voting address: 541 North 32nd Street, Milwaukee 53208.

Mailing address: Room 322 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Walter J. Kunicki (Dem.), 27th Assembly District.

Born Milwaukee, June 9, 1958; single. Grad. Milwaukee Technical High School; B.S. UW-Milwaukee 1980. Legislator. Former occupational health nurse. Member Amer. Nurses Assn.; Holy Name Society; Milwaukee Society; Wisconsin Democratic Party; UW-Milwaukee Alumni Assn.; South Side Businessmen's Assn.; Milwaukee Tech Alumni Assn.

Elected to the Assembly 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Children and Human Development (vice-chp.); Energy (vice-chp.); Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Health and Human Services.

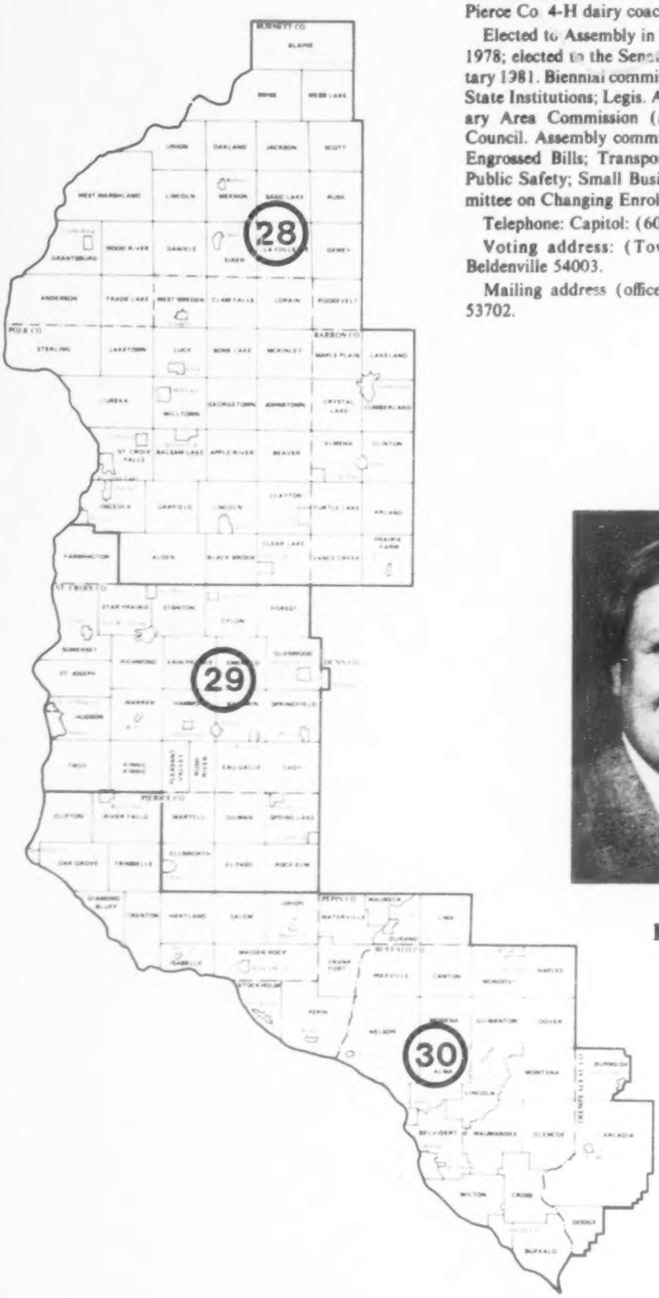
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 267-7669; District: (414) 383-6798.

Voting address: 1550 South 4th Street, Milwaukee 53204.

Mailing address (office): 120C West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

10th SENATE DISTRICT

(Sec. 4.10 Wis. Stats.)


BURNETT CO.
BLAINE
WEBB LAKE
UNION
OAKLAND
JACKSON
SCOTT
WEST MARSHLAND
LINCOLN
MEENON
SAND LAKE
RUSK
28
GRANTSBURG
WOOD RIVER
DANIELS
SIREN
LA FOLLETTE
DEWEY
ANDERSON
TRADE LAKE
WEST SWEDEN
CLAM FALLS
LORAIN
ROOSEVELT
POLK CO.
STERLING
LAKETOWN
LUCK
BONE LAKE
McKINLEY
BARRON CO.
MAPLE PLAIN
LAKELAND
EUREKA
MILLTOWN
GEORGETOWN
JOHNSTOWN
CRYSTAL LAKE
CUMBERLAND
ST. CROIX FALLS
BALSAM LAKE
APPLE RIVER
BEAVER
ALMENA
CLINTON
OSCEOLA
GARFIELD
LINCOLN
CLAYTON
TURTLE LAKE
ARLAND
FARMINGTON
ALDEN
BLACK BROOK
CLEAR LAKE
VANCE CREEK
PRAIRIE FARM
ST. CROIX CO.
STAR PRAIRIE
STANTON
CYLON
FOREST
SOMERSET
RICHMOND
ERIN PRAIRIE
EMERALD
GLENWOOD
DUNN CO.
29
ST. JOSEPH
WARREN
HAMMOND
BALDWIN
SPRINGFIELD
HUDSON
TROY
KINNIC KINNIC
PLEASANT VALLEY
RUSH RIVER
EAU GALLE
CADY
PIERCE CO.
CLIFTON
RIVER FALLS
MARTELL
GILMAN
SPRING LAKE
OAK GROVE
TRIMBELLE
ELLSWORTH
EL PASO
ROCK ELM
DIAMOND BLUFF
TRENTON
HARTLAND
SALEM
UNION
PEPIN CO.
WAUBEEK
WATERVILLE
LIMA
DURAND
ISABELLE
MAIDEN ROCK
FRANK FORT
BUFFALO CO.
MAXVILLE
CANTON
MONDOVI
NAPLES
STOCKHOLM
PEPIN
NELSON
MODENA
GILMANTON
DOVER
30
ALMA
LINCOLN
MONTANA
TREMPEALEAU CO.
BURNSIDE
BELVIDERE
WAUMANDEE
GLENCOE
ARCADIA
MILTON
CROSS
DODGE
BUFFALO

James E. Harsdorf (Rep.), 10th Senate District.

Born St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 7, 1950; married. Graduated Stillwater High School; B.S. in animal science Univ. of Minn. 1973. Legislator and dairy farmer. Former teacher UW-River Falls. Member River Falls Moose; Wis. Holstein Friesan Assn. (legislative com.); Citizens for a Clean Mississippi; Pierce Co. Rep. Party. Former Pierce Co 4-H dairy coach; Jaycees *Outstanding Young Farmer*.

Elected to Assembly in October 1977 special election; reelected 1978; elected to the Senate 1980. Senate Minority Caucus Secretary 1981. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Education and State Institutions; Legis. Advisory Com. of the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Commission (also 1979); Traffic Law Enforcement Council. Assembly committee assignments: **1979** — Agriculture; Engrossed Bills; Transportation. **1977** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Small Business; Legislative Council Special Committee on Changing Enrollments.

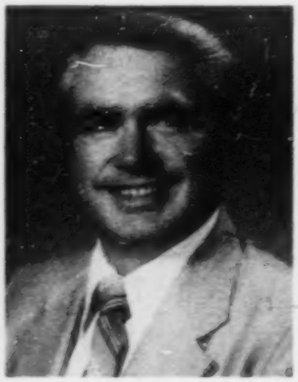
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 267-9693; District: (715) 425-2138.

Voting address: (Town of River Falls) Rural Route 1, Beldenville 54003.

Mailing address (office): 410 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Senator
HARSDORF

Representative
PAULSON



Representative
HARER

Representative
BERNDT

David E. Paulson (Rep.), 28th Assembly District.

Born Osceola, Sept. 13, 1931; married; 2 children. Graduate Osceola High School. Farmer. Former trucker. Korean Conflict veteran; served in Navy. Member Amery Area Ambulance Board (dir.); American Legion; Holstein Breeders Association; Amery V.F.W. Former member Amery American Field Service (pres., student liaison); Pleasant View 4-H Club (advisor). Chairman town of Black Brook 1967-79; Polk County Board of Supervisors 1968-72.

Elected to Assembly in 1978; reelected 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Agriculture and Nutrition; Transportation (also 1979); Veterans and Military Affairs (also 1979). **1979** — Agriculture; Small Business.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9651; District: (715) 268-2488.

Voting address: (Town of Black Brook) Route 4, Box 75, Amery 54001.

Mailing address: Room 335-E North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Robert W. Harer (Rep.), 29th Assembly District.

Born Baldwin, Aug. 15, 1941; married; 4 children. Graduate Baldwin High School. Legislator and farmer. Former dairy plant worker, truck driver and DHIA fieldman. Member Farm Bureau (former dir.); Farmers Union; Farmers Coop. Elevator, Baldwin; Lone Pine 4-H Club (general leader 1967-78). Former mbr. Teamsters Union. Mbr. Baldwin-Woodville District School Board, 1972-78.

Elected to Assembly in 1978; reelected 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Aging, Women and Minorities; Energy (also 1979); Government Operations; Transportation (also 1979); Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission Legislative Advisory Committee. **1979** — Small Business; Jt. Com. on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1526; District: (715) 684-3717.

Voting address: (Town of Baldwin) Route 1, Woodville 54028.

Mailing address (office): Room 326 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Jule Berndt (Rep.), 30th Assembly District.

Born Oshkosh, April 18, 1924; married; 2 children. Grad. Winneconne High School; B.A. UW-Madison 1950; M. Theology Wartburg Seminary 1953. Clergyman. World War II veteran; served in Air Force. Member River Falls Area Hospital Bd. of Dir. (chm.); Tri-county Council on Alcohol And Drug Abuse Bd. of Dir. (former chm.); River Falls Heart Fund (former chm.).

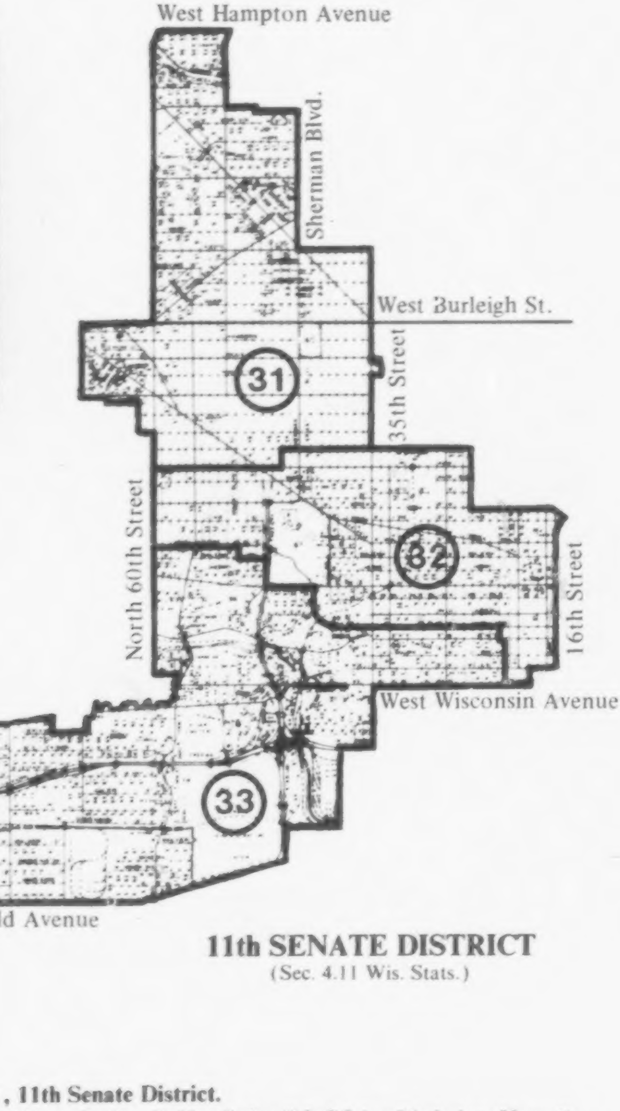
Elected to Assembly 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Aging, Women and Minorities; Children and Human Development; Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Insurance, Cooperatives and Risk Management.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9650; District: (715) 425-6860.

Voting address: 223 Foster Street, River Falls 54022.

Mailing address (office) Room 335-E North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Senator BRAUN



11th SENATE DISTRICT
(Sec. 4.11 Wis. Stats.)

Warren D. Braun (Dem.), 11th Senate District.

Born Eden, June 12, 1934; married; 3 children. Graduate St. Mary Springs H.S.; B.S. in political science Marquette University 1956; M.S. in history UW-Milwaukee 1970; attended Marquette Univ. Law School 1971. Former high school teacher and coach. Served in Army Reserve 1957-1963. Former Milwaukee alderman.

Elected to Senate November 1976 to fill unexpired term; reelected 1978. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Judiciary and Consumer Affairs (also 1979); Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1979); State Supported Programs Study Advisory Com. (also 1979, 1977). **1979** — Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules; Select Com. on Energy; Spec. Com. on Energy; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Community Correctional Programs (chp.), on Low Income Energy Assistance (co-chp.), on Public Service Commission Rate Cases, on Constitutional Bail Revision, on Strengthening the Family, on Care of the Mentally Ill; Gov.'s Comn. on Prevention and Wellness. **1977** — Education and Revenue (vice-chp.) and Subcom. on School Nutrition (chp.); Human Services; Governmental and Veterans Affairs' Subcom. on PSC (chp.); Spec. Select Com. on Mining Development; Legis. Co. Coms. on Education, Library Laws (vice-chp.), Care of the Mentally Ill, Strengthening the Family.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5532; District: (414) 453-7011.

Voting address: 4904 West Woodlawn Court, Milwaukee 53208.

Mailing address: Room 331 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Representative
LEE

Representative
BECKER

Representative
CRAWFORD

Mordecai Lee (Dem.), 31st Assembly District.

Born Milwaukee, Aug. 27, 1948. B.A. UW-Madison; M.P.A. and Ph.D. Syracuse Univ. Legislator and Adjunct Assistant Professor of Government, Department of Governmental Affairs, UW-Extension. Formerly Assistant Professor of Political Science, UW-Parkside; Legislative Assistant to Congressman Henry Reuss; Guest Scholar, Brookings Institution.

Elected to Assembly 1976; reelected 1978 and 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Urban Affairs and Housing (chp.); Consumer and Commercial Credit; Government Operations; Local Affairs (also 1979). **1979** — State Affairs (vice-chp., also 1977); Jt. Audit Com. (Assem. vice-chp.); Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1977); Legis. Coun. and its Coms. on Legislative Oversight (also 1977); on Law Revision. **1977** — Transportation; Legis. Coun. Com. on Fiscal Estimates (chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2512; Residence: (414) 466-2983.

Voting address (residence): 4627 North 52nd Street, Milwaukee 53218.

Mailing address (office): Room 120A West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Dismas Becker (Dem.), 32nd Assembly District.

Born Milwaukee, Sept. 16, 1936; married; 4 children. Graduate St. Francis Seminary; B.A. in philosophy Carmelite Seminary 1960, B.A. and M.A. in religious education 1962 and 1964; M.A. in sociology Marquette Univ. 1968. Legislator. Former research and program director, Council on Urban Life; community college research director; executive director of redevelopment project.

Elected to Assembly in October 1977 special election; reelected 1978 and 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Health and Human Services (chp.); Children and Human Development; Criminal Justice and Public Safety (vice-chp. 1979, mbr. 1977); Urban Affairs and Housing. **1979** — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (Assem. vice-chp.); Education (also 1977); State Affairs; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Determinate Sentencing (also 1977), on Education, and on Sexual Assault and Abuse. **1977** — Legis Coun. Com. on Strengthening the Family.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0654; District: (414) 933-6133.

Voting address: 1533 North 23rd Street, Milwaukee 53205.

Mailing address: Room 120B West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Thomas James Crawford (Dem.), 33rd Assembly District.

Born Kenosha, July 25, 1952; married. Graduate Kenosha Tremper High School; B.A. UW-Milwaukee 1975; J.D. UW-Madison 1978. Public interest attorney. Former dir. of research and deputy general counsel for Citizens for a Better Environment, overhead crane operator, waiter, Great Lakes seaman. Member Citizens for a Better Environment (adv. com.); Washington Park So. Block Club; State Bar of Wis.; Dem. Party of Wis. (Westside Unit chm.) Former member Citizens Environmental Assess. Com. to Milw. Metro Sewage Comn. (chp. of subcom.); DNR's Ad Hoc Com. drafting Hazardous Waste Disposal Rules; Steelworkers Union; AFL-CIO Hotel and Restaurant Union; Machinists and Aerospace Workers Union.

Elected to Assembly in 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** Environmental Resources (vice-chp.); Energy; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0660; District: (414) 933-4139.

Voting address: 1310 North 46th Street, Milwaukee 53208.

Mailing address: (office); Room 48B North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Clifford W. Krueger (Rep.), 12th Senate District.

Born Madison, June 24, 1918; married. Grad. Merrill High Sch.; attended commercial college. Salesman. Mbr. Lions; Farm Bureau. Alderman 1945-46.

Served in Senate 1947 to 1955; reelected since 1956. Minority Leader in 1979, 1977, 1975). Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Agriculture and Natural Resources. **1979** — Senate Org. (also 1977, 1975); Jt. Com. on Leg. Org. (also 1977, 1975); Jt. Com. of Employment Relations (also 1977, 1975); Legis. Council (mbr. since 1969) and its Coms. on Juvenile Correctional Facilities (also 1977), on Mining (also 1977), on Municipal Collective Bargaining Process (co-chp. 1977), on State Employment Relations (also 1977); Disability Bd. (also 1977, 1975); Interstate Coop. Comn. (also 1977, 1975). **1977** — Legis. Council Coms. on Fiscal Estimates and Definition of Death. **1975** — Natural Resources (mbr. since 1957, chp. 1957-73); Interstate Coop. Comn.; Sen. Select Com. on Mining Development; Leg. Coms. on Solid Waste Mgt., on Nat. Resources (co-chp., also 1973, 1971) and its Subcom. on Septic Tanks (chp.). **1973** — Agric. and Rural Development; Legis. Procedure (since 1957); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Employe Protection in Business Closings, on Mineral Taxation, on Recreation Industry and on Wetland Legislation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2509; District: (715) 536-4181.

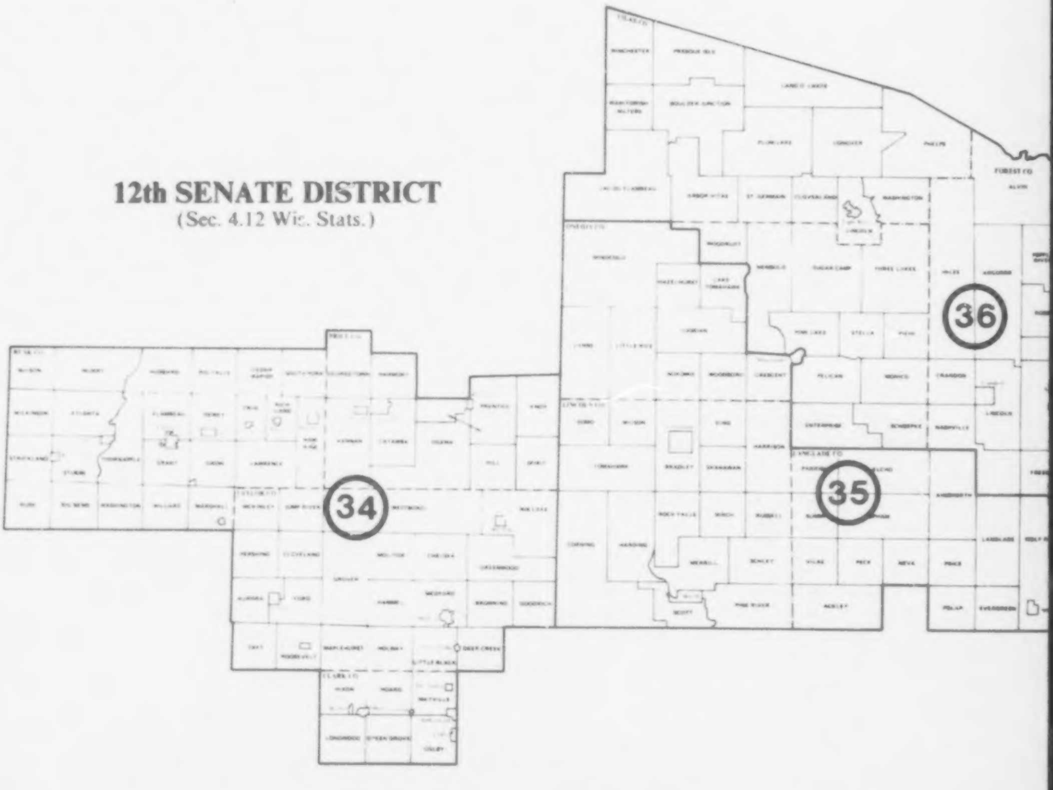
Voting address: 122 N. State Street, Merrill 54452.

Mailing address: Room 213 SE, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Senator KRUEGER

12th SENATE DISTRICT

(Sec. 4.12 Wis. Stats.)



Representative
LARSON

Representative
DONOGHUE

Representative
KINCAID

Robert J. Larson (Rep.), 34th Assembly District.

Born Osseo, December 4, 1932; married; 4 children. Graduate Osseo High School; B.S. UW-Eau Claire 1959; M.S. in guidance UW-Stout 1966; Educational Administration Specialist degree Univ. of Minnesota 1974. Legislator. Former program coordinator UW Center System, high school teacher, counselor, principal. Served in Air Force 1951-1955. Member American Legion and V.F.W.

Elected to Assembly 1978; reelected 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Insurance, Cooperatives and Risk Management; Local Affairs (also 1979); Veterans and Military Affairs. **1979** — Small Business; Transportation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7461; District: (715) 748-5488.

Voting address: 410 E. Ogden, Medford 54451.

Mailing address (office): Room 302 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Sheehan Donoghue (Rep.), 35th Assembly District.

Born Hamilton, Ohio, Dec. 13, 1943; single. Grad. Merrill H.S.; attended Univ. of Colorado 1962-63; B.S. UW-Madison 1967. Legislator. Former research assoc. Rep. Natl. Com.; asst. coordinator White House Conf. on Food, Nutrition and Health; mgt. analyst N.Y.C. Dept. of Health. Member Merrill Business and Prof. Women's Club; Lincoln Co. Sportsmen's Club; Howard Young Medical Center (Bd. of Trustees).

Elected to Assembly since 1972. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1979); Local Affairs (also 1979, 1977); Revenue (also 1979, 1977); Urban Affairs and Housing; State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd. (also 1979). **1979** — Legis. Council Com. on Constitutional and Statutory Review, and the Advisory Panel to the Subcom. on Uranium Exploration Safety of the Mining Com. **1977** — Natural Resources (also 1973); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Constitutional and Statutory Review, on Natural Resources (also 1973); Coun. on Rural Area and Community Development (also 1975); Gov.'s Blue Ribbon Tax Reform Comn. 1978. **1975** — Municipalities; State Affairs. **1973** — Enrolled Bills; Legis. Coun.'s Spec. Com. on Employe Protection in Business Closings (secy.) and its Drafting Subcom. on Insurance (chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7671; District: (715) 536-4758.

Voting address: 102 Cottage Street, Merrill 54452.

Mailing address (office): Room 310 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Lloyd H. Kincaid (Dem.), 36th Assembly District.

Born Sault St. Marie, Mich., May 8, 1925; married. Educated in Crandon elementary and high schools. Legislator; cabinetmaker. World War II vet.; Army 1943-45. Member church council; Amer. Legion; Lions; bd. of dir. Nicolet College and Technical Institute 1970-73. Alderman 1970-73 (chp. Coms. on Personnel and Finance, Bonding and Insurance, Industrial Devel.); county board supervisor 1970-73 (secy. Housing Authority, secy. Bd. of Social Services, chp. Com. on Aging, member Coms. on Public Property, Bonding and Insurance, Taxation).

Elected to Assembly since 1972. Majority Caucus Sergeant at Arms 1981 (also 1979). Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Tourism and Recreation (chp.); Excise and Fees; Revenue; Veterans and Military Affairs. **1979** — Tourism, Recreation and Economic Development (vice-chp.); Small Business (also 1977); Highways; State Affairs (also 1977); Legis. Coun. Com. on Mining (vice-chp.). **1977** — Revision (vice-chp.); Natural Resources (also 1975, 1973); Legis. Coun. Com. on Natural Resources (also 1975, 1973). **1975** — Tourism (also 1973); Legis. Coun. Com. on Income Factor in School Aid Formula.

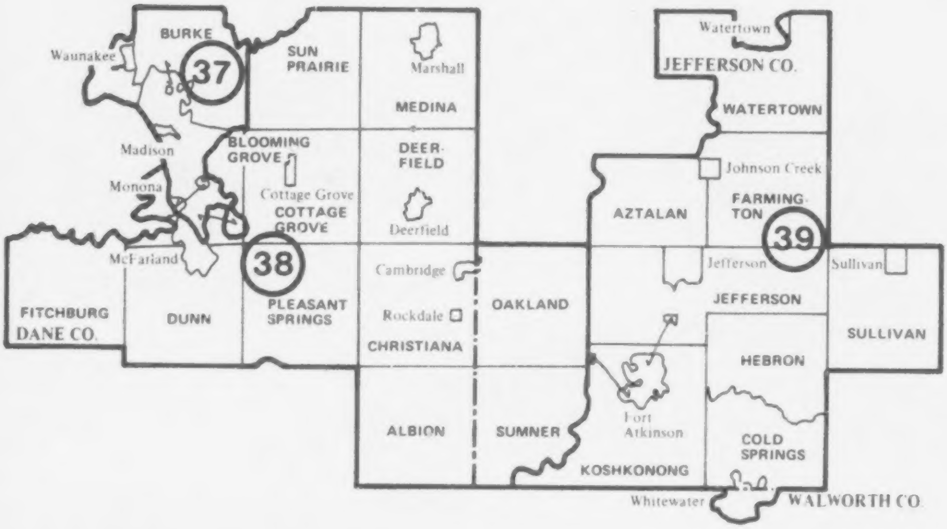
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3780; District: (715) 478-3979.

Voting address: 110 N. Crandon Ave., Crandon 54520.

Mailing address: Room 327 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

13th SENATE DISTRICT

(Sec. 4.13 Wis. Stats.)


Waunakee
BURKE
37
SUN PRAIRIE
Marshall
MEDINA
Madison
BLOOMING GROVE
DEER-FIELD
Monona
Cottage Grove
COTTAGE GROVE
Deerfield
McFarland
38
Cambridge
FITCHBURG
DANE CO.
DUNN
PLEASANT SPRINGS
Rockdale
CHRISTIANA
OAKLAND
ALBION
SUMNER
Watertown
JEFFERSON CO.
WATERTOWN
Johnson Creek
AZTALAN
FARMING-TON
39
Jefferson
Sullivan
JEFFERSON
SULLIVAN
HEBRON
Fort Atkinson
KOSHKONONG
COLD SPRINGS
Whitewater
WALWORTH CO.

Senator
LORMAN

Barbara K. Lorman (Rep.), **13th Senate District.**

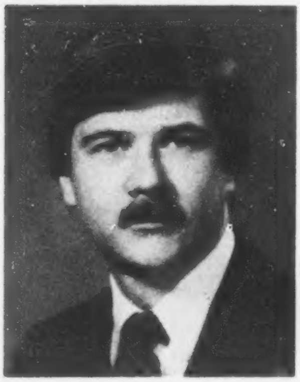
Born Madison, July 31, 1932; 3 children. Grad. Madison West High School 1950; attended UW-Madison and UW-Whitewater. President of iron and metal recycling firm. Formerly homemaker. Member Ft. Atkinson Bd. of Milw. Symphony (secy., former chm.); Ft. Atkinson Development Council (former pres.); Sinnissippi Council of Boy Scouts; American Field Service; New Republican Conf.; Jefferson County Rep. Club.; Chamber of Commerce; Women's Club; Fort Atkinson Historical Society; B'nai B'rith; Hadassah; Nature Conservancy; Wis. Society for Jewish Learning.

Elected to Senate in December 1980 special election. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Energy; Migrant Labor Council.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5660; District: (414) 563-3798.

Voting address: 712 Frederick Avenue, Fort Atkinson 53538.

Mailing address: Room 140A South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.



Representative
D. TRAVIS

Representative
EVERSON

Representative
KNOX

David M. Travis (Dem.), 37th Assembly District.

Born September 21, 1948; married. B.A. UW-Milwaukee 1970; graduate work UW-Milwaukee. Formerly director of Senate Democratic Caucus staff; legislative analyst and administrative assistant for the Wisconsin Senate.

Elected to Assembly in 1978; reelected 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (chp., vice-chp. 1979); Elections (also 1979); Judiciary; Reapportionment; Radiation Protection Council; Sentencing Guidelines Advisory Committee. **1979** — Revision (vice-chp.); Health and Social Services; State-Federal Relations; Legislative Council Committee on Determinate Sentencing.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5340; District: (608) 249-4673.

Voting address: 4229 Mandrake Road, Madison 53704.

Mailing address (office): Room 29 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Harland E. Everson (Dem.), 38th Assembly District.

Born Vernon County, July 16, 1917; married. Grad. Sparta H.S.; attended George Washington Univ.; degree in economics UW-Madison 1946. Newspaper publisher, farmer. Member Bd. of Dir. Albion Historical Soc. Former pres. Rotary. Member Edgerton Board of Education 1970-71.

Elected to Assembly since 1970. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Agriculture and Nutrition (chp., also chp. 1979 Agriculture Com. and mbr. since 1971); Environmental Resources; Transportation (also 1979 and its Subcom. on Railroad Abandonment (chp. 1977). **1979** — Government Operations; Legis. Coun. Com. on Watershed Management (chp.). **1977** — Highways; Internal Management; State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com. (co-chp.); Legis. Coun. Com. on Highways. **1975** — Printing (chp., vice-chp. 1973); Natural Resources (also 1973); Jt. Legis. Com. on Institution Closings; Agr. Com. Subcom. on Drainage Ditch Problems (chp.); Legis. Coun. Natural Resources Com. (also 1973 and Subcom. on Wetland Legislation). **1973** — Assembly Special Com. on Telephone and Electricity Rate Disparities. **1971** — Taxation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1194; District: (608) 884-8229.

Voting address: Route 3, 114 Kellogg Road, Edgerton 53534.

Mailing address (office): Room 112 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Randall S. Knox (Rep.), 39th Assembly District.

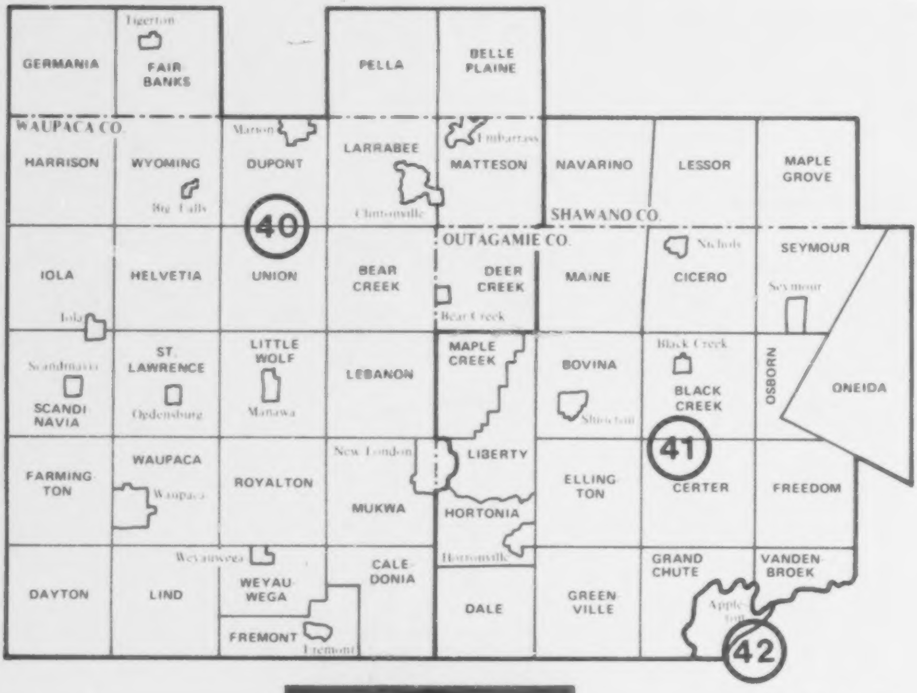
Born Madison, August 30, 1949; married; 1 child. Grad. Fort Atkinson H.S.; B.A. UW-Madison 1971; J.D. *cum laude* 1974. Controller, vice pres.-finance, legal counsel and asst. treas. of publishing company, vice-pres. and secy. of agric. services corp. Former gubernatorial aid and state Senate admin. asst. Member New Rep. Conf. (past cochp.); Jefferson Co. Taxpayers Assn. (past pres., vice-pres.); Fort Atkinson Jaycees (past dir.); Amer., Wis. and Jefferson Co. Bar Assns.; Institute of Newspaper Controllers and Finance Officers; United Way (past chm. Industrial Div.). Honors: *Congress of Outstanding Young Men Award* from Wis. Jaycees; *Outstanding Young Man of the Year Award* from Ft. Atkinson Jaycees. Member Fort Atkinson City Council 1975-79. Governor's appointee to Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (1979).

Elected to Assembly in January 31, 1980 special election; reelected Nov. 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Environmental Resources; Local Affairs (also 1979); Revenue; Urban Affairs and Housing. **1979** — State Affairs; Tourism, Recreation and Economic Development.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3790; District: (414) 674-3752.

Voting address: Route 1 Box 160A Jefferson 53549.

Mailing address: (office); Room 307 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.


Tigerton
GERMANIA
FAIR BANKS
PELLA
BELLE PLAINE
WAUPACA CO.
Marion
Embarrass
LARRABEE
HARRISON
WYOMING
DUPONT
MATTESON
NAVARINO
LESSOR
MAPLE GROVE
Big Falls
40
Clintonville
SHAWANO CO.
OUTAGAMIE CO.
Nichols
SEYMOUR
IOLA
HELVETIA
UNION
BEAR CREEK
DEER CREEK
MAINE
CICERO
Seymour
Iola
Bear Creek
Black Creek
Scandinavia
ST. LAWRENCE
LITTLE WOLF
LEBANON
MAPLE CREEK
BOVINA
OSBORN
ONEIDA
SCANDI NAVIA
Ogdensburg
Manawa
Shiocton
BLACK CREEK
New London
41
FARMING TON
WAUPACA
ROYALTON
LIBERTY
ELLING TON
CENTER
FREEDOM
Waupaca
MUKWA
HORTONIA
Weyauwega
Hortonville
CALE DONIA
GRAND CHUTE
VANDEN BROEK
DAYTON
LIND
WEYAU WEGA
DALE
GREEN VILLE
Appleton
FREMONT
Fremont
42

14th SENATE DISTRICT
(Sec. 4.14 Wis. Stats.)

Senator
LORGE

Gerald D. Lorge (Rep.), 14th Senate District.

Born Bear Creek, July 9, 1922; married; 5 children. Grad. Bear Creek High School; J.D. Marquette Univ. 1952. Legislator, attorney. World War II veteran; served in Marine Corps. President of Natl. Conference of Insurance Legislators 1973-74 (former vice-pres. and presently member of Executive Com.); chairman, Justice and Law Enforcement Com. of the Midwestern Council of State Governments 1970-72.

Elected to Assembly 1950 and 1952; elected to Senate in special election 1954; reelected since 1956. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Insurance and Utilities (also 1979); Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (also 1979); Retirement Research (also 1979); Interstate Cooperation Commission (also 1979, 1977, 1975). **1979** — Jt. Com. on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws; Legislative Council (also 1977) and its Com. on Public Service Commission Rate Cases. **1977** — Joint Audit Committee; Legislative Council and its Coms. on Constitutional and Statutory Review and on Insurance Laws Revision.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2514; District: (715) 752-4474.

Voting address: P.O. Box 47 Route 1, Bear Creek, 54922.

Mailing address (office): Room 335 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Representative
BYERS

Representative
CONRADT

Representative
PROSSER

Francis R. Byers (Rep.), 40th Assembly District.

Born Marion; married; 3 children. Educ. Marion Elementary and H.S.; Ph.B. UW-Madison. Former newspaper editor. Purple Heart veteran of Navy in World War II; awarded 7 battle stars, Navy Citation. Member V.F.W.; Amer. Legion (past commander); Marion Rotary (former pres.); United Fund; Conservation Club; Masons. Member of Waupaca County Board 10 years.

Elected to Assembly since 1968. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — **Small Business and Economic Development; State Affairs (mbr. since 1973)**; Veterans and Military Affairs (also 1979, 1977, 1969); **Educational Communications Bd. (mbr. since 1971)**. **1979** — **Small Business** (also 1977); Ad Hoc Com. on Second Veterans Home; Governor's Task Force on County Govt. **Organization and Admin**; Leg. Coun. Com. on **Recodification of Alcoholic Beverage Laws**. **1975** — Environmental Quality (also 1975, 1973, 1971). **1973** — Legis. Council's Com. on **Preserving Agric. and Conservancy Lands (secy.)**. **1971** — **Natural Resources**; **Legis** Coun. Com. on Natural Resources; Conference Com. on Energy. **1969** — Conservation; Legis. Coun. Com. on Conservation; Labor.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3794; District: (715) 754-2233.

Voting address: 357 Garfield Avenue, Marion 54950.

Mailing address (office): Room 314 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Ervin W. Conradt (Rep.), 41st Assembly District.

Born town of Bovina, Outagamie County, Oct. 4, 1916; widower. Legislator, farmer. Member Shiocton Lions; Greenville Civic Club; Outagamie Co. Farm Bureau; Outagamie Towns Assn. (unit chm.); Wis. Towns Assn. (state dir.). Served as Rep. precinct committeeman and mbr. statutory com. Town board chairman 1953-67, mbr. county bd. 1953-73, county Highway Com. (chp. 1966-73).

Elected to Assembly since 1964. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — **Agriculture and Nutrition; Excise and Fees (mbr. since 1967); Highways** (mbr. since 1967); State Supported Program Study & Advisory Com. (also 1979, 1977). **1979** — **Veterans and Military Affairs**; Legis. Council Highway Com. (mbr. since 1967 and vice-chp. 1967, 1969). **1975** — Worker's Compensation Council observer. **1973** — Legis. Council's Com. on Collective **Bargaining Impasses in Public Employment**. **1971** — **Legis. Council's Insurance Laws** Revision Com. **1969** — Printing (chp.); Transportation. **1967** — **Education; Veterans' and Military Affairs**. **1965** — State Affairs; Legis. Council's Public Welfare Com.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2253; District: (414) 986-3867.

Voting address: Route 2, Shiocton 54170.

Mailing address (office): Room 314-A North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

David T. Prosser, Jr. (Rep.), 42nd Assembly District.

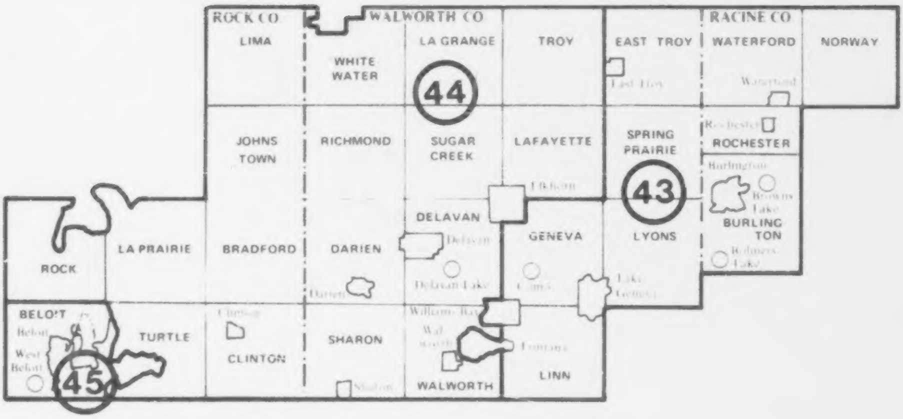
Born Chicago, Illinois, Dec. 24, 1942; single. Graduate Appleton High School; B.A. DePauw University 1965; J.D. UW Law School 1968. Former District Attorney Outagamie County 1977-78, admin. asst. to Congressman Harold Froehlich 1973-74, attorney U.S. Dept. of Justice 1969-72, law school lecturer 1968-69. Member Fox Cities Chamber of Commerce; DePauw and UW Alumni Assns.; American, Wis. and Outagamie County Bar Assns.; Outagamie County Republican Party; Save Downtown Com. (Exec. Com. 1979-); Wis. Council on Criminal Justice (Exec. Com. 1980-).

Elected to Assembly 1978; reelected 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1979); **Elections** (also 1979); Judiciary (also 1979); **Reapportionment**. **1979** — **Legis**. Coun. Coms. on Constitutional Bail **Revision, and on Hearing** Examiner System.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3070; District: (414) 731-4404.

Voting address: 412 Cambridge Drive, Appleton 54911.

Mailing address (office): Room 308 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.


ROCK CO.
WALWORTH CO.
RACINE CO.
LIMA
WHITE WATER
LA GRANGE
TROY
EAST TROY
East Troy
WATERFORD
Waterford
NORWAY
44
JOHNS TOWN
RICHMOND
SUGAR CREEK
LAFAYETTE
Elkhorn
SPRING PRAIRIE
Rochester
ROCHESTER
Burlington
43
Browns Lake
BURLING TON
Bohners Lake
DELAVAN
Delavan
Delavan Lake
ROCK
LA PRAIRIE
BRADFORD
DARIEN
Darien
GENEVA
LYONS
Lake Geneva
BELOIT
Beloit
West Beloit
45
TURTLE
Clinton
CLINTON
SHARON
Sharon
Williams Bay
Walworth
WALWORTH
Fontana
LINN

15th SENATE DISTRICT

(Sec. 4.15 Wis. Stats.)

Senator CULLEN

Timothy F. Cullen (Dem.), 15th Senate District.

Born Janesville, February 25, 1944. Graduate Janesville Senior High School; B.S. in political science UW-Whitewater 1966, graduate work at Northern Illinois University 1967. Formerly ombudsman on staff of Congressman Les Aspin. Member Janesville YMCA (bd. of dir.); Fairfield Grange. Former Big Brother and member Bd. of Directors Big Brothers. Elected to Janesville City Council 1970.

Elected to Senate 1974; reelected 1978. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Aging, Business, and Financial Institutions and Transportation (chp., also 1979); Labor, Government, Veterans Affairs and Tourism; State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Com. (also 1979, 1977, 1975); Interstate Cooperation Comm. (also 1979). **1979** — Human Services; Migrant Labor Council (also 1977); Legislative Council (also 1977, 1975) and its Coms. on Mining (chp., also 1977, 1975), on Courts, on Highways (co-chp.), on Interest Rate Practices (chp.); Rustic Roads Bd. **1977** — Agriculture, Aging and Labor (chp.); Tourism (vice-chp.); Education and Revenue; Legis. Council Coms. on Solid Waste Management and on Definition of Death. **1975** — Agriculture, Human Services, Labor and Taxation (chp. of its Subcoms. on Aging and on Death With Dignity and Euthanasia and mbr. Subcom. on Preferential Tax Treatment of Lands).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1007; District: (608) 752-8124.

Voting address: 601 Randall Avenue, Janesville 53545.

Mailing address (office): Room 12 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Representative
PORTER

Representative
DeLONG

Representative
JOHNSON

Cloyd A. Porter (Rep.), 43rd Assembly District.

Born Huntley, Ill., May 22, 1935; married; 4 children. Elementary educ. Crystal Lake, Ill.-Elkhorn. Wis.; Wis. State Sch. for the Deaf and Burlington H.S. 2 years each. Legislator. Former self-employed trucking business. Member church athletic bd.; K. of C.; pres. elector 1980.Awards received: *U.S. Jaycees Senator Membership 1974*; Burlington V.F.W. 1972 *Outstanding Citizen Award;* one of *Five Outstanding Young Men in Wis.*, 1970. Former mbr. Racine Co. Solid Waste Disposal Com.; Co. Planning Council for Health and Social Serv. (former v.p.). Former mbr. town board and planning comn.; town chm. 1970-75.

Elected to Assembly since 1972. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Aging, Women and Minorities; Energy (also 1979); Environmental Resources (also 1979); Air Resource Allocation Coun.. **1979** — Tourism, Recreation and Econ. Devel.; Jt. Com. on Audit (mbr. since 1975); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Energy Conservation and Reduction and on Recycling of Solid Waste (also 1977). **1977** — Environmental Protection; Natural Resources (also 1975); Transportation (also 1975, 1973); Legis. Coun. Com. on Nat. Res. (also 1975). **1975** — Taxation (also 1973). **1973** — Municipalities.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2530; District: (414) 763-6827.

Voting address: 28322 Durand Avenue, Burlington 53105.

Mailing address (office): Room 320 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Delmar E. DeLong (Rep.), 44th Assembly District.

Born Beloit, June 7, 1931; married; 4 children. Educ. in Clinton schools; B.B.A. UW-Madison 1952; J.D. 1966. Attorney, farmer, feed and grain business. Army 1953-55. Member Sinnissippi Council of Boy Scouts (exec. bd.); bar assns.; Clinton Kiwanis (former pres.); Amer. and Wis. Polled Hereford Assns.; Wis. Cattlemen's Assn.; Turtle Grange; Amer. Legion; Midwest. Conf. of the Council of State Govts. Educ. Com. Clinton Vill. Bd. 1958-60; Clinton Sch. Bd. 1967-73 (pres. 1968-73); CESA 17 Bd. of Control 1971-73 (vice-chp. 1972-73); Turtle Twp. municipal justice 1967-1975; mbr. Rock Co. Bd. of Adjustment since 1971, Rock Co. Title VII Nutrition Program.

Elected to Assembly since 1972. Minority Caucus Chairman 1981 (also 1979, 1977, 1975) 1981. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Education (mbr. since 1973) Organization; Rules (mbr. since 1975); Jt. Com. on Retirement Systems (mbr. since 1975); Ret. Research Com. (also 1979, 1977). **1979** — State Affairs (also 1977); Legis. Coun. Com. on Educ. (since 1973), on Legis. Oversight (also 1977). **1977** — Gov. Com. on Special Needs of Deaf; Rail Service Adv. **1975** — Taxation; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Public Liability of Local Govts. and on Educ. Program Reviews (also 1973). **1973** — Legis. Coun. Adv. Com. on Compulsory Attendance Law (vice-chp.)

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1182; District: (608) 676-2266.

Voting address: Route 2, Clinton 53525.

Mailing address: Room 318 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Gary K. Johnson (Dem.), 45th Assembly District.

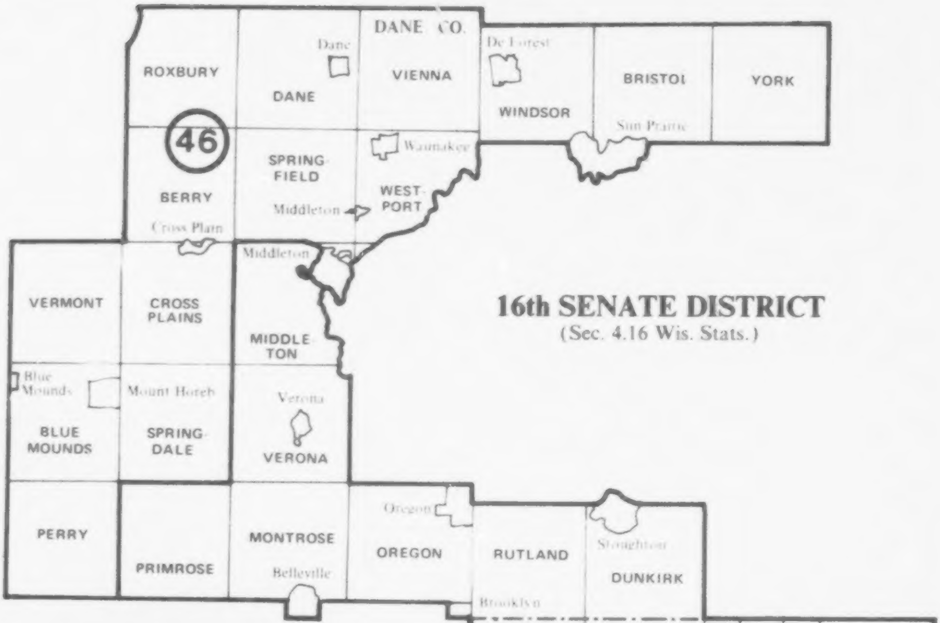
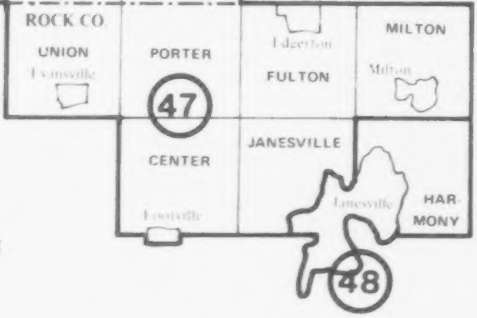
Born Grand Forks, N.D., Sept. 14, 1939; married; 3 sons. Grad. Beloit Memorial H.S.; B.A. Beloit College 1963; graduate work UW-Whitewater. Legislator. Former teacher. Member Kiwanis Club of Greater Beloit; Rock Co. and Beloit Hist. Soc.; included in *Outstanding Young Men of America* (1971). Former mbr. Beloit Educ. Assn. (pres.) and W.E.A. (3rd vice-pres.).

Elected to Assembly since 1970. Majority Leader 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (co-chp.); Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Environmental Resources; Local Affairs; State Affairs. **1979** — Jt. Com. on Finance (co-chp., also 1977, mbr. since 1972); Rules; Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization; Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (also 1977); Interstate Coop. Comm.; Legis. Coun. (mbr. since 1973) and its Coms. on Municipal Collective Bargaining Process (co-chp., also 1977) and on Legis. Oversight. **1977** — Legis. Coun. Com. on State Employment Relations. **1975** — Adult Educ. Center Council; Governor's Comm. on State-Local Relations and Financing Policies. **1973** — Revision (vice-chp.); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Collective Bargaining Impasses in Public Employment, and Education Program Review Project; 1974 Budget Review Conference Com. (chp.). **1971** — Education; Taxation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0640; District: (608) 365-1044.

Voting address: 1818 Fayette Street, Beloit 53511.

Mailing address (office): Room 32 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.



DANE CO.
ROXBURY
Dane
DANE
VIENNA
De Forest
WINDSOR
BRISTOL
YORK
Sun Prairie
46
BERRY
SPRING-FIELD
Waunakee
WEST-PORT
Middleton
Cross Plains
Middleton
VERMONT
CROSS PLAINS
MIDDLETON
Blue Mounds
Mount Horeb
BLUE MOUNDS
SPRINGDALE
Verona
VERONA
PERRY
PRIMROSE
MONTROSE
Belleville
Oregon
OREGON
RUTLAND
Stoughton
DUNKIRK
Brooklyn
ROCK CO.
UNION
Evansville
PORTER
Edgerton
FULTON
MILTON
Milton
47
CENTER
Footville
JANESVILLE
Janesville
HARMONY
48

16th SENATE DISTRICT

(Sec. 4.16 Wis. Stats.)

Senator THOMPSON

Carl W. Thompson (Dem.), 16th Senate District.

Born Washington, D.C., March 15, 1914; married; 4 children. Grad. Stoughton H.S.; Ph.B. UW-Madison 1936; LL.B. UW-Madison 1939. Legislator, attorney, real estate broker. WWII veteran; Army 1942-46. Mbr. Dem. Natl. Com. 1949-56; pres. elector 1948; del. Dem. Natl. Conv. 1952 and 1956. Member V.F.W.; Amer. Legion; Rotary; Sons of Norway. Served as alderman, city atty.

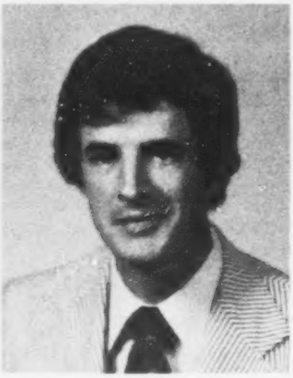
Elected to Assembly 1953-59; elected to Senate in special 1959 election; reelected since 1960. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Human Services (chp., also 1979, 1977); Agriculture and Natural Resources; Education and State Institutions; Spec. Com. on Reapportionment. **1979** Agriculture, Labor and Local Affairs; Aging, Business and Financial Instit. and Transportation; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Care of the Mentally Ill, Community Correctional Programs, Highways. **1977** — Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (co-chp., also 1975); Council on Criminal Justice; Retirement Research Com. (co-chp., also 1975). **1975** — Agric., Human Services, Labor and Taxation (chp.); Education; Leg. Coun. Educ. Com. and its Subcom. on Truancy, and Coms. on Alternate Care Placements, Income Factor in School Aid Formula, and Employment Relations. **1973** — Health, Educ. and Welfare; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Educ. and on Preserving Agric. and Conservancy Lands (vice-chp.). **1971** — Educ.; Health and Social Serv.; Educ. Communications Bd.; Gov.'s Task Forces on Educ. Financing and Property Tax Reform, on Corrections, and on Health.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3518; District: (608) 873-3616 (home), (608) 873-3352 (office).

Voting address: 3418 Old Stage Road, Stoughton 53589.

Mailing address (office): Room 31 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Representative
LOFTUS



Representative
BARRY*

Representative
WOOD

Thomas A. Loftus (Dem.), 46th Assembly District.

Born Stoughton, April 24, 1945; married. Graduate Sun Prairie Elementary and High School; B.S. UW-Whitewater 1970; M.A. UW-Madison 1971. Legislator. Former administrative assistant to speaker of Wis. Assembly; former analyst Assembly Democratic Caucus staff. Veteran; served in Army 1965-67.

Elected to Assembly 1976; reelected 1978, 1980. Majority Leader 1981. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Rules (vice-chp.); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (Assem. vice-chp.); Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization (Assem. vice-chp.); Legis. Council; Interstate Cooperation Comn. **1979** — Health and Soc. Services (vice-chp., also 1977) and its Subcoms. on Welfare Reform (chp., also 1977) and on Cuban Refugees; Energy; Environmental Resources; Transportation (resigned eff. 5/24/79); Ad Hoc Com. on Nursing Home Utilization (co-chp.); Legis. Co. Coms. on Environmental Health, on School Dropout Prevention. **1977** — Environmental Protection; Natural Resources; Legis. Council Coms. on Small Business, on Changing Enrollments, on Natural Resources.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2401; District: (608) 837-8420.

Voting address: 1210 Columbus, Sun Prairie 53590.

Mailing address (office): Room 220 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Jonathan B. Barry* (Dem.), 47th Assembly District.

Born Milwaukee, June 20, 1945; single. Graduate Shorewood High School; B.S. UW-Madison 1967. Legislator, farmer. Former farm market manager. A Director of Dane County Conservation League; received *Outstanding Young Man of America* award 1978. Appointed Primrose Township Planning Committee 1975-79; elected Dane County Board of Supervisors 1974, 1976, member Agriculture Zoning Com. (vice-chp.); Handicapped Children's Education Board; Soil and Water Conservation District.

Elected to Assembly 1976; reelected 1978, 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981**—Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1979). **1979**—Agriculture (vice-chp., mbr. 1977); Government Operations (vice-chp.); Environmental Resources; Tourism, Recreation and Economic Development. **1977**—Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Natural Resources; Legis. Coun. Com. on Natural Resources.

Voting address: (Tn. of Primrose) 9286 Ness Road, Rt. 1, Mt. Horeb 53572.

Wayne W. Wood (Dem.), 48th Assembly District.

Born Janesville, Jan. 21, 1930; married; 6 children. Graduate Stoughton High School. Legislator. Former builder, contractor, factory worker. Member U.A.W.; Rock County Democratic Party; Children's Service Soc. Adv. Bd. Former member Sinnissippi Council Boy Scouts; Rock County Senior 4-H Council. Member Janesville Housing Authority 1971-77; Janesville City Council 1972-76 (pres. 1974-75); State VTAE Board 1975-76.

Elected to Assembly in April 1976 special election; reelected November 1976, 1978, 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Jt. Com. on Finance (eff. 4/21/81; as a result of this appointment, he resigned from his other legislative coms.); Local Affairs (chp., mbr. 1979, 1977); Energy (also 1979), Labor (mbr. since 1975); Small Business and Economic Development; Urban Affairs and Housing; Unemployment Comp. Adv. Coun.; Wis. Housing Fin. Auth. **1979** — Small Business (vice-chp., also 1977); Labor (also 1977, 1976); Local Affairs (also 1977); Government Operations; Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (co-chp.); Retirement Research Com. (co-chp.); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Community Correctional Centers, on Energy Conservation, on Small Business (also 1977); Worker's Comp. Adv. Coun. *1976* — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Municipalities.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7503; District: (608) 752-5485.

Voting address: 2429 Rockport Road, Janesville 53545.

Mailing address (office): Room 110 North State Capitol, Madison 53702.

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*Resigned April 30, 1981, to assume the position of Dane County executive; special election to fill vacancy June 30, 1981. For results of special election see Addenda.

Richard Kreul (Rep.), 17th Senate District.

Born town of Mt. Ida, April 26, 1924; married; 5 children. Graduate Fennimore High School. Farmer and real estate broker. Member Fennimore Chamber of Commerce; Masonic organization; Grant County Farm Bureau. Former member Grant County National Farmers Organization (treasurer); Kiwanis; Elks. Member school board 1953-1978, and Cooperative Educational Services Agency 14 Board of Control 1970-1978; served as county jury commissioner 1966-78.

Elected to Senate 1978. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Labor, Government, Veterans' Affairs and Tourism; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (also 1979); Highway Safety Council (also 1979); State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd. **1979** — Agriculture, Labor and Local Affairs; Legislative Council Coms. on School Dropout Prevention and on Watershed Management.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0703; District: (608) 822-6070.

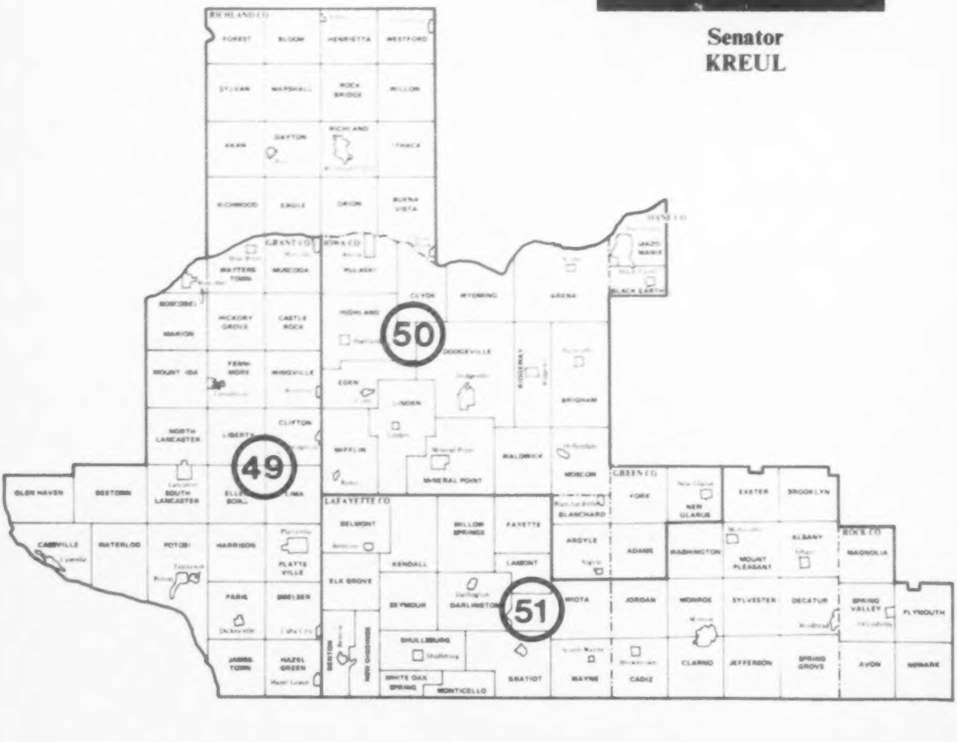
Voting address: 1955 12th Street, Fennimore 53809.

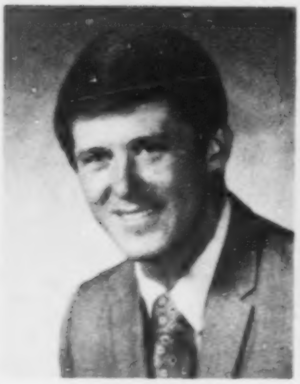
Mailing address (office): Room 419 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Senator KREUL

17th SENATE DISTRICT

(Sec. 4.17 Wis. Stats.)


RICHLAND CO.
FOREST
BLOOM
HENRIETTA
WESTFORD
SYLVAN
MARSHALL
ROCK BRIDGE
WILLOW
AKAN
DAYTON
RICHLAND
ITHACA
RICHWOOD
EAGLE
ORION
BUENA VISTA
GRANT CO.
IOWA CO.
DANE CO.
WATTERSTOWN
MUSCODA
PULASKI
CLYDE
WYOMING
ARENA
MAZOMANIE
BLACK EARTH
BOSCOBEL
MARION
HICKORY GROVE
CASTLE ROCK
HIGHLAND
50
DODGEVILLE
RIDGEWAY
MOUNT IDA
FENNIMORE
WINGVILLE
EDEN
LINDEN
BRIGHAM
NORTH LANCASTER
LIBERTY
CLIFTON
MIFFLIN
WALDWICK
MOSCOW
49
GLEN HAVEN
BEETOWN
SOUTH LANCASTER
ELLENBORO
LIMA
MINERAL POINT
GREEN CO.
YORK
NEW GLARUS
EXETER
BROOKLYN
LAFAYETTE CO.
BELMONT
WILLOW SPRINGS
FAYETTE
BLANCHARD
CASSVILLE
WATERLOO
POTOSI
HARRISON
PLATTEVILLE
KENDALL
LAMONT
ARGYLE
ADAMS
WASHINGTON
MOUNT PLEASANT
ALBANY
ROCK CO.
MAGNOLIA
ELK GROVE
PARIS
SMELSER
SEYMOUR
DARLINGTON
51
WIOTA
JORDAN
MONROE
SYLVESTER
DECATUR
SPRING VALLEY
PLYMOUTH
BENTON
NEW DIGGINGS
SHULLSBURG
JAMESTOWN
HAZEL GREEN
WHITE OAK SPRING
MONTICELLO
GRATIOT
WAYNE
CADIZ
CLARNO
JEFFERSON
SPRING GROVE
AVON
NEWARK



Representative
R. TRAVIS

Representative
DUREN

Representative
TREGONING

Robert S. Travis, Jr. (Rep.), 49th Assembly District.

Born Cuba City, August 24, 1947; single. Graduate Platteville High School; attended UWPlatteville 1965-69. Formerly U.S. Army counterintelligence special agent. Served in Army 1969-76. Member of American Legion; Grant County Farm Bureau; V.F.W.; delegate to American Council of Young Political Leaders. Son of former state Senate majority floor leader.

Elected to Assembly 1976; reelected 1978, 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Education (also 1979, 1977); Revenue (also 1979, 1977). **1979** — Government Operations; Legis. Council Com. on Education (also 1977). **1977** — Veterans and Military Affairs; Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1170; District: (608) 348-3592.

Voting address: 550 Campbell Avenue, Platteville 53818.

Mailing address (office): Room 335-D North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Joanne M. Duren (Dem.), 50th Assembly District.

Born Cazenovia, Oct. 11, 1931; single. Grad. Cazenovia H.S.; Madison Business College 1950. Full time legislator. Former owner secretarial service and secy. for business and public officials. Mbr. Richland Center Ch. of Com. (a dir. 1969-70); Com. for an Effective Legislature, 3rd Dist. (chp. 1969-70); Richland Co. Dem. Party (secy. 1969); 3rd Cong. Dist. Dem. org. (secy. 1967-68); Office Occupations Com. of S.W. Wis. Voc., Tech. and Adult Sch., Dist. 3 (chp. 1969-71); Richland Co. Rec. Devel. Com. (chp. 1969-70). Secy. to Cazenovia sch. bd. 1963-64.

Elected to Assembly since 1970. Majority Caucus Secretary 1975. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — State-Federal Relations (chp.); Aging, Women and Minorities (vice-chp.); Energy; Small Business and Econ. Devel.; State Affairs (also 1979 and its Subcom. on the Arts, mbr. since 1973); Tourism and Recreation. **1979** — Tourism, Rec. and Econ. Devel. (chp.); Education (mbr. since 1971); Interstate Coop. Comn. (also 1977, 1975); Legis. Co. Coms. on Educ. (also 1977, 1975), on Small Business and its Subcom. on Liability of Rec. Facilities (chp.); Leg. Adv. Com. to Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. **1977** — Tourism and Econ. Devel. (chp.); State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com. (also 1975); Legis. Coun. Com. on Small Business. **1975** — Tourism (chp.); Bicentennial Comn.'s Com. on Historic Preservation. **1973** — Health and Social Serv. (also 1971 and Jt. Interim Com.); Assem. Spec. Com. on Telephone and Electricity Rate Disparities.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7694; District: (608) 983-2314.

Voting address: Cazenovia 53924.

Mailing address: Room 48-A North, State Capitol, Madison 53702; (district) Box 234, Cazenovia 53924.

Joseph E. Tregoning (Rep.), 51st Assembly District.

Born Shullsburg, May 26, 1941; married; one child. Grad. Shullsburg H.S.; Sales Training, Inc., Milw.. Farmer. Member Masons; Lions; Lafayette Co. Rep. Chp. 1964-67; Coun. of State Govts.' Transportation and Highway Safety Com. 1969 (vice-chp.); Midwest Conf. of C.S.G.'s Com. on Agric. (chp.); Natl. Com. on Uniform Traffic Laws and Ordinances; chp. Rep. Assembly Campaign Com. 1978.

Elected to Assembly in April 1967 special election; reelected since 1968. Minority Caucus Vice Chairperson 1981 (also 1979). Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Agriculture (mbr. since 1967); Consumer and Commercial Credit; Labor (mbr. since 1975); Transportation (also 1979); Comn. on Interstate Coop. (mbr. since 1973). **1979** Financial Institutions; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Legis. Oversight (also 1977), on Mining. **1977** — Insurance and Banking (also 1975, 1973). **1975** — Veterans and Mil. Affairs; Com. on Debris Hazard Control Cleanup and Highway Design Construction and Maintenance. **1973** — Legis. Coun. Adv. Com. to the Highway Com. on the Motor Vehicle Code; Assembly Spec. Com. on Telephone and Electricity Rate Disparities. **1971** — Environ. Quality.

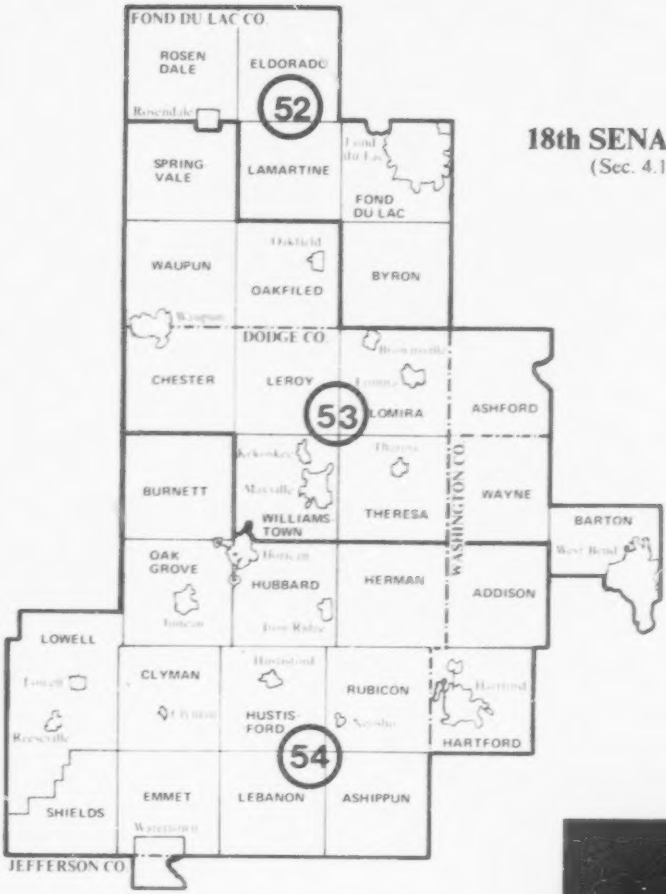
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7502; District: (608) 965-3688.

Voting address: Shullsburg.

Mailing address (office): Room 335-A North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

18th SENATE DISTRICT

(Sec. 4.18 Wis. Stats.)


FOND DU LAC CO.
ROSEN DALE
ELDORADO
Rosendale
52
SPRING VALE
LAMARTINE
Fond du Lac
FOND DU LAC
WAUPUN
Oakfield
OAKFILED
BYRON
Waupun
DODGE CO.
Brownsville
CHESTER
LEROY
Lomira
53
LOMIRA
ASHFORD
Kekoskee
Theresa
BURNETT
Mayville
WILLIAMS TOWN
THERESA
WASHINGTON CO.
WAYNE
BARTON
West Bend
OAK GROVE
Horicon
HUBBARD
HERMAN
ADDISON
Juneau
Iron Ridge
LOWELL
Lowell
Hustisford
CLYMAN
Clyman
HUSTIS-FORD
RUBICON
Neosho
Hartford
HARTFORD
Reeseville
54
SHIELDS
EMMET
LEBANON
ASHIPPUN
Watertown
JEFFERSON CO.

Senator McCALLUM

Scott McCallum (Rep.), 18th Senate District.

Born Fond du Lac, May 2, 1950; married. Graduated Goodrich H.S.; B.A. Macalester College 1972; M.A. Johns Hopkins University 1974. Property manager and developer. Former YMCA program director, legislative aide to U.S. Congressman. Member Jaycees (former director, parliamentarian); People to People; Oakfield Conservation Club; YMCA; Rotary International.

Elected to Senate 1976; reelected 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Joint Committee on Finance; Legislative Council. **1979** — Education and Revenue; Legislative Council Committees on Environmental Health and on Legislative Oversight (also 1977); State Capitol and Executive Residence Board. **1977** — Agriculture, Aging and Labor; Audit; Tax Reform Commission; Legis. Council's Special Com. on Legislative Oversight.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5300; District: (414) 923-1185.

Voting address: 165 Sixth Street, Fond du Lac 54935.

Mailing address (office): Room 323 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Representative
McESSY

Representative
PANZER

Representative
LUCKHARDT

Earl F. McEssy (Rep.), 52nd Assembly District.

Born Fond du Lac County; married; 3 children. Grad. Goodrich H.S.; B.S. Marquette Univ. 1939. Real estate broker; former purchasing agent, undersheriff. WW II vet.; Navy 1942-46; awarded 7 battle stars and 3 citations. Member Eagles; Elks; Amer. Legion; Fond du Lac Condemnation Comn.; UW Citizens Adv. Bd. (vice-pres.); Transportation Com. (past.v.p.) of Midwestern Conf. of Coun. of State Govts; chm. Red Cross 1957-58.

Elected to Assembly since 1956. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Excise and Fees (mbr. since 1961, chp. 1969); Highways (mbr. since 1969); Legis. Council (mbr. since 1971). **1979** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Courts (also 1977), on Highways (also 1977). **1977** — Coun. on Highway Safety. **1975** — State Transportation Plan Adv. Com. **1969** — Elections (also 1963, chp. 1967); Legis. Coun. Age of Majority Study Com. **1967** — Education; Gov.'s Comn. on Law Enforcement and Crime.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3156; District: (414) 921-3418.

Voting address: 361 Forest Avenue, Fond du Lac, 54935

Mailing address (office): Room 304 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Mary E. Panzer (Rep), 53rd Assembly District.

Born Waupun, September 19, 1951; single. Graduated Mayville High School; B.A. UW-Madison. Legislator. Former banker and state Senate legislative analyst. Member Wisconsin Farm Bureau; Republican Party of Wisconsin; New Republican Conference (past legislative chairman); Order of Women Legislators

Elected to Assembly in January 31, 1980 special election; reelected November 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Consumer and Commercial Credit; Tourism and Recreation. **1979** — Financial Institutions; Government Operations; Tourism, Recreation and Economic Development; Legislative Council Committee on Correctional Facilities.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8551, District: (414) 583-4556.

Voting address: Brownsville.

Mailing address: (office): Room 335-C North, State Capitol, Madison 53702; (district): 356 Oakdale Street, Brownsville 53006.

Esther Doughty Luckhardt (Rep.), 54th Assembly District.

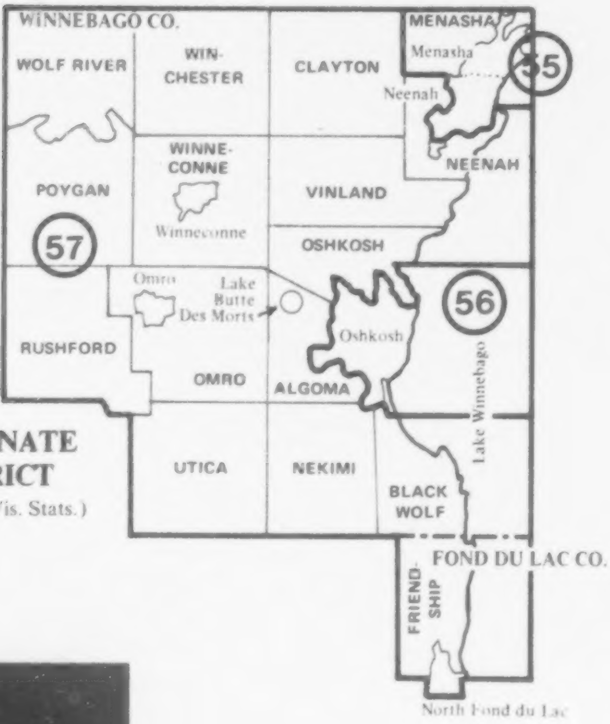
Born in Wis.; 3 children. Educated Horicon High School. Legislator; background in insurance and real estate. Mbr. Amer. Legion Auxiliary; Izaak Walton League; Farm Bureau; Pork Producers; V.F.W. Auxiliary; Ins. Agents Adv. Bd.; Dodge Co. Rep. Club; Dodge Co. Assn. for Mental Health; Dodge Co. Assn. for Retarded Children; Horicon Hist. Club; Ch. of Commerce; Wis. Women for Agric.; Women's Club.

Elected to Assembly since 1962. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Children and Human Development; Consumer and Commercial Credit; Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Mgt. (also 1979); Building Comn. (mbr. since 1975) and its representative for the Arts Board Adv. Com. **1979** — Labor; Financial Institutions. **1977** — Agriculture (also 1975, 1973); Insurance and Banking (mbr. since 1963, except 1971, vice-chp. 1967); Labor (also 1975); State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com.; Legis. Coun. Insurance Law Revision Com. (also 1975, 1973). **1975** — Gov.'s Council on Traffic Law Enforcement. **1973** — Legis. Coun. Adv. Com. to the Natural Resources Com. on Perpetuation of Canada Goose Flock (secy.) and Com. on Recreation Industry.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1190; District: (414) 485-2150.

Voting address: 211 N. Hubbard Street, Horicon 53032.

Mailing address (office): Room 334 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.


WINNEBAGO CO.
MENASHA
Menasha
35
WOLF RIVER
WIN-
CHESTER
CLAYTON
Neenah
WINNE-
CONNE
NEENAH
POYGAN
VINLAND
Winneconne
57
OSHKOSH
Omro
Lake
Butte
Des Morts
56
Oshkosh
RUSHFORD
OMRO
ALGOMA
Lake Winnebago
UTICA
NEKIMI
BLACK
WOLF
FOND DU LAC CO.
FRIEND-
SHIP
North Fond du Lac

19th SENATE DISTRICT

(Sec. 4.19 Wis. Stats.)

Senator GOYKE

Gary R. Goyke (Dem.), 19th Senate District.

Born Oshkosh, May 9, 1947; married, one son. Graduate Lourdes Academy; B.S. St. Mary's College 1970; graduate work at Univ. of Minnesota. Legislator. Member Oshkosh Jaycees; 4th degree K. of C.; Elks; Eagles; League of Women Voters; Serra Club; Winnebago Conservation Club; Oakfield Conservation Club; YMCA; Friends of the Oshkosh, Neenah and Menasha Public Libraries; *1974 Distinguished Service Award; Wisconsin's Outstanding Young Man Award* 1975 (Jaycees). *1980 Citizen of the Year-WOADA; 1981 Legislator of the Year*-Wisconsin VTAE System. Chr. YMCA Model Legislature 1980 and 1981.

Elected to Senate 1974; reelected 1978. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Education and State Institutions (chp.); Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (co-chp., also 1977, mbr. 1975); Aging, Business and Financial Institutions and Transportation; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules; Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Council (chp., also 1979, 1977, mbr. 1975); Education Comm. of the States (also 1979, 1977); Adult Education Center Council; State Supported Study and Advisory Com. (also 1979, 1977, chp. 1975). **1979** — Education and Revenue (chp. also 1977); Natural Resources and Tourism; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Native American Study (also 1977, 1975), Product Liability (also 1977), Reduction and Recycling of Solid Waste (also 1977), Small Business, UW System Enrollment Funding Formula. **1977** — Commerce and Subcom. on Banking and Insurance (chp.); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Eminent Domain, Library Laws, School Bus Laws; Coun. on Traffic Law Enforcement (also 1975). **1975** — Agriculture, Human Services, Labor and Taxation (vice-chp.); Govtl. and Veterans Affairs (vice-chp.); Jt. Legis. Com. on Institution Closings (co-chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3520; District: (414) 424-3477.

Voting address: 645 Wisconsin Ave., Oshkosh 54901.

Mailing address: Room 28 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Representative
ELLIS

Representative
FLINTROP

Representative
BRADLEY

Michael G. Ellis (Rep.), 55th Assembly District.

Born Neenah, February 21, 1941; married. Graduate Neenah High School; B.S. UW-Oshkosh 1965. Legislator. Former teacher. Served as Neenah alderman 1965-75.

Elected to Assembly since 1970. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1979). **1979** — Legis. Council. **1977** — Internal Management; Local Affairs. **1975** — Municipalities (also 1971); Printing. **1973** — Taxation (also 1971); State Affairs; Council on Traffic Law Enforcement. **1971** — Legis. Council's Spec. Com. on Uniform Commercial Code Amendments.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8530; District: (414) 722-8151.

Voting Address: 315-1/2 N. Commercial, Neenah 54956.

Mailing address (office): Room 5 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Richard A. Flintrop (Dem.), 56th Assembly District.

Born Milwaukee, Dec. 15, 1945; single. Grad. East Troy H.S.; attended UW-Oshkosh, American Univ. and George Washington Univ.; B.S. UW-Oshkosh 1971. Former staff worker for Sen. William Proxmire, field organizer Winnebago Co. Dem. Party. Member of Oshkosh Jaycees; (vice-chm.) Winnebago Co. Democratic Party; Natl. Conference of State Legislatures.

Elected to Assembly since 1972. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Education (chp., also 1979, 1977 and chp. of Subcom. on Higher Educ., mbr., 1975); Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1979, 1977); Children and Human Development; Health and Human Services; State-Federal Relations; Interstate Coop. Comn. **1979** — Health and Social Services (vice-chp. 1975, mbr. 1977, 1973); Education Comn. of the States; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Changing Enrollments (also 1977), on Education (co-chp., also 1977, mbr. 1975), on Municipal Collective Bargaining Process (also 1977), on School Dropout Prevention (chp.), on UW System Enrollment Funding Formula. **1977** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Reduction and Recycling of Solid Waste. **1975** — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (chp.). **1973** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7690; District: (414) 235-3380.

Voting Address: 1119 Cherry Street, Oshkosh 54901.

Mailing address (office): Room 128 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Gordon R. Bradley (Rep.), 57th Assembly District.

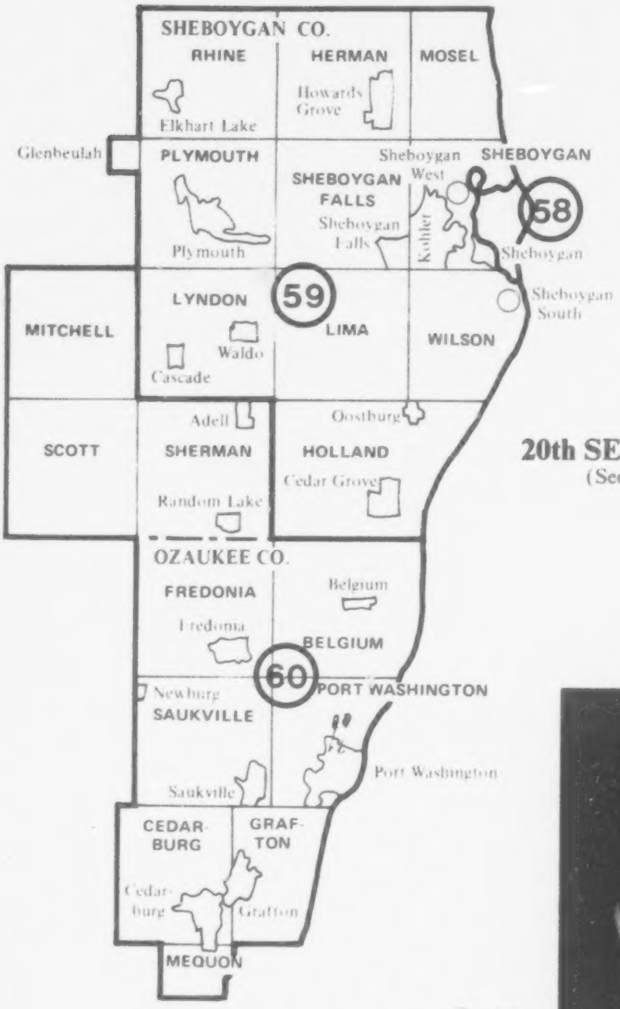
Born town of Utica; married. Graduate Omro High School; attended UW-Madison Agriculture Short Course 1940-41. Farmer. Member Elks; Omro volunteer fire department. Former member Kiwanis; Optimists. School clerk Tice-Maple-Plainview 1947-62; town clerk 1962-67; town supervisor 1967-71.

Elected to Assembly since 1968. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** Excise and Fees (mbr. since 1975); Highways (also 1979); State Affairs; State Supported Program Study and Adv. Com. **1979** — Revenue (also 1977 and vice-chp. of Subcom. on Drought); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Highways, on Recodification of Alcoholic Beverage Laws (also 1977). **1977** — Natural Resources (mbr. since 1971); Leg. Coun. Natural Resources Com. (also 1975 and its Subcom. on Navigability). **1975** — Taxation. **1973** — Vet. and Mil. Affairs (also 1969); Legis. Coun. Nat. Res. Com. Subcom. on Wetland Legislation; appt. by Gov. to work with Upper Great Lakes Regional Comn. to develop model off-the-road recreation vehicle legislation. **1971** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs. **1969** — Revision (vice-chp.); Conservation and Jt. Interim Com.; Labor.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7500; District: (414) 685-5344.

Voting Address: 2644 Elo Road, Oshkosh 54901.

Mailing address (office): Room 335-B North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.


SHEBOYGAN CO.
RHINE
HERMAN
MOSEL
Elkhart Lake
Howards Grove
Glenbeulah
PLYMOUTH
Sheboygan West
SHEBOYGAN
SHEBOYGAN FALLS
Sheboygan Falls
Kohler
58
Plymouth
Sheboygan
MITCHELL
LYNDON
59
LIMA
WILSON
Waldo
Cascade
Sheboygan South
Adell
Oostburg
SCOTT
SHERMAN
HOLLAND
Cedar Grove
Random Lake
OZAUKEE CO.
FREDONIA
Belgium
Fredonia
BELGIUM
60
PORT WASHINGTON
Newburg
SAUKVILLE
Port Washington
Saukville
CEDARBURG
GRAFTON
Cedarburg
Grafton
MEQUON

20th SENATE DISTRICT

(Sec. 4.20 Wis. Stats.)

Senator
OPITZ

David W. Opitz (Rep.), 20th Senate District.

Born Port Washington, December 15, 1945; married. Graduate Port Washington High School; B.S. Carroll College 1968. Biologist; owner of an environmental consulting firm; Ozaukee County Director of Environmental Health 1971-73.

Elected to Assembly 1972-78; elected to Senate in April 1979 special election; reelected 1980. **Biennial committee assignments: 1981** — Agriculture and Natural Resources; Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions; Air Resource Allocation Coun. **1979** — Senate — Human Services; Natural Resources and Tourism; Special and Select Coms. on Energy; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Reduction and Recycling of Solid Waste (also 1977), and on Air Pollution Permit Program. Assembly — Environmental Resources; Health and Social Services; Small Business (also 1977). **1977** — Environmental Protection; Local Affairs; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Solid Waste Management (also 1975) and on Domestic Violence. **1975** — Environmental Quality (also 1973); Municipalities (also 1973); Third Reading (also 1973); Legis. Coun. Com. on Recycled Paper.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7513; District: (414) 285-3898 (home), (414) 284-5746 (office).

Voting address: Rt. 1, Box 207B, Port Washington 53074.

Mailing address (office): Room 417 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Representative
OTTE

Representative
POTTER

Representative
STITT

Carl Otte (Dem.), 58th Assembly District.

Born Sheboygan, June 24, 1923; married; 4 children. Graduate Sheboygan Central H.S. Legislator. Former leather company employe. World War II veteran; Army 1943-45. Member U.F.C.W. local (former exec. bd. pres.); Amer. Fed. of Musicians; Sheboygan County Labor Council (former COPE chp.); V.F.W.; Amer. Legion; Lutheran Layman's League; NCSL Task Force on Arts. Mbr. police and Fire Comn. 1962-72; county board supervisor 1962-68.

Elected to Assembly in October 1967 special election; reelected since 1968. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Jt. Com. on Finance (Assem. vice-chp. since 1977, mbr. since 1971); State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com. (since 1975); Coun. on Migrant Labor (chp., also 1979, mbr. 1977). **1979** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Care of the Mentally Ill (vice-chp., also 1977), UW System Enrollment Funding Formula (vice-chp.). **1975** — Jt. Legis. Com. on Institution Closings; Legis. Coun. Alternate Care Placements Study Com.; Gov.'s Com. on Migratory Labor. **1973** — Jt. Legis. Com. to Visit State Properties; Legis. Coun. Com. on Employe Protection in Business Closings.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2056; District: (414) 457-3280.

Voting address: 1440 S. 22nd Street, Sheboygan 53081.

Mailing address (office): Room 18 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Calvin Potter (Dem.), 59th Assembly District.

Born Sheboygan, Nov. 3, 1945; married. Graduate Sheboygan North High School; attended UW-Sheboygan; B.A. Lakeland College 1968; graduate work U.W. Full-time legislator. Former teacher. Member Sheboygan County Democratic Party (exec. bd., former chp.); Sheboygan County Historical Society; Lakeland College Bd. of Associates. Former member Plymouth Educators Politically Active and Concerned (chp.); Plymouth Education Assn. (exec. bd. and treas.); Wis. and Natl. Education Assns.

Elected to Assembly since 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Insurance, Cooperatives and Risk Management (chp.); Education (also 1979, vice-chp. 1977, mbr. 1975); Reapportionment; Education Comn. of the States. **1979** — Elections (chp.); Labor (also 1977, 1975); Small Business (also 1977); Legis. Council Education Com. (also 1977, 1975). **1977** — Legis. Council Coms. on Library Laws (chp.), and on Eminent Domain.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0656; District: (414) 452-6875.

Voting address: 808 Green Tree Road, Kohler 53044.

Mailing address (office): Room 10 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Donald K. Stitt (Rep.), 60th Assembly District.

Born Milwaukee, November 26, 1944; married; 3 children. Graduate Whitefish Bay High School; B.S. UW-Madison 1968; J.D. Marquette Law School 1971; LL.M. Georgetown Law Center 1977. Legislator, attorney. Former assistant district attorney, stockbroker. Member Wisconsin State Bar and Ozaukee County Bar Association; Rotary; Lakeshore-Farmland Preservation Society (past vice-pres.). Elected to Port Washington Board of Education 1978 to present.

Elected to Assembly in July 1979 special election; reelected 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Health and Human Services; Small Business and Economic Development; Urban Affairs and Housing. **1979** — Health and Social Services; Small Business.

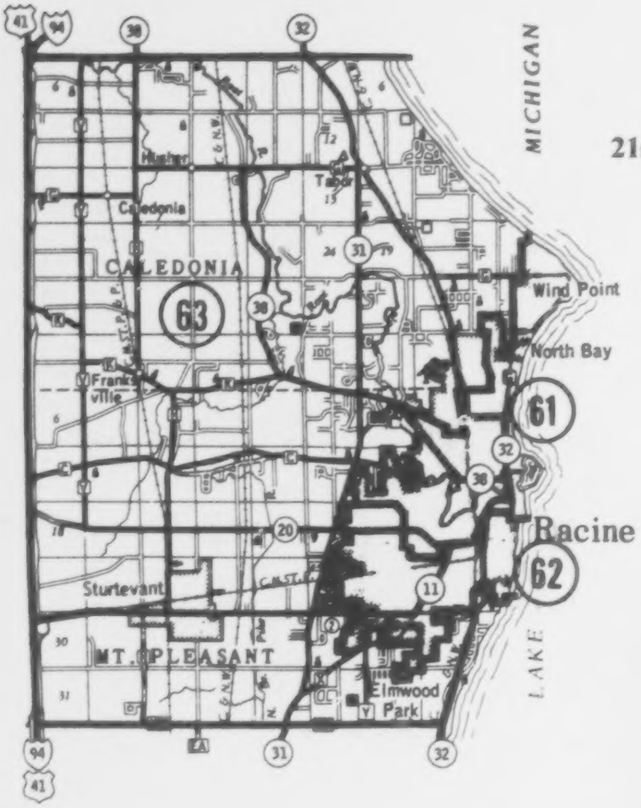
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1170; District: (414) 284-4864.

Voting address: E 158 Norport Drive, Port Washington 53074.

Mailing address (office): Room 335-D North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

21st SENATE DISTRICT

(Sec. 4.21 Wis. Stats.)


MICHIGAN
LAKE
CALEDONIA
Caledonia
Husher
Tabor
Wind Point
North Bay
Franksville
Racine
Sturtevant
MT. PLEASANT
Elmwood Park
63
61
62
41
94
38
32
31
20
11

Senator
STROHL

Joseph A. Strohl (Dem.), 21st Senate District.

Born Evanston, Illinois, March 19, 1946; single. Graduate Stephenson, Michigan High School; B.S. Northern Michigan University 1968; graduate work UW-Milwaukee 1968. Legislator. Former aide to Congressman Les Aspin, 1971-1978; teacher. Member of League of Women Voters; Racine Zoological Society; Racine County Historical Society; NAACP; Urban League; Sierra Club; Citizens Utility Board; Democratic Party; Root River Restoration Council.

Elected to Senate 1978. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Energy (chp.); Agriculture and Natural Resources; Human Services (also 1979); Air Resource Allocation Council. **1979** — Insurance and Utilities; Jt. Com. on Revision, Repeals and Uniform Laws; Legis. Council Coms. on Air Pollution Permit Program, Criminal Justice and the Physically and Developmentally Disabled, Energy Conservation (co-chp.), and Public Service Commission Rate Case; Radiation Protection Council.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1832; District: (414) 632-6800.

Voting Address: 1126 Virginia Street, Racine 53405.

Mailing address (office): Room 334 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702; (home office): Room 200, 603 Main St., Racine 53401.

**Representative
ROONEY**

**Representative
NEUBAUER**

**Representative
LADWIG**

James F. Rooney (Dem.), 61st Assembly District.

Born Racine, Sept. 29, 1935; married; 4 children. Graduate St. Catherine's High School 1953. Legislator. Former business manager. Served in Army 1954-56. Member Racine Yacht Club (former financial secretary and commodore); Kiwanas Club of Greater Racine. Racine County Bd. supervisor 1966 to present (vice-chp. 1980).

Elected to Assembly since 1972. Majority Caucus Chairperson 1981 (also 1979, 1977). Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Elections (vice-chp.); Insurance, Cooperatives and Risk Management (vice-chp.); Assembly Organization; Consumer and Commercial Credit; Rules (also 1979, 1977). **1979** — Elections; Financial Institutions; Highways (mbr. since 1973); Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (vice-chp.); Retirement Research Com. (vice-chp.). Legis. Council Coms. on Constitutional Bail Revision and on Highways (since 1973); Gov's Task Force on County Govt. Organization and Admin. **1977** -- Insurance and Banking; Legis. Council Remedial Legislation Com. (also 1975). **1975** — Judiciary; Legis. Coun. Judiciary Com. **1973** — Taxation; Tourism.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0731; District: (414) 637-7670.

Voting address: 1500 Michigan Boulevard, Racine 53402.

Mailing address (office): Room 234 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Jeffrey A. Neubauer (Dem.), 62nd Assembly District.

Born Racine, December 8, 1955; single. Graduate J.I. Case High School; B.A. and graduate work Stanford University. Legislator. Former congressional and legislative aide. Member The Academy of Political Science; Citizens Utility Board; Common Cause; Democratic Party; Environmental Defense Fund; League of Women Voters; N.A.A.C.P.; Racine Local Economic Development Corp. (bd. of dir.); Urban League; Wis. Women's Network.

Elected to Assembly in 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Education (vice-chp.); Government Operations (vice-chp.); Elections; Environmental Resources.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0634; District: (414) 633-6822.

Voting address: 1255 Kentucky Street, Racine 53405.

Mailing address (office): Room 28 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

E. James Ladwig (Rep.), 63rd Assembly District.

Born Milwaukee, April 13, 1938; married; 3 children. Graduate Milwaukee Riverside High School; B.A. 1960, M.S. 1961 UW-Madison. Stockbroker. Former teacher. Veteran; served in Army 1962-64. Member Kiwanis Club of Racine (dir.); Salmon Unlimited; University of Wisconsin "W" Club. Former member Racine County Developmental Disability Bd.; J. I. Case H.S. Parents Club (pres.); North Park P.T.A. (pres.); Racine Aquatic Club (pres.), Racine Jaycees (treas.). Served as town supervisor 1971-73, Racine County supervisor 1974-78.

Elected to Assembly 1978; reelected 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Consumer and Commercial Credit; State Affairs; Tourism and Recreation. **1979** — Elections; Financial Institutions; Tourism, Recreation and Economic Development; Legis. Council Coms. on Constitutional Bail Revision and on Pretrial Release.

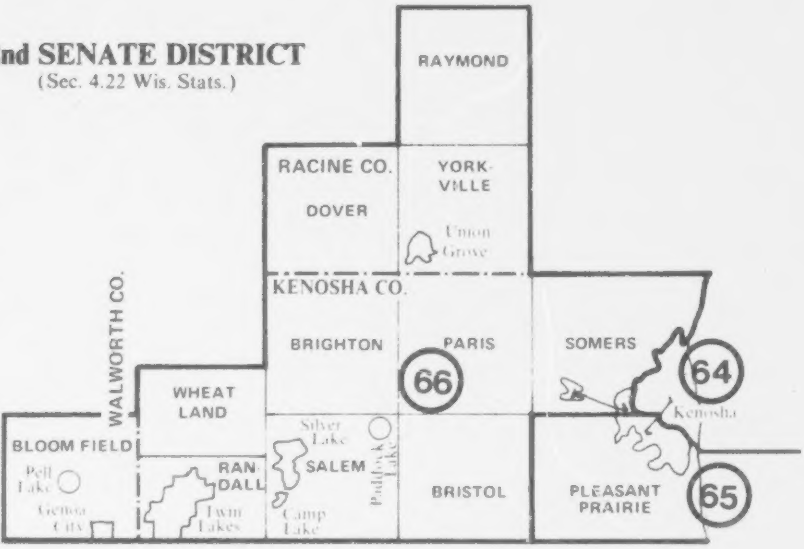
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2530; District: (414) 639-8141.

Voting address: 4616 Marcia Drive, Racine 53405.

Mailing address (office): 320 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

22nd SENATE DISTRICT

(Sec. 4.22 Wis. Stats.)


RAYMOND
RACINE CO.
DOVER
YORK-VILLE
Union Grove
KENOSHA CO.
WALWORTH CO.
BRIGHTON
PARIS
SOMERS
66
64
Kenosha
WHEAT LAND
BLOOM FIELD
Pell Lake
Genoa City
RANDALL
Twin Lakes
Silver Lake
SALEM
Paddock Lake
Camp Lake
BRISTOL
PLEASANT PRAIRIE
65

Senator
MAURER

John J. Maurer (Dem.), 22nd Senate District.

Born Kenosha; married; 2 children. Graduate Kenosha High School; attended Marquette University 1945-49. Commercial airline captain. Veteran World War II; served in Army Air Corps 1942-45. Member of Veterans of Foreign Wars; Air Line Pilots Assn., Internatl. (past chp.); Air Force Assn.; Kenosha County Assn. for Retarded Citizens; Kenosha County Dem. Party (bd. mbr.). Former member of Wis. Coun. of Aeronautics. Pleasant Prairie town supervisor (1961-63); town chp. 1969-75.

Elected to Senate in April 1975 special election; reelected 1976, 1980. Majority Caucus Chairperson 1981. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Aging, Business and Financial Institutions and Transportation (also 1979); Jt. Finance (vice-chp. 1979, mbr. 1977). **1979** — State Capitol and Executive Residence Board (also 1977). **1977** — Urban Affairs (vice-chp., mbr. 1975); Legis. Council Com. on School Bus Laws; Gov.'s Com. on Problems of Deaf People. **1975** — Commerce; Natural Resources; Legis. Council Highway Com. and Special State Transportation Plan Adv. Com.; Energy Conservation Adv. Council.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-6920; District: (414) 694-8793.

Voting address: 7900 Cooper Rd., Kenosha 53142.

Mailing address (office): Room 134 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Representative
ANDREA

Representative
DORFF

Representative
WAGNER

Joseph F. Andrea (Dem.), 64th Assembly District.

Born Nov. 29, 1927; married; 4 children. Grad. Bradford High School; attended UW-Extension. Telephone cable splicer. Veteran; served in Navy 1946-48. Member Navy Club; Kenosha Achievement Center (bd. mbr.); Amer. Cancer Soc. (bd. mbr.); Holy Name Soc. (pres.); Kenosha Alpine Club; Italian-Amer. Soc. Former member Communication Workers (past pres.); Victory Credit Union (bd. mbr.); Little League; Boy Scouts (com. mbr.); United Fund (com. mbr.); Catholic Youth Org. Served as constable from 1966-68 and county board supervisor 1968-1977.

Elected to Assembly in 1976; reelected 1978, 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (co-chp.); Retirement Research Com. (co-chp.); Local Affairs (vice-chp., mbr. 1979, 1977); Veterans and Military Affairs. **1979** — Enrolled Bills (chp., vice-chp. 1977); Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (chp.); Financial Institutions. **1977** — Insurance and Banking; State Affairs; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0486; District: (414) 657-6656.

Voting address: 2405 — 45th Street, Kenosha 53140.

Mailing address (office): Room 33 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Eugene Dorff (Dem.), 65th Assembly District.

Born Kenosha, February 25, 1930; married; 3 sons. Attended Mary D. Bradford High School 1948. Sheet metal worker and legislator. Served in Naval Reserves 1947-1962. Alderman 1964-70.

Elected to Assembly since 1970. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Excise and Fees (chp. since 1975, mbr. 1973); Consumer and Commercial Credit; Transportation (also 1977, 1973, 1971). **1979** — Financial Institutions; Labor (vice-chp. 1973, mbr. 1971). **1977** — Insurance and Banking (also 1975). **1975** — Veterans and Military Affairs.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0455; District: (414) 652-5933.

Voting address: 8045 — 19th Avenue, Kenosha 53140.

Mailing address (office): Room 14 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Mary K. Wagner (Dem.), 66th Assembly District.

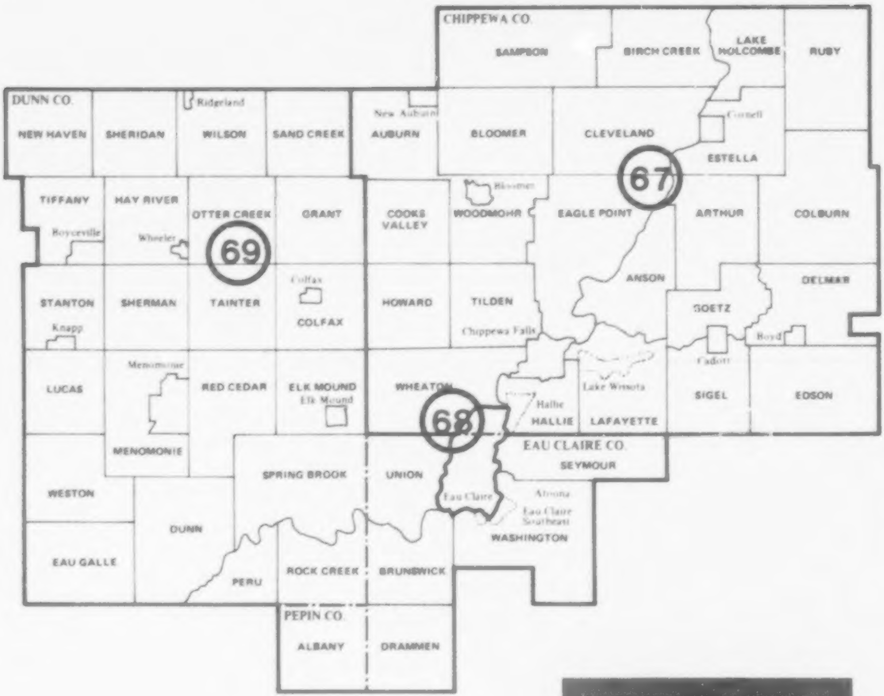
Born Burlington, Jan. 14, 1949; single. Graduate Salem Central High School; B.S. UW-Madison 1971. Legislator. Former county clerk and educator. Member American Assn. of University Women; Paddock Lake Business and Prof. Women; Kenosha County Solid Waste Study Com. Former member Kenosha Area Economic Development Com.; Kenosha Bd. of Realtors; Wis. Education Assn. Elected Kenosha County Clerk 1977-79.

Elected to Assembly 1978; reelected 1980. Majority Caucus Secretary 1981 (also 1979). Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (Assem. vice-chp. and chp. Subcom. on Agency Oversight, also 1979); Commerce and Consumer Affairs (also 1979); Local Affairs (also 1979); State Affairs (also 1979). **1979** — Third Reading (vice-chp.); Legis. Council Coms. on Law Revision and on Unfair Sales Act.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9170; District: (414) 843-2181.

Voting address: (Town of Brighton) Route 1, Box 591, Salem 53168.

Mailing address (office): Room 108 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.


CHIPPEWA CO.
SAMPSON
BIRCH CREEK
LAKE HOLCOMBE
RUBY
DUNN CO.
Ridgeland
NEW HAVEN
SHERIDAN
WILSON
SAND CREEK
New Auburn
AUBURN
BLOOMER
CLEVELAND
Cornell
ESTELLA
67
TIFFANY
HAY RIVER
OTTER CREEK
GRANT
COOKS VALLEY
Bloomer
WOODMOHR
EAGLE POINT
ARTHUR
COLBURN
Boyceville
Wheeler
69
STANTON
SHERMAN
TAINTER
Colfax
COLFAX
HOWARD
TILDEN
Chippewa Falls
ANSON
GOETZ
DELMAR
Knapp
Boyd
Cadott
LUCAS
Menomonie
RED CEDAR
ELK MOUND
Elk Mound
WHEATON
Hallie
Lake Wissota
SIGEL
EDSON
68
HALLIE
LAFAYETTE
EAU CLAIRE CO.
SEYMOUR
MENOMONIE
SPRING BROOK
UNION
WESTON
Eau Claire
Altoona
Eau Claire Southeast
WASHINGTON
DUNN
EAU GALLE
PERU
ROCK CREEK
BRUNSWICK
PEPIN CO.
ALBANY
DRAMMEN

23rd SENATE DISTRICT

(Sec. 4.23 Wis. Stats.)

Senator ROSHELL

Marvin J. Roshell (Dem.), 23rd Senate District.

Born Chippewa Falls, Oct. 27, 1931. Graduate Cadott High School; Coyne Electrical College, Chicago. Legislator and electrical contractor. Former construction foreman. Korean Conflict veteran; served in Air Force 1950-54. Member Lions; Masons; Shriners; Amer. Legion; VFW; AFL-CIO; Indianhead Towns Assn. (past vice-pres.); Chippewa Falls Ind'l. Develop. Corp. (bd. mbr.); Natl. Electrical Contractors Assn. (past vice-pres.); Chippewa Area Fire Protection Dist., Inc. (treas.); Chippewa Falls Fiscal Bd. (past chp.); Jt. Apprenticeship Training Com. (past bd. mbr.); Lafayette Minor League Baseball Org. (past bd. mbr.); Wis. Lions Found. (past vice-pres., treas.). Supervisor Lafayette Town Bd. since 1969 (chp. 1975-79).

Elected to Senate 1978. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Aging, Business and Financial Institutions and Transportation (also 1979); Jt. Finance; Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn.'s Legis. Adv. Com. (chp., also 1979); Traffic Law Enforcement Council (also 1979). **1979** — Agriculture, Labor and Local Affairs (vice-chp.); Governmental and Veterans Affairs (vice-chp.); Jt. Com. for Review of Admin. Rules Subcom. on State-Federal Govt'l Operations (chp.); Legis. Council Coms. on Watershed Management (chp.), and on Highways.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7511; District: (715) 723-2081.

Voting address: Town of Lafayette.

Mailing address (office): Room 136 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702; (district): Route 6, Box 333, Chippewa Falls 54729.

Representative
HOPKINS

Representative
LOOBY

Representative
SHOEMAKER

David R. Hopkins (Rep.), 67th Assembly District.

Born Belmont, Mass., May 24, 1938; married; 3 children. Graduate Belmont High School; B.S. in chemical engineering Univ. of Mass. 1961. Legislator. Former vice president - marketing, applications engineer, technical service engineer, sales engineer and sales manager. Member Society of Plastic Engineers; The Conservative Caucus (officer); Chippewa Youth Hockey Association (former officer); TAPPI. Former member American Chemical Society; American Society of Chemical Engineers; Tau Beta Pi Honor Fraternity; Little League (coach); Senior Little League (coach).

Elected to Assembly 1978; reelected 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Energy (also 1979) and Subcom. on Alternative Energy; Revenue (also 1979); Transportation; Coun. on Child Labor (also 1979). **1979** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Local Affairs; Revision; Legis. Coun. Com. on Environmental Health.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8552; District: (715) 723-0070.

Voting address: Town of Eagle Point.

Mailing address (office): Room 335C-North, State Capitol, Madison 53702; (district): Route 5, Box 394, Chippewa Falls 54729.

Joseph L. Looby (Dem.), 68th Assembly District.

Born Eau Claire, Nov. 24, 1917; married; 7 children. Graduate St. Patrick's H.S. Legislator; retired rubber company employe. Veteran of World War II; Army 1943-46. Member Wis. AFL-CIO executive board; V.F.W.; Amer. Legion; Catholic War Vets; Shamrock Club; Old Timers Baseball. Former mbr. United Rubber Workers (treas. local 1960-68). City Councilman 1964-1968, county supervisor 1965-75.

Elected to Assembly 1968-76, 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Rules (chp.); Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (vice-chp., also 1971-77); Retirement Research Com. (vice-chp., also 1971-77); Labor (1973-77 chp., vice-chp. 1971, mbr. 1969); Excise and Fees (also mbr. 1977, 1975); Local Affairs; Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn.'s Legis. Adv. Com. (vice-chp.). **1975** — Transportation (vice-chp. 1975, mbr. 1973); legis. observer on Council on Unemployment Compensation (also 1971). **1973** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Collective Bargaining Impasses in Public Employment (vice-chp.). **1971** — Insurance and Banking; Municipalities; Council on Highway Safety. **1969** — Enrolled Bills.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9172; District: (715) 834-4048.

Voting address: 1529 Howard Avenue, Eau Claire 54701.

Mailing address: (office): Room 34 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Richard A. Shoemaker (Dem.), 69th Assembly District.

Born Beloit, June 11, 1951; married; 2 children. Graduated Menomonie High School; B.S. UW-Stout 1975. Legislator. Former congressional aide, menswear retailer. Member Menomonie Chamber of Commerce; Menomonie Jaycees; Moose Lodge; Masonic Lodge; Farmers Union; Menomonie Lions Club; Dunn Co. Historical Society; Dunn Co. Democratic Party. Dunn County Board supervisor 1976-77.

Elected to Assembly 1978; reelected 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Small Business and Economic Development (vice-chp.); Agriculture and Nutrition (vice-chp.); Elections; Local Affairs (effective 5/12/81); Reapportionment; State Affairs (also 1979); Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn.'s Legis. Adv. Com. (co-chp., 1979 vice-chp.). **1979** — Small Business (vice-chp.); Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (vice-chp.); Agriculture; Revenue; Legis. Council Coms. on Unfair Sales Act (vice-chp.) and on Interest Rate Practices.

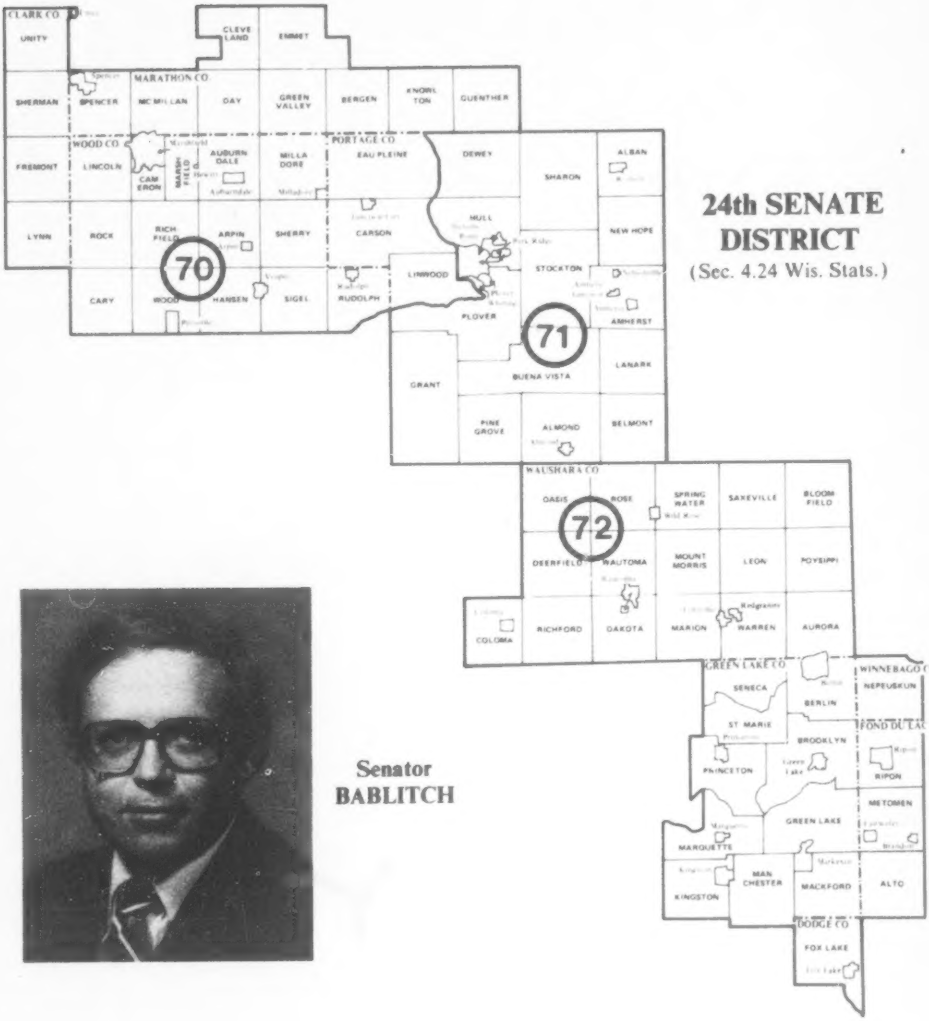
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2519; District: (715) 235-0267.

Voting address: 209 3rd Street, West, Menomonie 54751.

Mailing address (office): Room 5 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

24th SENATE DISTRICT

(Sec. 4.24 Wis. Stats.)


CLARK CO.
UNITY
CLEVE LAND
EMMET
MARATHON CO.
SHERMAN
SPENCER
MC MILLAN
DAY
GREEN VALLEY
BERGEN
KNOWL TON
GUENTHER
WOOD CO.
FREMONT
LINCOLN
CAM ERON
MARSH FIELD
AUBURN DALE
MILLA DORE
PORTAGE CO.
EAU PLEINE
DEWEY
SHARON
ALBAN
LYNN
ROCK
RICH FIELD
ARPIN
SHERRY
CARSON
HULL
Park Ridge
NEW HOPE
70
CARY
WOOD
HANSEN
SIGEL
RUDOLPH
LINWOOD
STOCKTON
PLOVER
AMHERST
71
GRANT
BUENA VISTA
LANARK
PINE GROVE
ALMOND
BELMONT
WAUSHARA CO.
OASIS
ROSE
SPRING WATER
SAXEVILLE
BLOOM FIELD
72
DEERFIELD
WAUTOMA
MOUNT MORRIS
LEON
POYSIPPI
COLOMA
RICHFORD
DAKOTA
MARION
WARREN
AURORA
GREEN LAKE CO.
SENECA
BERLIN
WINNEBAGO CO.
NEPEUSKUN
ST MARIE
BROOKLYN
FOND DU LAC CO.
PRINCETON
RIPON
METOMEN
GREEN LAKE
MARQUETTE
KINGSTON
MAN CHESTER
MACKFORD
ALTO
DODGE CO.
FOX LAKE

Senator BABLITCH

William A. Bablitch (Dem.), 24th Senate District.

Born Stevens Point, March 1, 1941; single. Graduate Pacelli High School; attended UW-Stevens Point; B.S. UW-Madison 1963; J.D. 1968. Attorney and legislator. Served on Natl. Conf. of St. Legislatures' Executive Com. (1979) and on Coun. of St. Govts'. Governing Bd. Portage County District Attorney 1969-72.

Elected to Senate in 1972; reelected 1976, 1980. Majority Leader 1981 (also 1979, 1977); Asst. Maj. Ldr. 1973. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Senate Organization (since 1975); Spec. Com. on Reapportionment (chp.); Jt. Com. on Legis. Org. (since 1975); Interstate Cooperation Comn. (chp., mbr. since 1975); Jt. Com. on Emp. Relations (since 1975); Legis. Council (chp. 1979, mbr. since 1973); Educ. Communications Bd. (also 1979). **1979** — Legis. Council Coms. on Constitutional Bail Revision, Legis. Oversight (also 1977), Municipal Collective Bargaining Process (also 1977), State Emp. Relations (also 1977). **1977** — Legis. Council Coms. on Court Reorganization, and Domestic Violence; Tax Reform Comn. **1975** — Jt. Finance; In-terim Study Com. on Campus Funding and Faculty UW System (co-chp.). **1973** — Agric. and Rural Development; Judiciary and Insurance; Legis. Council Coms. on Collective Bargaining Impasses in Public Employment, Insurance, and Lobbying Laws.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2508; District: (715) 341-7668.

Voting address: 1522 Strongs Ave., Stevens Point 54481.

Mailing address: Room 241 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Representative
HASENOHRL

Representative
HELBACH

Representative
GOODRICH

Donald W. Hasenohrl (Dem), 70th Assembly District.

Born Marshfield, Nov. 25, 1935; married; 3 children. Graduate Marshfield High School. Full-time legislator. Former stainless steel fabricator, farmer, production expediter, fire fighter. Member Democratic Party of Wood County (chp. 1963-64); Eau Pleine Boat Club; Business and Professional Women's Club; United Commercial Travelers; Marshfield Elks; Central Wis. Sportsmen's Club; K. of C. Former member Boilermakers Union local; Marshfield Central Labor Body; Wis. Fair Assn. (former dir.); Marshfield City Planning Comn. 1966-67.

Elected to Assembly since 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Small business and Economic Development (chp.); Elections (effective 5/12/81); Highways (1979 vice-chp. and mbr. Subcom. on Hwy. Bridge Needs); Agriculture and Nutrition; Tourism and Recreation. **1979** — Small Business (chp., mbr. 1977); Agriculture; Legis. Coun. Highways Com. **1977** — Labor (vice-chp., mbr. 1975), Natural Resources (also 1975); Labor Standards Advisory Com.; Legis. Coun. Natural Resources Com. (also 1975). **1975** — Revisions (vice-chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8366; District: (715) 676-3666.

Voting address: Rt. 1, Box 122, Pittsville 54466.

Mailing address (office): Room 236 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

David Helbach (Dem.), 71st Assembly District.

Born Stevens Point, Dec. 8, 1948; married; 2 Children. Graduated Pacelli High School; B.A. in communications UW-Stevens Point 1972; graduate work UW-Stevens Point. Legislator. Formerly in retail sales and agriculture.

Elected to Assembly 1978; reelected 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — State Affairs (vice-chp.); Reapportionment; Revenue (also 1979); Urban Affairs and Housing (effective 5/12/81); Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (also 1979 and co-chp. Subcom. on State-Federal Govtl. Operations); Jt. Finance Subcom. on Low Income Energy Assistance (co-chp.). **1979** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Health and Social Services; Legis. Council Coms. on Energy Conservation (secy.), on Air Pollution Permit Program, and on Hearing Aid Examiner System.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5340; District: (715) 341-6536.

Voting address: 1424 Clark Street, Stevens Point 54481.

Mailing address (office): Room 29 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Patricia A. Goodrich (Rep.), 72nd Assembly District.

Born Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 13, 1933; married; 3 sons. Educated Jefferson City, Mo. public school; attended Jefferson City Junior College; Park College, Parkville, Mo. Homemaker and legislator. Member Athena Club; Berlin MS Investors; Friends of the Library-Berlin; Green Lake Co. Republican Party and Green Lake Co. Republican Women's Club Izaak Walton League. Former member Berlin Jaycettes (pres.) and Berlin PTO (secy.).

Elected to Assembly since 1974. Minority Caucus Secretary 1981 (also 1979). Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Education (since 1975); Elections; Labor (since 1977); Reapportionment; Council on Migrant Labor (since 1977). **1979** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Care of Mentally Ill (also 1977), on Education (since 1975), and on School Dropout Prevention. **1977** — Tourism and Economic Development; Legis. Coun. Com. on Library Laws; Wis. Citizens Environmental Council (also 1975); Arthritis Advisory Bd. (H. & S.S.). **1975** — Enrolled Bills.

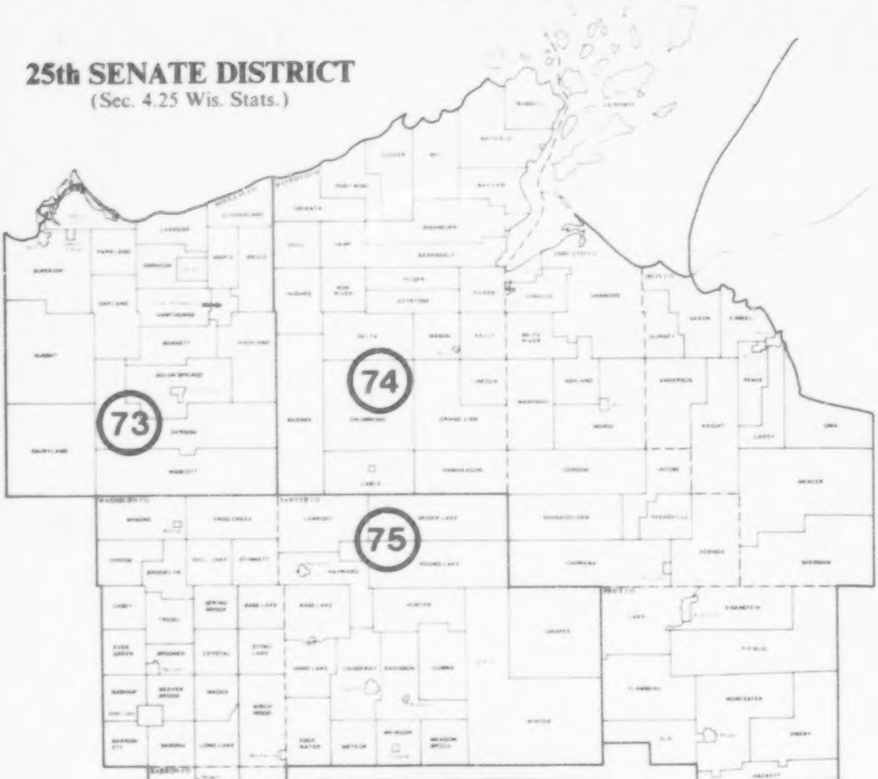
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8077; District: (414) 361-2687.

Voting address: 159 Oak Street, Berlin 54923.

Mailing address (office): Room 309 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

25th SENATE DISTRICT

(Sec. 4.25 Wis. Stats.)



Senator
THENO

Daniel O. Theno (Rep.), 25th Senate District.

Born Ashland, May 8, 1947; married; 2 children. B.S. UW-Madison 1969; scholarship studies in Brazil; Eagleton fellowship from Rutgers Univ. Former voc. agric. teacher. Awarded *Outstanding Young Man of America* citation; listed in *Who's Who in American Politics*; FFA *Distinguished Service Award*. Member K. of C.; Elks; Ashland Co. Rep. Club; Wis. Rep. Party; New Rep. Conf.; Rod and Gun Club; Apostle Is. Sportfishermen's Assn.; Bay Arts Co.; UW-Mad. Horticultural Adv. Com.; Coastal Mgt. Co.; L. Superior Coastal Task Force; KBJR-TV Adv. Bd.; UW-Alumni Assn.; Natl. Freshwater Fishing Hall of Fame; Ashland Historical Soc.; honorary mbr. UW-Superior Alumni Assn. and Gamma Sigma Delta (natl. agric. hon. soc.); UW Coll. of Agric. and Life Sciences Alumni Assn.

Elected to Senate in special election 1972; reelected 1974, 1978. Min. Caucus Chp. 1977; Maj. Caucus Secy. 1975, 1973. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Human Services; Spec. Com. on Reapportionment; State Building Comn. (also 1979); Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn.'s Legis. Adv. Com. (also 1973). **1979** — Natural Resources and Tourism; Jt. Com. on Audit; Legis. Council Coms. on Changing Enrollments (also 1977), Energy Conservation. **1977** — Tourism; Legis. Council Com. on Remedial Legislation. **1975** — Govt. and Vet. Affairs; Natural Resources (also 1973); Legis. Council Natural Resources Com.; Interstate Port Authority Comn. (Superior-Duluth). **1973** — Transportation; Jt. Com. for Review of Admin. Rules (vice-chp.); Legis. Council Highway Com.; Council on Traffic Law Enforcement.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3510; District: (715) 682-3924.

Voting (mailing) adddress: Route 1, Ashland 54806.

Mailing address (office): Room 415 Southeast, State Capitol 53702.

Representative
MURRAY

Representative
JARONITZKY

Representative
SMITH

Thomas B. Murray (Dem.), 73rd Assembly District.

Born Superior, May 12, 1938; married; 2 children. Educated Superior public schools; A.S. UW-Superior 1974. Full-time legislator. Former undersheriff. Veteran; served in Army. Member Douglas Co. Fish and Game League; Transportation Com. of Midwestern Conf. of Council of State Govts.; Douglas Co. Dem. Party (former vice-chp.). Former mbr. N.C. Law Enforcement Assn. (precinct committeeman); Duluth-Superior Metro. Area Planning Comn. Former Douglas County Board supervisor.

Elected to Assembly since 1972. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Transportation (chp., also 1979, vice-chp. 1977); Labor (1979 chp.); Highways (also 1977); Rules (also 1979); Traffic Law Enforcement Council (also 1975, 1973). **1977** — Legis. Coun. Highway Com.; Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn.'s Legis. Adv. Com. **1975** — Natural Resources (also 1973); Legis. Coun. Natural Resources Com. (also 1973); Interstate Port Authority Comn. 1973 — Tourism.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0650; District: (715) 394-3767.

Voting address: 7 Windsor Street, Superior 54880.

Mailing address (office): Room 11 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

June Jaronitzky (Rep.), 74th Assembly District.

Born Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, June 9, 1938; married; 6 children. Graduated West Jasper Place High School; attended Alberta College; B.E.A. MacTavish College 1960; attended Univ. of Alberta. Legislator, retail cheese business. Former teacher, cost accountant, farmer, cheesemaker, housewife. Member P.T.O. (pres.); Bayfield Co. Rep. Party (membership chp.); Iron River Business Assn.; Iron River Speedway Assn.; Bayfield Co. Recreation Assn.

Elected to Assembly 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Children and Human Development; Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Small Business and Economic Development; Tourism and Recreation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9174; District: (715) 372-4076.

Voting address: Town of Tripp.

Mailing address: (office): Room 304 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702; (district): P.O. Box 185, Iron River 54847.

Patricia Spafford Smith (Dem.), 75th Assembly District.

Born Shell Lake, Aug. 17, 1925; widow; 6 children. Graduated Shell Lake H.S.; attended Superior State Teachers Coll.; B.B.A. U. of Minnesota 1946; attended UW-Eau Claire and Barron Co. Campus. Legislator. Former school bus contractor and accountant. Member Wis. Assn. Women Highway Safety Leaders; Wis. Citizens Concerned for Life (past mbr. bd. of dir.); Wis. School Bus Assn. (mbr. bd. of dir.); Barron Co. Sports Center (former secy.); Barron Co. Health Forum (dir.); Barron Co. "Fish" volunteer. Former Barron Co. Adult 4-H Leaders Assn. (leader); Boy Scouts (leader); Girl Scouts (leader); Barron Co. Democratic Party (former secy.).

Elected to Assembly 1978; reelected 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Tourism and Recreation (vice-chp.); Aging, Women and Minorities; Agriculture and Nutrition; Health and Human Services; Highways (also 1979). **1979** — Enrolled Bills (vice-chp.); Agriculture; Energy; Health and Social Services; Tourism, Recreation and Economic Development; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Highways and on School Dropout Prevention; Coun. on Highway Safety.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2519; District: (715) 234-3122.

Voting address: 112 West Humbird Street, Rice Lake 54868.

Mailing address (office): Room 5 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Fred Risser (Dem.), 26th Senate District.

Born Madison, May 5, 1927; widower; 3 children. Educ. Carleton College (Minn.), UW-Madison; B.A. 1950 and LL.B. 1952 Univ. of Oregon. Attorney. WW II vet.; Navy. Delegate 1960, 1964 Dem. Natl. Conv.; chp. state Electoral College 1964; vice-chp. CSG Midwestern Conf.; mbr. NCSL Exec. Com.

Elected to Assembly 1956-60; elected to Senate in 1962 special election; reelected since 1964. President of the Senate 1981 (also 1979); Sen. Pres. pro tem 1977, 1975; Min. Ldr. 1967-73; Assist. Min. Ldr. 1965. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Sen. Organization (chp., also 1979, 1977, mbr. since 1967); Jt. Com. on Legis. Org. (co-chp., also 1979, 1977, mbr. since 1967); Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Mgt. (co-chp., also 1979); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (co-chp., also 1979, mbr. since 1973); Legis. Council (since 1967); St. Bldg. Comn. (vice-chp. since 1971, mbr. 1969); Disability Bd. (since 1971); Interstate Coop. Comn. (since 1967, chp. 1973). **1979** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Law Revision (co-chp.), State Employment Relations (co-chp., also 1977), Determinate Sentencing (vice-chp., also 1977), Courts (also 1977), Legis. Oversight (also 1977), Mun. Collective Bargaining Process (also 1977), Pretrial Release. **1977** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Definition of Death (chp.). **1975** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Criminal Penalties (chp. since 1971), Recycled Paper (chp.), and Insurance Laws Revision (since 1969). **1973** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Review of Performance and Program Audit Procedures (chp.), and on Preserving Agric. and Conservancy Lands. **1971** — Bond Bd. (vice-chp., mbr. 1969). **1969** — Judiciary; Legis. Coun. Judiciary Com.; Task Force on Local Bldg. Codes. **1967** — Bd. on Govt. Oper. (mbr. 1965, 1961, chp. 1959). **1965** — Jt. Finance (also 1963, Assembly chp. 1959).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1627; District: (608) 255-2956.

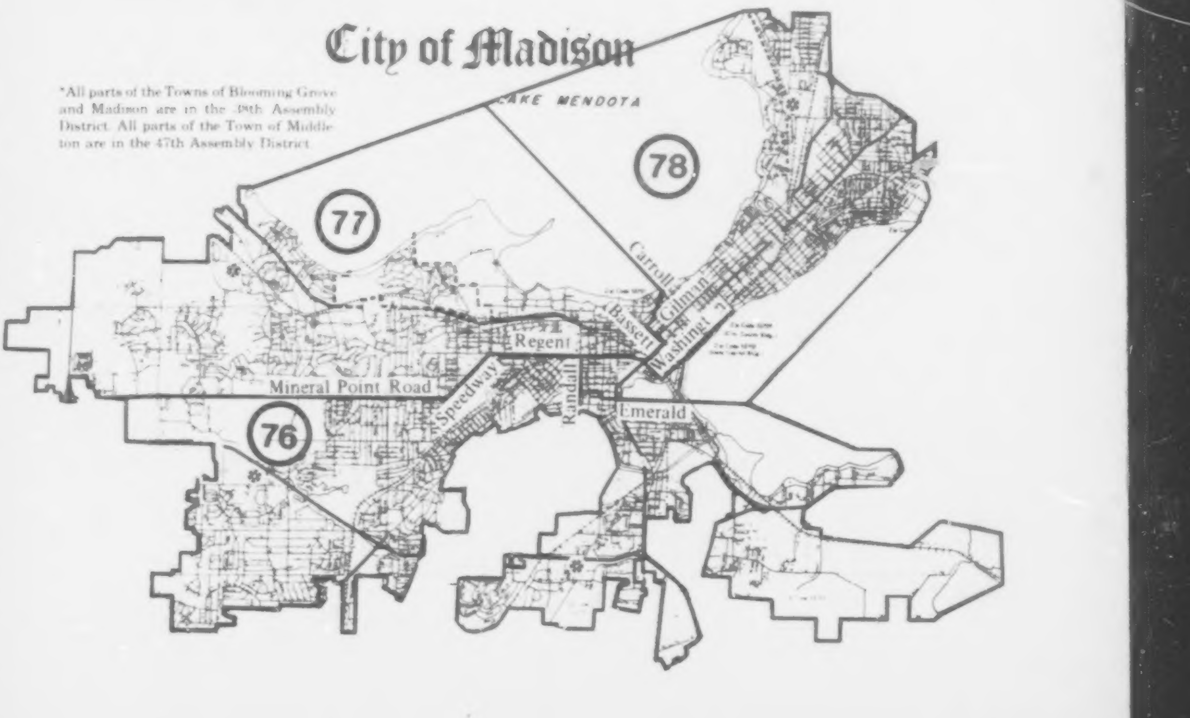
Voting address: 5409 Esther Beach Road, Madison 53713.

Mailing address (office): Room 235 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Senator RISSER

26th SENATE DISTRICT

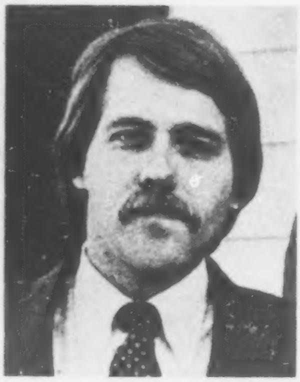
(Sec. 4.26 Wis. Stats.)



*All parts of the Towns of Blooming Grove and Madison are in the 48th Assembly District. All parts of the Town of Middleton are in the 47th Assembly District.

Representative
MUNTS

Representative
MILLER



Representative
CLARENBACH

Mary Lou Munts (Dem.), 76th Assembly District.

Born Chicago, Aug. 21, 1924; married; 3 children. Attended Swarthmore Coll.; M.A. Univ. of Chicago 1947; J.D. UW-Madison 1976. Legislator. Former economist. Mbr. Environmental Adv. Com., U.S. Dept. of Energy; Natural Resources and Environment Com., Natl. Conference of State Legislatures (chp.); Ad Hoc Com. on Hazardous Waste Mgt. (chp.); Ad Hoc Com. on Radioactive Waste Mgt. (chp.).

Elected to Assembly since 1972. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Environmental Resources (chp. since 1975); Energy (also 1979); Judiciary (since 1975); Urban Affairs and Housing; Air Resource Allocation Coun. **1979** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Air Pollution Permit Program (chp.), Care of the Mentally Ill (chp., also 1977), Community Correctional Programs, Courts (also 1977), Environmental Health (chp.), Reduction and Recycling of Solid Waste (also 1977), Strengthening the Family (also 1977). **1977** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Judiciary (also 1975), and on Solid Waste Mgt. (chp., also 1975). **1975** — Natural Resources (also 1973); Jt. Com. for Rev. of Admin. Rules (also 1973); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Alternate Care Placements (chp.), and on Inheritance Taxation. **1973** — Health and Soc. Services; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Lobbying Laws, and on Preserving Agric. and Conservancy Lands.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3784.

Voting address: 6102 Hammersley Road, Madison 53711.

Mailing address (office): Room 124 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Marjorie "Midge" Miller (Dem.), 77th Assembly District.

Born Morgantown, W. Va., June 8, 1922; married; 9 children. Grad. Charleston, W. Va. H.S.; B.A. in sociology Univ. of Mich. 1944; M.S. in anthropology UW-Madison 1962; attended Spokane Jr. Coll., Morris Harvey Coll., Ohio St. Univ., Univ. of Ill., Yale Div. Sch. Former UW assist. dean, coord. of UW religious activities, YWCA program dir., missionary. Mbr. Natl. Wn.'s Pol. Caucus (adv. council); Wis. Wn.'s Pol. Caucus; Wis. Dem. Party; Dem. Natl. Com. since 1975; Natl. Order of Wn. Legislators.

Elected to Assembly since 1970. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs (chp., also 1979, 1977); Education (since 1971); Educ. Communications Bd. (since 1975); Health and Human Services. **1979** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Constitutional and Statutory Review (chp., also 1977), Law Revision (co-chp.), Community Correctional Programs, Education (also 1977), Strengthening the Family (also 1977); Gov.'s Bicycle Coord. Coun. (also 1977). **1975** — State Affairs (chp.); Legis. Coun. Com. on Part-Time Employment (chp.). **1973** — Health and Social Serv. (vice-chp., mbr. 197[illegible]); Taxation. **1971** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Equal Rights (chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7521; District: (608) 238-7177.

Voting address: 213 Du Rose Terrace, Madison 53705.

Mailing address (office): Room 9 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

David E. Clarenbach (Dem.), 78th Assembly District.

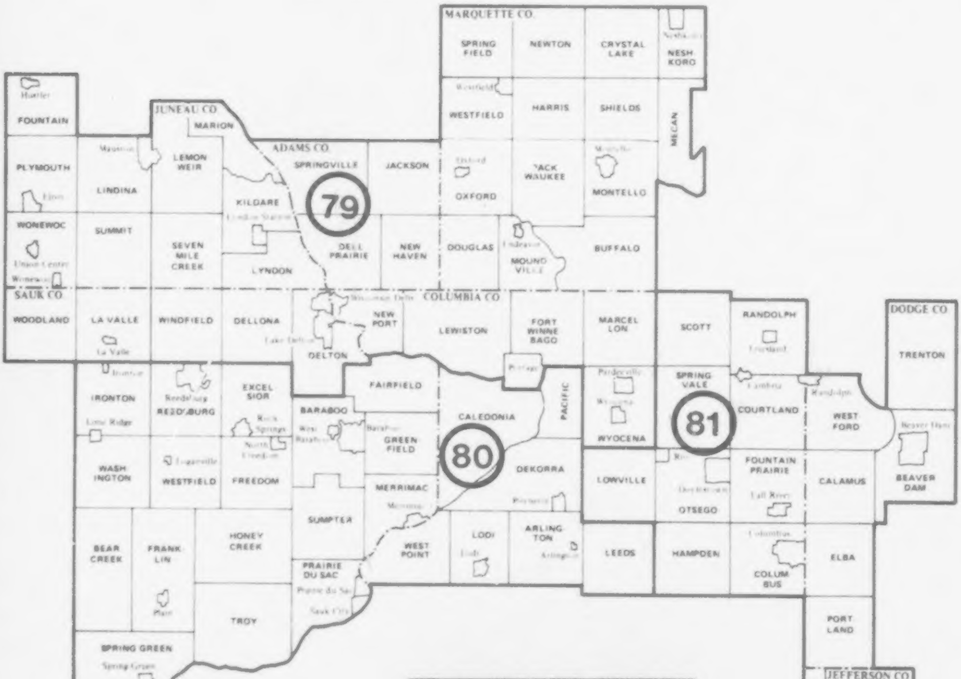
Born St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 26, 1953. Educated Madison public schools; UW-Madison. Full-time legislator. Former member Wis. Civil Liberties Union; Bd. of Directors of Environment Wisconsin, Inc.; Wis. Women's Political Caucus; Capitol Community Citizens; Madison Art Center. Delegate 1980 Democratic Natl. Convention. Dane Co. supervisor 1972-74. Madison alderperson 1974.

Elected to Assembly 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Government Operations (chp.); Agriculture and Nutrition; Labor; Legislative Council (appt. 1/81). **1979** — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (co-chp.); Jt. Com. for Review of Adm. Rules (Assembly vice-chp., also mbr. 1977, 1975); Energy (vice-chp.); Agriculture; Judiciary (also 1975, 1977). **1977** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs (also 1975); Elections (also 1975); **1975** — Legislative Council's Study Com. on Privacy of Personal Records (chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8570.

Voting address: 123 W. Gilman Street, Madison 53703.

Mailing address (office): Room 422 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.


MARQUETTE CO.
JUNEAU CO.
ADAMS CO.
SAUK CO.
COLUMBIA CO.
DODGE CO.
JEFFERSON CO.
79
80
81
SPRING FIELD
NEWTON
CRYSTAL LAKE
NESH KORO
WESTFIELD
HARRIS
SHIELDS
MECAN
FOUNTAIN
MARION
PLYMOUTH
LEMON WEIR
SPRINGVILLE
JACKSON
OXFORD
PACK WAUKEE
MONTELLO
LINDINA
KILDARE
WONEWOC
SUMMIT
SEVEN MILE CREEK
LYNDON
DELL PRAIRIE
NEW HAVEN
DOUGLAS
MOUNDVILLE
BUFFALO
WOODLAND
LA VALLE
WINFIELD
DELLONA
NEWPORT
LEWISTON
FORT WINNEBAGO
MARCELLON
SCOTT
RANDOLPH
TRENTON
DELTON
FAIRFIELD
CALEDONIA
PACIFIC
SPRING VALE
COURTLAND
WESTFORD
IRONTON
REEDSBURG
EXCELSIOR
BARABOO
GREENFIELD
WYOCENA
DEKORRA
FOUNTAIN PRAIRIE
CALAMUS
BEAVER DAM
WASHINGTON
WESTFIELD
FREEDOM
MERRIMAC
LOWVILLE
OTSEGO
SUMPTER
LODI
ARLINGTON
BEAR CREEK
FRANKLIN
HONEY CREEK
WEST POINT
LEEDS
HAMPDEN
COLUMBUS
ELBA
PRAIRIE DU SAC
TROY
PORTLAND
SPRING GREEN
WATERLOO
MILFORD
LAKE MILLS

27th SENATE DISTRICT

(Sec. 4.27 Wis. Stats.)

Senator
BIDWELL

Everett V. Bidwell (Rep.), 27th Senate District.

Born Houston, Minn.; married. Educ. Minn. rural schools; attended Univ. of Minn. Chairman bank bd. of directors. Former ice cream mfr., bank pres., salesman, farmer. Served on county board 10 years.

Elected to Assembly 1952-64; elected to Senate since 1970. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Aging, Business and Financial Institutions and Transportation (also 1979); Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn.'s Legis. Adv. Com. (mbr. since 1975); State Supported Programs Study Adv. Com. (mbr. since 1975). **1979** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Highways (also 1977, 1975), Interest Rate Practices, Product Liability (also 1977), Small Business (also 1977), Unfair Sales Act. **1977** — Commerce (also 1975); Legis. Coun. Com. on Eminent Domain; Hwy. Safety Council; Migrant Labor Council; State Capitol and Exec. Residence Bd. **1975** — Spec. Select Com. on Mining Development; Worker's Compensation Council observer. **1973** — Industry, Labor, Taxation and Bkg. (chp.); Agric. and Rural Development (vice-chp.); Legis. Procedure; Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (also 1971); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Collective Bargaining Impasses in Public Employment, Preserving Agric. and Conservancy Lands, and Public Utility Tax Distribution; Gov.'s Task Force on Problems of Physically Handicapped. **1971** — Agric. (vice-chp.); Health and Social Services; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Agric., and on Health and Soc. Services; Gov.'s Com. on 1971 Priorities for Agric. and Rural Affairs; Bond Board; Jt. Legis. Com. to Visit State Properties.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-6670; District: (608) 742-6443.

Voting address: 61[illegible] Edgewater Street, Portage 53901.

Mailing address (office): Room 329 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Representative
THOMPSON

Representative
LAATSCH

Representative
RADTKE

Tommy G. Thompson (Rep.), 79th Assembly District.

Born Elroy, Nov. 19, 1941; married; 3 children. B.S. UW-Madison 1963; J.D. 1966. Attorney, legislator. Former member U.S. Army Reserve. Member Oxford Lions Club; Juneau Co. Republican Party; St. Bar of Wis.; Elroy Development Corp.; Juneau and Marquette Co. Bar Assns. Former mbr. Jaycees. Mbr. Juneau Co. Bd. of Supervisors 1971-74.

Elected to Assembly since 1966. Assistant Minority Leader (also 1979, 1977, 1975, 1973); 1971 Min. Caucus Vice-Chm. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Assembly Organization; Rules (mbr. since 1973); Children and Human Development (resigned 4/9/81); Judiciary (also 1979, 1977, 1973, 1971, 1967); Jt. Com on Legis. Organization (mbr. since 1973); Jt. Com for the Review of Administrative Rules (1979, 1977, 1975, 1971, vice-chp. 1967). **1979** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1977). **1977** — Insurance and Banking (also 1975, 1973); Adv. Bicycle Coordinating Council; Legis. Co. Com. on Product Liability. **1975** — Excise and Fees; Legis. Co. Coms. on Native American Study, on Inheritance Taxation, and on Malpractice **1973** — Legis. Co. Coms. on Liability of Health Professionals and on Lobbying Laws. **1971** — Tourism; Legis. Programs Com.; Legis. Com. on Occupational Safety and Health Act.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7746; District: (608) 847-4198.

Voting address: 609 Academy Street, Elroy 53929.

Mailing address (office): Room 205 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

James F. Laatsch (Rep.), 80th Assembly District.

Born Tigerton, April 16, 1940; married; 3 children. Grad. Tigerton High School; A.A. Concordia College, Minn. 1961; B.A. Concordia Senior College, Ind. 1963; M.Div. Concordia Seminary, Mo. 1967. Carpenter; clergyman on leave. Member Arlington Lions Club. Former member Jaycees; Rotary Club (secy.-treas.).

Elected to Assembly 1978; reelected 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Agriculture and Nutrition; Energy; Government Operations. **1979** — Agriculture; Enrolled Bills; Local Affairs; State Affairs.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9181; District: (608) 635-2866.

Voting address: 415 Main Street, Arlington 53911.

Mailing address (office): Room 324 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Randall J. Radtke (Rep.), 81st Assembly District.

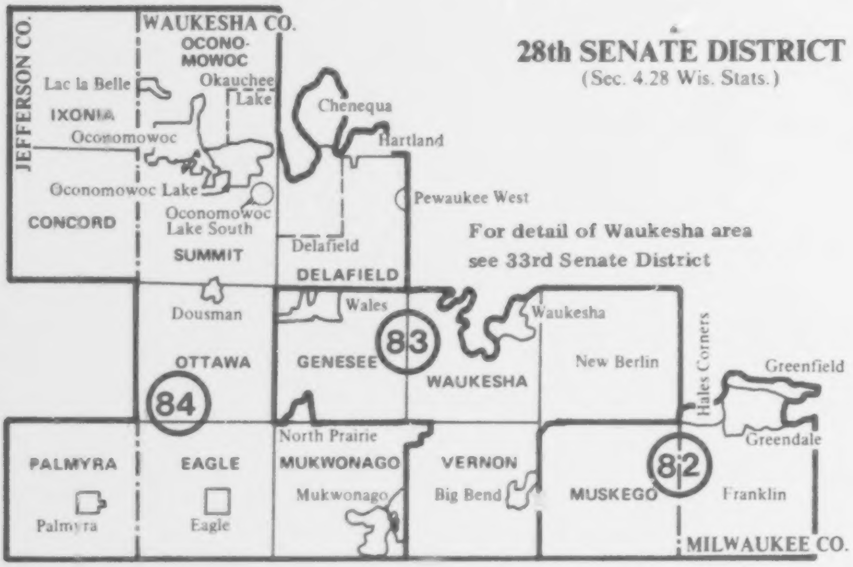
Born Watertown, October 23, 1951; married; 2 children. Graduated Watertown High School; B.S.E. UW-Whitewater 1973; attended UW-Whitewater and UW-Milwaukee graduate schools. Legislator; former social studies teacher. Member Lake Mills Area Jaycees (dir.); Lake Mills-Aztalan Historical Society; Lake Mills Booster Club; Wis. Secondary School Psychology Teachers; Jefferson Co. Rep. Party. Former member Lake Mills Education Assn. (treas.); Wis. Education Assn.; Natl. Education Assn.; Wis. Council for Social Studies; Wis. Cross Country Coaches Assn.

Elected to Assembly 1978; reelected 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Elections (also 1979); Environmental Resources (also 1979); Reapportionment.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3790; District: (414) 648-8248.

Voting address: 310 East Washington, Lake Mills 53551.

Mailing address (office): Room 307 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

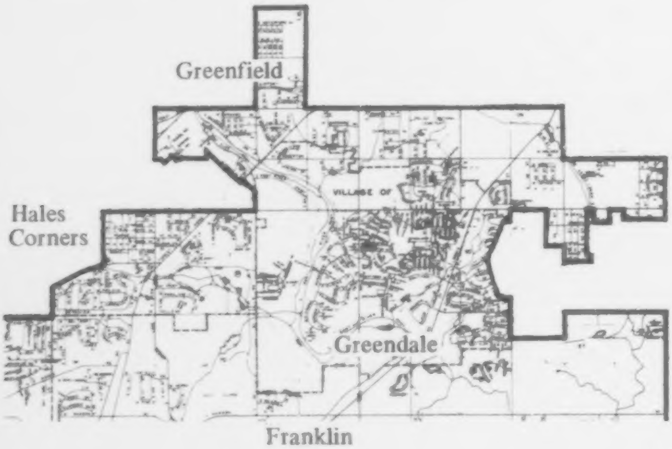


28th SENATE DISTRICT

(Sec. 4.28 Wis. Stats.)

JEFFERSON CO.
WAUKESHA CO.
OCONOMOWOC
Lac la Belle
Okauchee Lake
IXONIA
Oconomowoc
Chenequa
Hartland
Oconomowoc Lake
Oconomowoc Lake South
Pewaukee West
CONCORD
SUMMIT
Delafield
DELAFIELD
For detail of Waukesha area see 33rd Senate District
Dousman
Wales
Waukesha
OTTAWA
GENESEE
83
New Berlin
Hales Corners
Greenfield
84
WAUKESHA
North Prairie
Greendale
PALMYRA
EAGLE
MUKWONAGO
VERNON
82
Palmyra
Eagle
Mukwonago
Big Bend
MUSKEGO
Franklin
MILWAUKEE CO.

Senator
ADELMAN



Greenfield
Hales Corners
VILLAGE OF
Greendale
Franklin

Lynn S. Adelman (Dem.), **28th Senate District.**

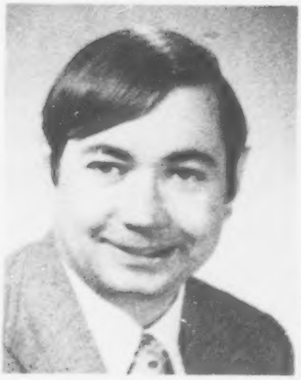
Born Milwaukee, October 1, 1939; married, 2 stepdaughters. Graduated Shorewood High School; B.A. Princeton University *cum laude* 1961; LL.B. Columbia Law School *cum laude* 1965. Attorney. Co-author, "Child Abuse Reporting Legislation: Some Legislative History", *George Washington Law Review* (1966). Member New Berlin Prospect Lions; New Berlin Friends of the Library; New Berlin Historical Soc.; Waukesha Co. Mental Health Assn.; Common Cause.

Elected to the Senate 1976; reelected 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Judiciary and Consumer Affairs (chp., also 1979, mbr. 1977); State and Local Affairs and Taxation; Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (chp.); Retirement Research Com. (chp.); Highway Safety Coun. **1979** — Governmental and Veterans Affairs (vice-chp. 1977); Legis. Council Coms. on Constitutional and Statutory Revision (vice-chp., also 1977), Remedial Legislation (vice-chp.), Juvenile Correctional Facilities (also 1977), Courts, Law Revision, and Sexual Assault and Abuse; Judicial Council.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5400; District: (414) 782-3183.

Voting address: 1945 S. Parkwood Lane, New Berlin 53151.

Mailing address (office): Room 10 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.



Representative
RUTKOWSKI

Representative
SHABAZ

Representative
ALBERTS

James A. Rutkowski (Dem.), 82nd Assembly District.

Born Milwaukee, April 6, 1942; single. Grad. Bay View H.S.; B.S. in business Marquette Univ. 1964; J.D. 1966. Legislator and attorney; former instructor Marquette Univ., asst. instructor UW-Milw. Army Reserve 1966-72.
Mbr. K. of C.; Greendale Roosters; Little Muskego Lake A[illegible]; Common Cause. Internatl. Platform Assn. Awards: *Wis. Man of Achievement, 1976; Community Leaders & Noteworthy Americans*, 10th ed., 1978; *Outstanding Young Man in America, 1973; Who's Who in Am. Law*, 2nd ed., 1978. Elected Hales Corners trustee 1970.

Elected to Assembly since 1970. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Judiciary (chp., also 1979, 1977, mbr. 1975, 1973, 1971); Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1979, 1977); State-Federal Relations; Judicial Council. **1979** — Elections (vice-chp. 1975); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Constitutional Bail Revision, Courts (vice-Chp. 1979, mbr. 1977), Hearing Examiner System (vice-chp.), Law Revision, Pretrial Release (chp.), Product Liability (vice-chp. 1979, mbr. 1977), Strengthening the Family (also 1977). **1977** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Remedial Legis. (also 1975, 1973). **1975** — Jt. Survey Com. on Ret. Systems (co-chp.); Ret. Research Com. (co-chp.); Joint Audit Com. (co-chp.); Amer. Rev. Bicen. Comn. Legis. Coun. Com. on Judiciary (also 1973, 1971). **1973** — Tourism (chp.); Jt. Com. on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (vice-chp.); Legis. Coun. Com. on Recreation Industry (chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8590; District: (414) 425-4227.

Voting address: 10147 W. Forest Home Ave, Hales Corners 53130.

Mailing address (office): Room 109 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

John C. Shabaz (Rep.), 83rd Assembly Dstrict.

Born Milwaukee, June 25, 1931; married; 2 children. Grad. West Allis Nathan Hale H. S.; UW-Madison; LL. B. Marquette Univ. 1957. Legislator, attorney. Army 1954-56. Mbr. state and county bar assns.; New Berlin Lions. Former mbr. Wis. Jaycees (natl. dir.); Metro. Jaycees (past pres.); Wis. Jaycees' *One of 5 Outstanding Young Men in Wisconsin 1965.*

Elected to Assembly since 1964. Minority Leader 1981, 1979, 1977, 1975, 1973; Asst. Min. Ldr. 1971; Asst. Maj. Ldr. 1969. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Assembly Organization (since 1975); Rules (since 1971); Labor (since 1975); Reapportionment; Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization (since 1973); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (since 1973); Disability Board (since 1973); Legislative Council (since 1969); Interstate Coop. Comn. (also 1979, 1977, 1975, chp. 1973). **1977** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Municipal Collective Bargaining Process and on State Employment Relations.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2417; District: (414) 679-0649.

Voting address: 21425 Glengarry Road, New Berlin 53151.

Mailing address (office): Room 205 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

John M. Alberts (Rep.), 84th Assembly District.

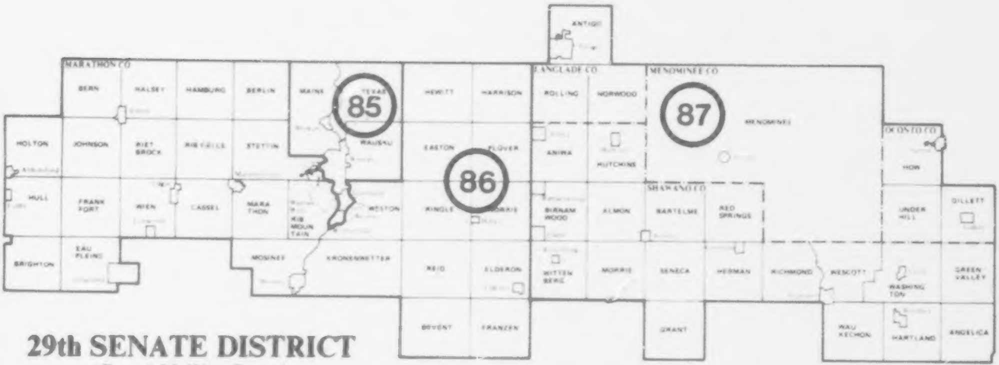
Born Oconomowoc, April 24, 1933; married; 4 children. Grad. Oconomowoc High School; B.S. Carroll College 1957. Businessman. Member Kiwanis; Oconomowoc Fish and Game Club; Oconomowoc Sports Booster Club; Potawatomi Boy Scout Council. Former member Oconomowoc Jaycees (past president); Oconomowoc Toastmasters.

Elected to Assembly 1968-1972. Elected in April 7, 1981 special election to fill vacancy created by the resignation of Rep. Harry Snyder. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — State-Federal Relations; Urban Affairs and Housing.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1190; District: (414) 567-6150.

Voting address: 1228 W. Wisconsin Avenue, Oconomowoc 53066.

Mailing address (office): Room 336 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.


MARATHON CO.
BERN
HALSEY
HAMBURG
BERLIN
MAINE
TEXAS
85
HEWITT
HARRISON
HOLTON
JOHNSON
RIETBROCK
RIB FALLS
STETTIN
WAUSAU
EASTON
PLOVER
86
HULL
FRANKFORT
WIEN
CASSEL
MARATHON
RIB MOUNTAIN
WESTON
RINGLE
NORRIE
BRIGHTON
EAU PLEINE
MOSINEE
KRONENWETTER
REID
ELDERON
BEVENT
FRANZEN
ANTIGO
LANGLADE CO.
ROLLING
NORWOOD
ANIWA
HUTCHINS
BIRNAMWOOD
ALMON
WITTENBERG
MORRIS
MENOMINEE CO.
87
MENOMINEE
SHAWANO CO.
BARTELME
RED SPRINGS
SENECA
HERMAN
RICHMOND
WESCOTT
GRANT
WAUKECHON
OCONTO CO.
HOW
UNDERHILL
GILLETT
WASHINGTON
GREEN VALLEY
HARTLAND
ANGELICA

29th SENATE DISTRICT

(Sec. 4.29 Wis. Stats.)

Senator
CHILSEN

Walter J. Chilsen (Rep.), 29th Senate District.

Born Merrill, Nov. 18, 1923; married; 8 children. B.S. Lawrence Univ. 1949; attended Northwestern Univ. Television account executive. Former TV news dir. World War II veteran; Army Air Corps 1943-45. Mbr. Amer. Legion; V.F.W.; D.A.V.; K. of C.; Wis. State Rural Dev. Council (vice-chp., exec. com. 1973-76). Former pres. Holy Name Soc.; Home and School Assn.; Marathon Co. Workshop for Handicapped (co-founder, mbr. of bd.).

Elected to Senate since 1966. Minority Leader 1981; Assistant Minority Leader 1979, 1975; Maj. Caucus Chp. 1971, 1969; Maj. Caucus Secy. 1967. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Senate Organization (also 1979, 1975); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations; Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization (also 1979); Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Mgt. (also 1979); Spec. Com. on Reapportionment; Legis. Council (since 1975); Interstate Coop. Comn. (also 1979); Alcohol and Drug Abuse Co. (since 1977); Educ. Communications Bd. (since 1973). **1979** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1977); Spec. Com. on Energy; Jt. Com. on Audit; Legis. Co. Coms. on Care of the Mentally Ill (also 1977), Reduction and Recycling of Solid Waste (also 1977), U.W. Sys. Enrollment Funding Formula, Native Amer. Study (also 1975). **1977** — Agriculture, Aging and Labor; Legis. Coun. Com. on Library Laws; Rural Area and Community Devel. Coun. **1975** — Agriculture, Human Services, Labor and Taxation; Urban Affairs; Council on Hwy. Safety; Legis. Coun. Com. on Public Liability of Local Govts. **1973** — Agric. and Rural Development (chp.); Health, Educ. and Welfare; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Education and on Liability of Health Professionals. **1971** — Agriculture (chp.); Educ. (vice-chp., mbr. 1967); Adv. Com. on Kerner Report (chp.); Natural Beauty Coun. (also 1969, 1967); Legis. Coun. Adv. Com. on Health and Social Services Laws. **1969** — Labor, Taxation, Ins. and Bkg. (vice-chp.); Health and Social Services; Adv. Com. on Medical Educ. (chp.); Adv. Com. on the Uniform Consumer Credit Code (co-chp.); Special Com. on Alexian Bros. Novitiate (co-chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2502; District: (715) 842-4262.

Voting address: 1821 Town Line Road, Wausau 54401.

Mailing address (office): Room 40B South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Representative
ROBINSON

Representative
McEWEN

Representative
SCHMIDT

John H. Robinson (Dem.), 85th Assembly District.

Born Wausau, July 25, 1955; married. Grad. Wausau Newman High School 1973; attended UW-Marathon 1973-75 and UW-Stevens Pt. 1975-77. Full-time legislator; insurance agent. Mbr. Wausau Area Jaycees; Marathon Co. Democratic Party; Wausau Area Youth Unlimited, Inc. (president); Marathon Co. Children Services Society; Wis. Valley Association of Life Underwriters; Toastmasters. Served on Wausau City Council (1974-1981); Marathon Co. Board (1974-81).

Elected to Assembly 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Urban Affairs and Housing (vice-chp.); Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Health and Human Services; Labor (effective 6/17/81); Local Affairs.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 267-7990; District: (715) 845-4726.

Voting address: 415 Kolter Street, Wausau 54401.

Mailing address (office): Room 120D West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

John L. McEwen (Rep.), 86th Assembly District.

Born Wausau, June 19, 1928; married; 3 children. Grad. Wausau High School; Midwest Institute of Alcohol Studies at Northwestern Univ.; Institute of Alcohol Studies at UW-Madison; attended International Conf. on Alcohol and Drug Abuse Studies in Toronto, Canada. Full-time legislator. Former law enforcement officer. Veteran; Navy 1945-49 and 1951-52. Mbr. V.F.W. (past commander); Amer. Legion (past commander); D.A.V.; K. of C. (past grand knight); U.C.T. (state officer); Moose Lodge; Lions; Wis. Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs Assn.; Marathon Co. Supervisors Assn. (vice-pres.); Marathon Co. Employees Credit Union (chm. of bd.).

Elected to Assembly 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Aging, Women and Minorities; Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Veterans and Military Affairs; Traffic and Law Enforcement Council.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9180; District: (715) 359-4048.

Voting address: 5701 Alderson Street, Schofield 54476.

Mailing address (office): Room 324 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Earl William Schmidt (Rep.), 87th Assembly District.

Born Birnamwood, Shawano County, March 11, 1936; married; 4 children. Graduate Birnamwood H.S.; B.S. in political science UW-Madison 1962; M.S. in agri. economics and public administration 1964; J.D. 1972. Legislator, attorney. Former farmer, development economist in South America. Member Wis. State Bar; Shawano County Bar Assn.; Rotary. Former member Wis. and Natl. Dist. Attys. Assn., 1973 campaign chp. Shawano Area United Fund. Town chp., Richmond. Served as Shawano and Menominee Counties District Attorney 1973-74.

Elected to Assembly since 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Elections (also 1979, 1977, 1975); Health and Social Services (also 1979, 1977, 1975 and its Subcom. on Welfare Reform); Reapportionment. **1979** — Local Affairs. **1977** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Native American Study (also 1975) and on Eminent Domain. **1975** — Comn. on State-Local Relations & Financing Policy; Legis. Coun. Education Subcom. on Truancy.

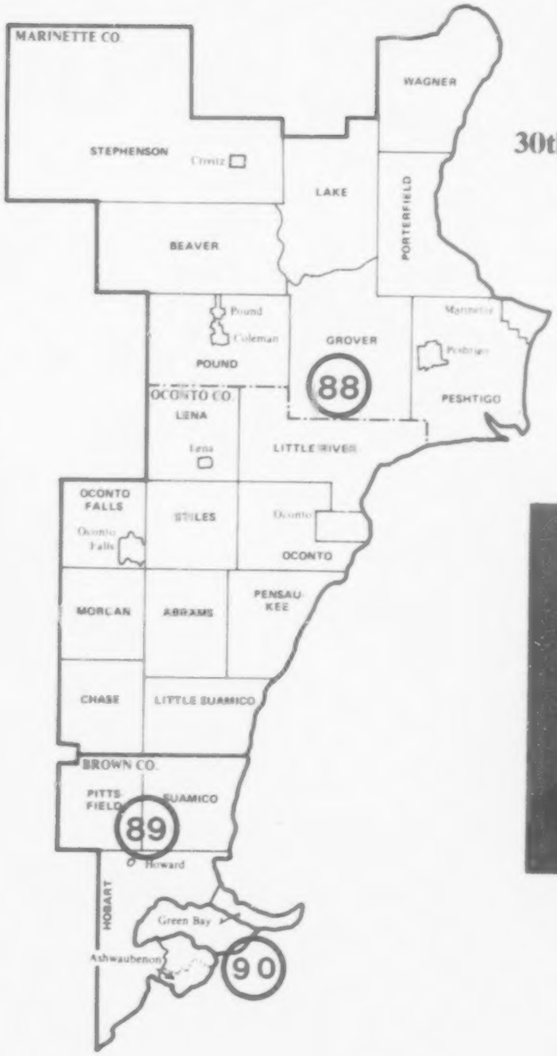
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7461; District: (715) 449-2492.

Voting address: Route 1, Birnamwood 54414.

Mailing address: Room 302 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

30th SENATE DISTRICT

(Sec. 4.30 Wis. Stats.)


MARINETTE CO.
STEPHENSON
Crivitz
WAGNER
LAKE
PORTERFIELD
BEAVER
Pound
Coleman
POUND
GROVER
Marinette
Peshtigo
PESHTIGO
88
OCONTO CO.
LENA
Lena
LITTLE RIVER
OCONTO FALLS
Oconto Falls
STILES
Oconto
OCONTO
MORGAN
ABRAMS
PENSAUKEE
CHASE
LITTLE SUAMICO
BROWN CO.
PITTSFIELD
SUAMICO
89
Howard
HOBART
Green Bay
Ashwaubenon
90

Senator
VAN SISTINE

Jerome Van Sistine (Dem.), 30th Senate District.

Born Milwaukee, Aug. 16, 1926; married; 3 children. Grad. West De Pere H.S.; B.S. UW-Platteville 1952. Full-time legislator. Former construction worker, teacher and carpenter. World War II veteran; Navy. Mbr. V.F.W.; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of Amer. (Sec.); Fox River Valley Dist. Coun. of Carpenters (pres.); Architectural Adv Com. of Northwest Tech. Insti.; Ashwaubenon Bus. Assn.; Dem. Party; NCSL Natl. Task Force on Landsat and Rural Development Com. Former mbr. Town Boards Assn. Town of Ashwaubenon supervisor (1968-74); Brown County supervisor (1970-76). Former mbr. Brown County Planning Comn. and 51.42 Mental Health Bd.

Elected to Senate 1976; reelected 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Labor, Government, Veterans Affairs and Tourism (chp.); Insurance and Utilities; State and Local Affairs and Taxation; State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd.; Child Labor Coun. (also 1979, 1977). **1979** — Agriculture, Labor and Local Affairs (chp.); Governmental and Veterans Affairs; Natural Resources and Tourism (vice-chp. 1977); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Juvenile Correctional Facilities (also 1977), Native American Study, Natural Resources (also 1977), Recodification of Alcoholic Beverage Laws (also 1977), Small Business; Coastal Mangement Coun.; State Energy Conservation Adv. Com.; Wis. Housing Finance Authority. **1977** — Agriculture, Aging and Labor; Human Services.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5670; District: (414) 494-3038.

Voting address: 684 Lida Lane, Green Bay 54304.

Mailing address (office): Room 19 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702; (district): 1521 — 6th Street, Green Bay 54304.

Representative
MATTY

Representative
VANDERPERREN

Representative
METZ

Richard P. Matty (Rep.), 88th Assembly District.

Born Menominee, Mich., Sept. 16, 1932; married. Graduate Crivitz H.S. Legislator. Former operator of small business. Served in U.S. Air Force 1950-54. Member Crivitz Recreation Assn. (past pres.); Northeast Wis. Conservation Council (former pres.); Amvets Post No. 6 (life mbr.); Amer. Legion; VFW; Marinette Elks Club; Crivitz Lions (past pres.); Boy Scouts (life scout, former scoutmaster); Marinette Jaycees (hon. mbr.); numerous Wis. sportmen's clubs. Former mbr. Wis. Conservation Cong. (3 yrs. vice-chm.); Amvets Post No. 68 (comdr.). Served as county coroner 1966-70.

Elected to Assembly since 1972. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Insurance, Cooperatives and Risk Management; State Affairs; Tourism and Recreation; Council on Highway Safety (chp., mbr. since 1973). **1979** — Energy; Highways (also 1975); Tourism, Recreation and Economic Development; Veterans and Military Affairs (since 1973); Legis. Coun. Com. on Highways. **1977** — Third Reading; Transportation (also 1973); Legis. Coun. Com. on Changing Enrollments. **1973** — Revision.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3756; District: (715) 854-7448.

Voting address: Box 789, Crivitz 54114 (Town of Stephenson).

Mailing address (office): Room 306 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Cletus Vanderperren (Dem.), 89th Assembly District.

Born town of Pittsfield, Brown County, March 4, 1912; married. Educated in Mills Center school. Semiretired farmer. Member town board 30 years, county board 16 years and served on many county committees.

Elected to Assembly since 1958. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Highways (chp., also 1979, 1977, 1975, 1973); Excise and Fees (also 1979, 1977, 1975, 1971, vice-chp. 1973); Transportation (also 1979, 1977, 1973, 1965, vice-chp. 1975 and 1971); Council on Highway Safety (mbr. since 1973); Rustic Roads Bd. (also 1979, 1977, 1975); State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com. (chp. 1975). **1979** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Highways (co-chp. 1979, 1977, 1975, 1973). **1977** — State Bldg. Comn. (also 1975, 1973, 1971). **1975** — Legis. Coun. Hwy. Com.'s Adv. Com. on the Motor Vehicle Code (chp., vice-chp. 1971), Spec. State Trans. Plan Adv. Com. **1973** — Com. to Visit State Properties (mbr. since 1960, chp. 1971, 1965).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0616; District: (414) 865-7660.

Voting address: Route 5, Green Bay 54303 (Town of Pittsfield).

Mailing address (office): Room 25 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Sharon Metz (Dem.), 90th Assembly District.

Born Omro, Sept. 13, 1934; married; 4 children. Graduate Winneconne H.S.; attending UW-Green Bay. Legislator; former admin. asst. to dir. of Vista program, salesperson, receptionist, typist. Member Voluntary Comn. on Human Rights (Bd. of Dir.); Woman's Club of Green Bay. Former mbr. United Way (Bd. of Dir.); Wis. Epilepsy Assn. (Bd. of Dir.); Junior Woman's Club (secy.). Mbr. Green Bay Welfare Comn. 1973-75.

Elected to Assembly 1974, 1976, 1978. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Jt. Com. on Finance. **1979** — Energy (chp.); Financial Institutions; State Affairs; Transportation; Council on Child Labor (also 1977, 1975). **1977** — Jt. Audit (co-chp.); Internal Mgt. (resigned as chp. 9/1/77); Environmental Protection; Health and Social Services (also 1975 and cochp. of its Subcom. on Juvenile Alcoholism and Drug Abuse); Coastal Zone Coord. Council; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Legislative Oversight, Library Laws, Reduction and Recycling of Solid Waste. **1975** — Environmental Quality and chp. of Subcom. on Solar Energy; Taxation; Employment Relations Study Com.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7503; District: (414) 432-0008.

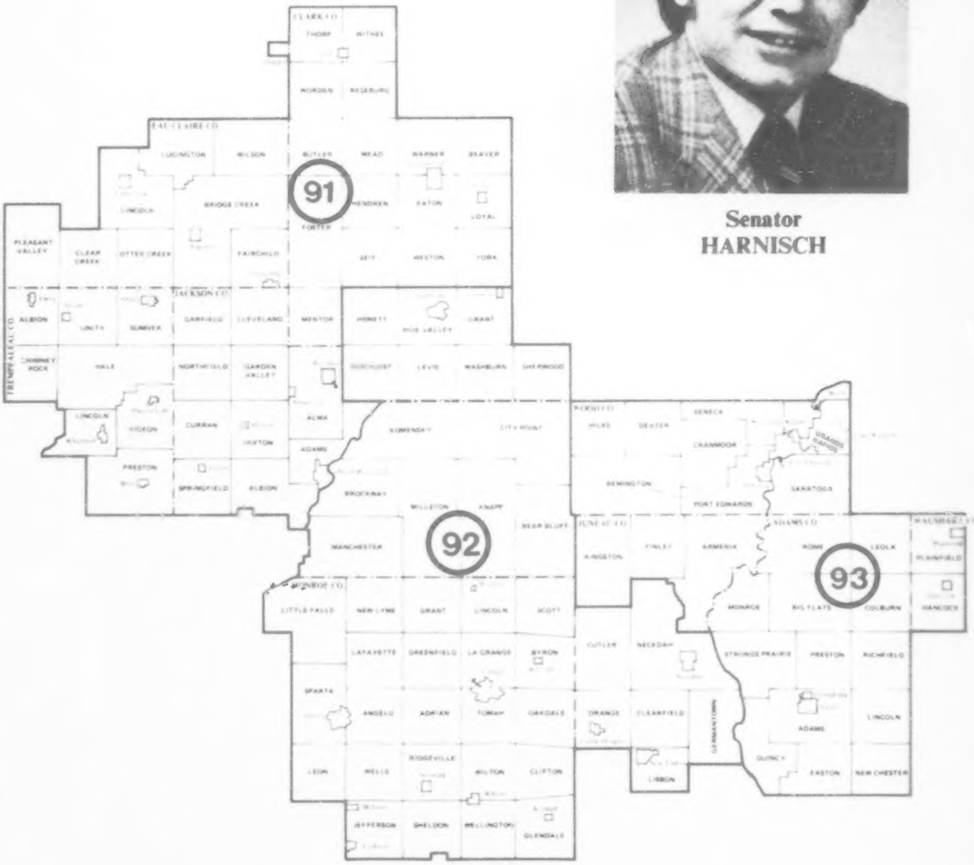
Voting address: 816 Shawano Avenue, Green Bay 54303.

Mailing address (office): Room 110 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

31st SENATE DISTRICT

(Sec. 4.31 Wis. Stats.)

Senator
HARNISCH



Thomas W. Harnisch (Dem.), 31st Senate District.

Born La Crosse, Jan. 16, 1947; married; 2 daughters. Grad. Gale-Ettrick H.S.; B.A. in history UW-Madison 1969; J.D. Univ. of Minn. 1972; attended school of auctioneering. Attorney. Former auctioneer. Member Masons; Salvation Army; Neillsville Chamber of Commerce; county bar assn.; State Bar; Neillsville Jaycees.

Elected to Senate 1974; reelected 1978. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Agriculture and Natural Resources (chp.); Energy; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules; State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com. (also 1975). **1979** — Natural Resources and Tourism (chp., also 1977, mbr. 1975); Joint Com. on Audit (co-chp.); Judiciary and Consumer Affairs (also 1977); Select and Special Coms. on Energy; Legis. Council Coms. on Reduction and Recycling of Solid Waste (vice-chp., mbr. 1977), Judiciary (also 1977) and Legislative Oversight. **1977** — Agriculture, Aging and Labor; Rural Area and Community Development Council (also 1975). **1975** — Agriculture, Human Services, Labor and Taxation; Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn.'s Legis. Adv. Com.; Natural Beauty Council.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7141; District: (715) 743-4389.

Voting address: Route 2, Neillsville 54456.

Mailing address (office): Room 310 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Representative
ROBERTSON

Representative
QUACKENBUSH

Representative
SCHNEIDER

Alan S. Robertson (Rep.), 91st Assembly District.

Born April 10, 1941; married; 3 children. Graduated Beloit Memorial High School; B.S. UW-Madison 1963; J.D. 1966. Attorney. Member Blair Lions Club (pres.); Blair Chamber of Commerce (former director); Blair Community Chest (director, former chm.); State Bar of Wis.; Tri-County Bar Assn.; Gateway Area Boy Scout Council (former dir.); Troop 52 Boy Scouts (scoutmaster); Trempealeau Co. Dev. Coalition (secy.). Assistant district attorney 1968-71, city attorney 1969 to present.

Elected to Assembly in April 1971 special election; elected again to the Assembly in September 1979 special election; reelected 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1979); Health and Social Services (also 1979); Judiciary. **1979** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Law Revision.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1526; District: (608) 989-2130.

Voting address: 118 E. 4th Street, Blair 54616.

Mailing address: (office): 326 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Robert L. Quackenbush (Rep.), 92nd Assembly District.

Born Sparta, November 15, 1923; married; 3 children. Educated Sparta public schools; B.A. UW-La Crosse 1950; graduate work UW-La Crosse and St. Mary's in Winona, Minn. Former teacher. Veteran World War II; served in Army Air Corps 1943-46.

Elected to Assembly since 1970. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Education (also 1979, 1973, 1971); Jt. Audit Com. (also 1979); Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions. **1977** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1975); Legis. Council and its Com. on Educ. **1975** — Jt. Legis. Com. on Institution Closings. **1973** — Legis. Council's Adv. Com. to the Educ. Coms. on Certification and Licensing of School Personnel (secy.); Labor. **1971** — Printing.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3756; District: (608) 269-3526.

Voting address: 510 N. Spring Street, Sparta 54656.

Mailing address: Room 305 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Marlin D. Schneider (Dem.), 93rd Assembly District.

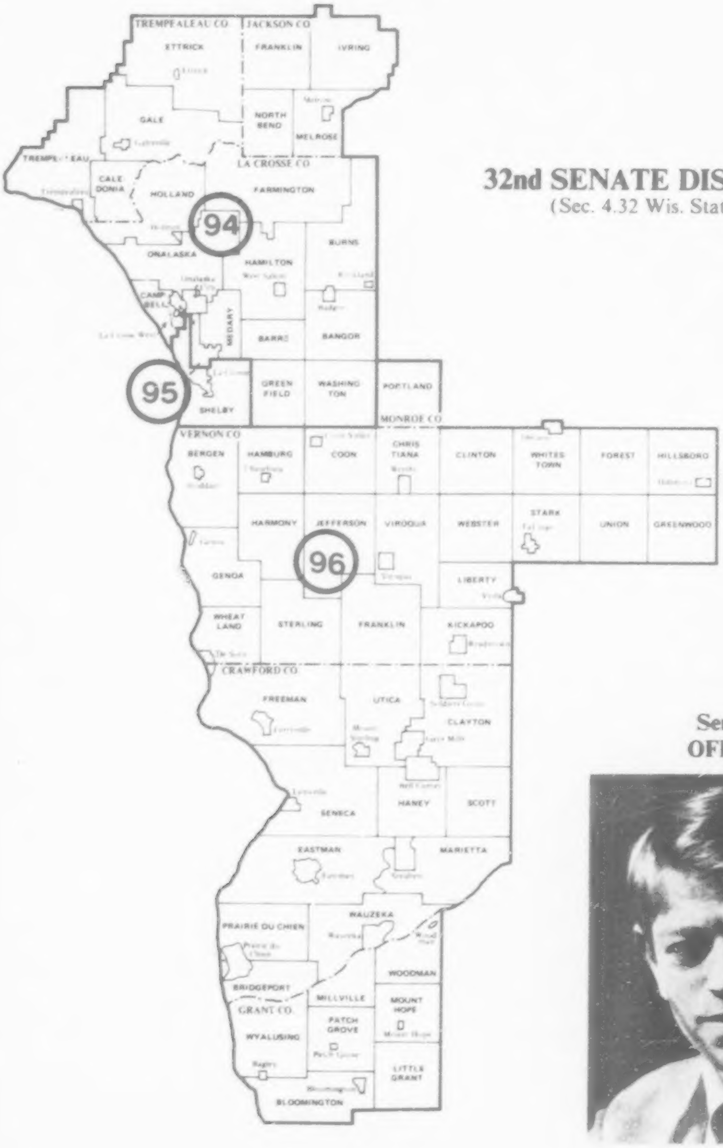
Born La Crosse, Nov. 16, 1942; married; 1 child. Grad. La Crosse Central H.S.; B.S. UW-La Crosse 1965; M.S.T. UW-Stevens Point 1976; M.S. UW-Madison 1979. Legislator; former social science teacher. Member Moose; Democratic Party of Wood Co.; Amer. Fed. of Musicians; YMCA Model State Legislature (co-chp.). Former member Big Brothers of Central Wis.; South Wood Co. National Brotherhood Week (chm.); Wis. Rapids Educ. Assn. (pres.-elect); Sigma Tau Gamma (historian).

Elected to Assembly since 1970. Majority Caucus Vice Chairperson 1981 (also 1979, 1977, 1975, 1973). Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Revenue (chp., also 1979, 1977); Children and Human Development; Consumer and Commercial Credit; Education (also 1979, 1977); Veterans and Military Affairs (vice-chp., mbr. 1979, 1977). **1979** — State Building Comn. (also 1977 and chp. of its Subcom. on Higher Education). **1977** — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (co-chp., resigned 10/7/77); Jt. Audit Com. (vice-chp.); Legis. Coun. Mining Com. and its Subcom. on Reclamation of Nonmetallic Mining. **1975** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1973). **1973** — Engrossed Bills (vice-chp.); Legis. Coun. Adv. Com. to the Education Com. on Compulsory Attendance Law. **1971** — Health and Social Services, Taxation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0215; District: (715) 423-1223.

Voting address: 3820 Southbrook Lane, Wisconsin Rapids 54494.

Mailing address: Room 8 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.


TREMPEALEAU CO.
JACKSON CO.
ETTRICK
FRANKLIN
IVRING
GALE
NORTH BEND
MELROSE
TREMPEALEAU
LA CROSSE CO.
CALEDONIA
HOLLAND
FARMINGTON
94
BURNS
ONALASKA
HAMILTON
CAMPBELL
MEDARY
BARRE
BANGOR
95
GREENFIELD
WASHINGTON
PORTLAND
SHELBY
MONROE CO.
VERNON CO.
BERGEN
HAMBURG
COON
CHRISTIANA
CLINTON
WHITESTOWN
FOREST
HILLSBORO
HARMONY
JEFFERSON
VIROQUA
WEBSTER
STARK
UNION
GREENWOOD
96
GENOA
LIBERTY
WHEATLAND
STERLING
FRANKLIN
KICKAPOO
CRAWFORD CO.
FREEMAN
UTICA
CLAYTON
HANEY
SCOTT
SENECA
EASTMAN
MARIETTA
WAUZEKA
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN
WOODMAN
BRIDGEPORT
GRANT CO.
MILLVILLE
MOUNT HOPE
PATCH GROVE
WYALUSING
LITTLE GRANT
BLOOMINGTON

32nd SENATE DISTRICT

(Sec. 4.32 Wis. Stats.)

Senator OFFNER

Paul Offner (Dem.), 32nd Senate District.

Born Bennington, Vermont, August 7, 1942; single. Graduate Groton School; B.A. Amherst College 1964; Ph.D. Princeton University 1970. Legislator. Former assistant director, Western Wisconsin Health Planning Organization. Member Jaycees; Eagles.

Elected to Assembly 1974; elected to Senate 1976; reelected 1980. **Biennial committee assignments: 1981** — Human Services (vice-chp. 1977); Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1979); Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn's Legis. Adv. Com. (also 1979). **1979** — Education and Revenue (also 1977); Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (co-chp.); Retirement Research Com. (co-chp.); Legis. Council Coms. on U.W. System Enrollment Funding Formula (chp.), Education (since 1975), Legis. Oversight (also 1977). **1977** — Governmental and Veterans Affairs; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules. **Assembly committee assignments: 1975** — Education; Health and Social Services; State Affairs; Taxation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5490; District: (608) 782-3256.

Voting address: 1803 King Street, La Crosse 54601.

Mailing address (office): Room 4 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Representative
ROBERTS

Representative
MEDINGER

Representative
LEWISON

Virgil Roberts (Dem.), 94th Assembly District.

Born Mindoro, April 13, 1922; married; 4 children. Grad. Mindoro H.S.; attended Winona State Coll. 1958-60 and Western Wis. Technical Institute 1969-70. Retired train dispatcher, bank director; former farmer. Member Lions (former treas.); Rod and Gun Club; La Crosse Area Fed. of Lutheran Men (former pres.); Amer. Train Dispatchers Assn. (former office chp.); La Crosse Dem. Party (past vice-pres.). Former mbr. Toastmasters Intl.; La Crosse Traffic Club; Bethany Lutheran Home Bd.; Order of Rd. Telegraphers. School board clerk 1952-58.

Elected to Assembly since 1970. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1979, 1977, 1975); Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn.'s Legis. Adv. Com. (also 1979, 1977, 1975, 1971). **1979** — Council on Emergency Govt. (also 1977, 1975). **1977** — Claims Bd. (also 1975); Spec Adv. Com. to the Gov.'s Blue Ribbon Tax Reform Comn.; State Rail Advisory Com. **1975** — Jt. Legis. Com. on Institution Closings. **1973** — State Affairs; Natural Resources (also 1971); Legis. Co. Com. on Natural Resources (secy.) and its Subcom. on Wetland Legis.; Bond Bd. **1971** — Labor.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3097; District: (608) 526-3435.

Voting address: 308 Park Lane, Holmen 54636.

Mailing address (office): Room 7 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

John Donald Medinger (Dem.), 95th Assembly District.

Born La Crosse, April 26, 1948; single. Grad. Aquinas H.S.; B.S. in political science, history UW-La Crosse 1970; M.A. in teaching 1972. Legislator. Former service station operator, bus driver, bartender, construction worker, VISTA volunteer, teacher. Member Greater La Crosse Area Ch. of Com.; Jaycees; K. of C.; Wis. Citizens Concerned for Life; La Crosse County Dem. Party; Logan, Aquinas and Central Booster Clubs; Eagles; Moose; UW-La Crosse Alumni Assn.; Holy Trinity Men's Club; Bread for the World; La Crosse Assn. for Retarded Citizens; Sons of the Amer. Legion; Coulee Coun. on Alcoholism.

Elected to Assembly since 1976. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Health and Social Services (vice-chp.); State-Federal Relations (vice-chp.); Children and Human Development; Education; Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management (Assembly co-chp.); Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn's. Legis. Adv. Com. (co-chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5780; District: (608) 784-9211.

Voting address: 1403 South 6th Street, La Crosse 54601.

Mailing address (office): 48C-North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Bernard Lewison (Rep.), 96th Assembly District.

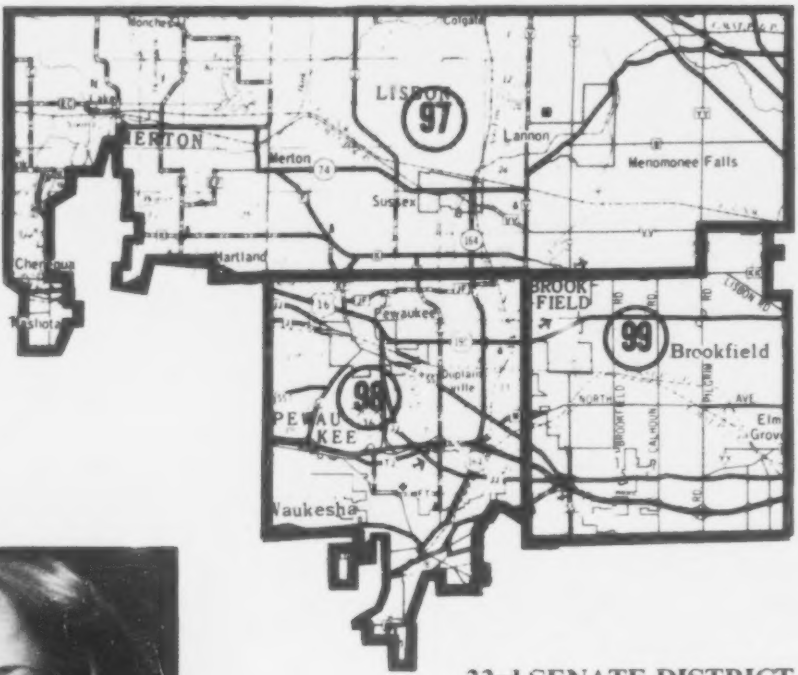
Born Viroqua; widower. Educated in Viroqua public schools; attended Lawrence College. Legislator, sav. and loan assn., real estate broker. Former auto dealer, body shop operator, farm operator. Mayor of Viroqua 1943-48, county board supervisor since 1960, Viroqua Park Bd. (pres.).

Elected to Assembly since 1954 (except 1958). 1967 and 1969 Maj. Caucus Secy. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Excise and Fees (also 1979, 1977); Highways (mbr. since 1969); Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn.'s Legis. Adv. Com. (mbr. since 1965, except 1967, vice-chp. 1971). **1979** — Legis. Council (mbr. since 1967); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Highways and on Small Business (also 1977). **1977** — Coun. on Highway Safety's Hazardous Control Com. **1975** — State Affairs (also 1973, 1971, 1957, 1955; chp. 1969 and co-chp. Jt. Interim Com., also chp. 1967).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1192; District: (608) 637-8218.

Voting address: 12 South Washington Hgts., Viroqua 54665.

Mailing address: Room 329 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.


Colgate
LISBON
97
Lannon
Menomonee Falls
Merton
Sussex
Hartland
Chenequa
Nashotah
BROOKFIELD
99
Brookfield
Pewaukee
98
PEWAUKEE
Elm Grove
Waukesha

33rd SENATE DISTRICT
(Sec. 4.33 Wis. Stats.)

Senator ENGELEITER

Susan Shannon Engeleiter (Rep.), 33rd Senate District.

Born March 18, 1952; married. Graduate Brookfield Central High School; B.S. UW-Madison 1974; J.D. 1981. Legislator, attorney. Former teacher.

Elected to Assembly 1974, 1976; elected to Senate in April 1980 special election. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1981** — Aging, Business and Financial Institutions and Transportation (also 1979); Spec. Com. on Reapportionment; Uniform State Laws Comn. **1979** — Legislative Council Committees on Community Correctional Programs, and Sexual Assault and Abuse. Assembly committee assignments: **1977** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Engrossed Bills (also 1975); Local Affairs. **1975** — Education; Legislative Council Education Committee and Subcommittee on Truancy; Special Committee on Income Factor in School Aid Formula.

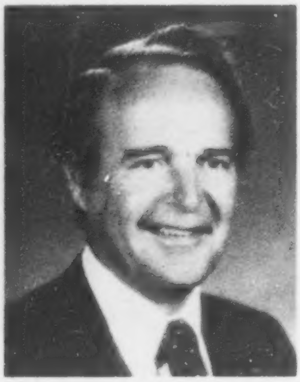
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0390; District: (414) 782-7602.

Voting address: 21725 Ann Rita Drive, Brookfield 53005.

Mailing address: (office) Room 409 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Representative SCHNEIDERS

Representative JACKAMONIS



Representative YOUNG

Lolita Schneiders (Rep.), 97th Assembly District.

Born Chicago, Ill., March 3, 1931; married; 3 children. Grad. Chicago Lourdes High School; attended Mundelein (Ill.) College 1948-50; B.E. UW-Stevens Point. 1952. Saleswomen. Former teacher and insurance agent. Member Amer. Assn. of University Women (past vice-pres.); Metro. Builders Assn. Aux. (past pres.). Former mbr. League of Women Voters (past vice-pres.).

Elected to Assembly 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** – Children and Human Development; Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Local Affairs.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3794; District: (414) 251-3789.

Voting address: N89W17151 Highland Ct., Menomonee Fall 53051.

Mailing address (office): Room 314 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Ed G. Jackamonis (Dem.), 98th Assembly District.

Born New Britain, Conn., Oct. 19, 1939; married; 2 children. B.A. with high honors Northeastern Univ., Boston. 1962; M.S. UW-Madison 1964. Legislator; former pol. sci. instructor UW-Waukesha. Mbr. Wis. Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, Waukesha; Environmental Action League; Waukesha Co. Assn. for Retarded Citizens; Mental Health Assn.; Dem. Party; La Casa De Esperanza; The Women's Center (Waukesha).

Elected to the Assembly since 1970. Speaker 1981 (also 1979, 1977); Speaker pro tempore 1975. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Assembly Organization (chp., also 1979, 1977); Rules (also 1979, 1977, 1975); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (co-chp., also 1979, 1977); Jt. Com. on Legis. Org. (co-chp., also 1979, 1977); Legis. Council (chp. 1977, vice-chp. 1979, mbr. 1975); Disability Bd. (also 1979). **1979** — Legis. Co. Com. on Employment Relations. **1977** — Interstate Coop. Comn.; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Legis. Oversight (chp.), Municipal Collective Bargaining Process, and State Employment Relations (co-chp.). **1975** — State Affairs (vice-chp., chp. 1973, mbr. 1971); Environmental Quality (vice-chp. 1973, mbr. 1971); Natural Resources; Spec. Jt. Com. on Fiscal Notes; Natural Resources Coun. of State Agencies; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Occupational Licensing and Privacy of Personal Records. **1973** — Elections; Legis. Coun. Com. on Lobbying Laws (vice-chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3387; District: (414) 542-3685.

Voting address: 622 Greenmeadow Drive, Waukesha 53186.

Mailing address (office): Room 211 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

John M. Young (Rep.), 99th Assembly District.

Born Dubuque, Iowa, Feb. 3, 1926; married; 3 children. Grad. South Division H.S.; B.S. South Dakota Univ. 1953. Pharmaceutical coordinator. Veteran; served in Marine Corps 1943-46. Member Amer. Pharmaceutical Assn.; Wis. Pharm. Assn. (past bd. dir.); Pharmacists Soc. of Milwaukee Co. (past pres. and bd. chp.); American Inst. for History of Pharmacy; Elmbrook Hist. Soc. (charter mbr.); Masonic Order of S.D.; Scottish Rite; Tripoli Shrine; Elmbrook Humane Soc. Former mbr. West Milwaukee Lions Club (secy.). Member Brookfield Common Council 1972-78 (pres. 1976-78); Planning Comn. 1966-76.

Elected to Assembly 1978; reelected 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Health and Human Services (also 1979); State-Federal Relations. **1979** — Government Operations.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9175; District: (414) 782-5577.

Voting address: 18325 Carriage Court, Brookfield 53005.

Mailing address (office): Room 304 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Donald J. Schneider: Senate Chief Clerk

Born Sheboygan, May 29, 1947; single. Graduate Montello H.S.; attended Sacramento City College and Sacramento State College 1967-70, UW-Madison 1970-71. Served in Air Force 1966-70. Member American Legion (former county adjutant); Lions Intl. (former club secy.); Democratic Party of Wis. (former county chairman); Natl. Legislative Service and Security Assn. (former regional chp.); Amer. Society of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries (secy.). Served as Assembly assistant sergeant at arms 1973 and 1975 sessions.

Elected Senate Chief Clerk 1977; reelected 1979 and 1981.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2517.

Voting address: Route 1, Turtle Lake 54889.

Mailing address (office): Room 131-A South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Daniel B. Fields: Senate Sergeant at Arms

Born Oshkosh, May 22, 1952; single. Graduate Oshkosh High School 1970; B.A. in English literature UW-Madison 1974. Member National Legislative Service and Security Association (regional chm.). Served as acting Senate sergeant at arms 1978; assistant Senate sergeant at arms 1975-77.

Elected Senate Sergeant at Arms 1979; reelected 1981.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1801.

Voting address: 712 Mt. Vernon Street, Oshkosh 54901.

Mailing address: Room 204 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

David R. Kedrowski: Assembly Chief Clerk

Born Wisconsin Rapids, March 15, 1942; married; 2 children. Graduate Adams-Friendship H.S.; B.S. UW-Stevens Point 1966. Former state representative and teacher. Member Washburn Men's Club; 500 for a Better Way; Washburn Snowmobile Club; Bayfield County Democratic Party (former chp.). Former member Washburn Education Assn. (pres.).

Elected to Assembly 1972 through 1978. Speaker pro tempore 1979. Biennial committee assignments: **1979** — Elections (also chp. 1977, 1975, 1973); Environmental Resources; Excise and Fees; Rules (also 1977, 1975); Veterans and Military Affairs. **1977** — Environmental Protection; State Affairs (also 1975, 1973); Legis. Council and its Coms. on Native American Study and on Solid Waste Management. **1975** — Environmental Quality (also 1973); Rules; Legis. Co. on Mineral Taxation. **1973** — Education, Legis. Co. Coms. on Recreation Industry (vice-chp.), Educ., and Menominee Indians.

Elected Assembly Chief Clerk 1981.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1108.

Voting address: Route 1, Box 261, Washburn 54891.

Mailing address (office): Room 329 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Lewis T. Mittness: Assembly Sergeant at Arms

Born La Crosse, July 29, 1929; married; 3 children. Grad Tomah H.S.; attended UW-La Crosse; B.S. UW-Stevens Point 1954; M.E. UW-Madison 1959. Former exec. secy. Wis. Public Service Comn. (1975-80); real estate salesman; teacher. Korean Conflict vet.; Army 1951-53. Mbr. V.F.W.; Lions. Former mbr. Natl. Assn. of Reg. Utility Comnrs. and Subcom. on State-Federal Secretaries (chp. 1979-80).

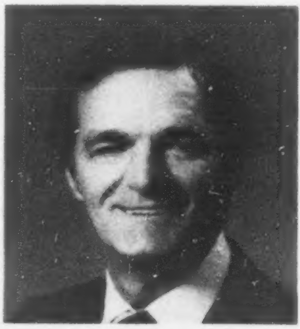
Elected to Assembly 1964 through 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — Natural Resources (chp., also 1973 and 1971); Rules (also 1973); Vet. and Mil. Affairs (also 1969); Legis. Co. Natural Resources Com. (co-chp., also 1973 and its 1973 Subcoms. on Trust Lands and on Wetlands Legis.); Envir. Quality. **1965** — Jt. Com. on Finance.

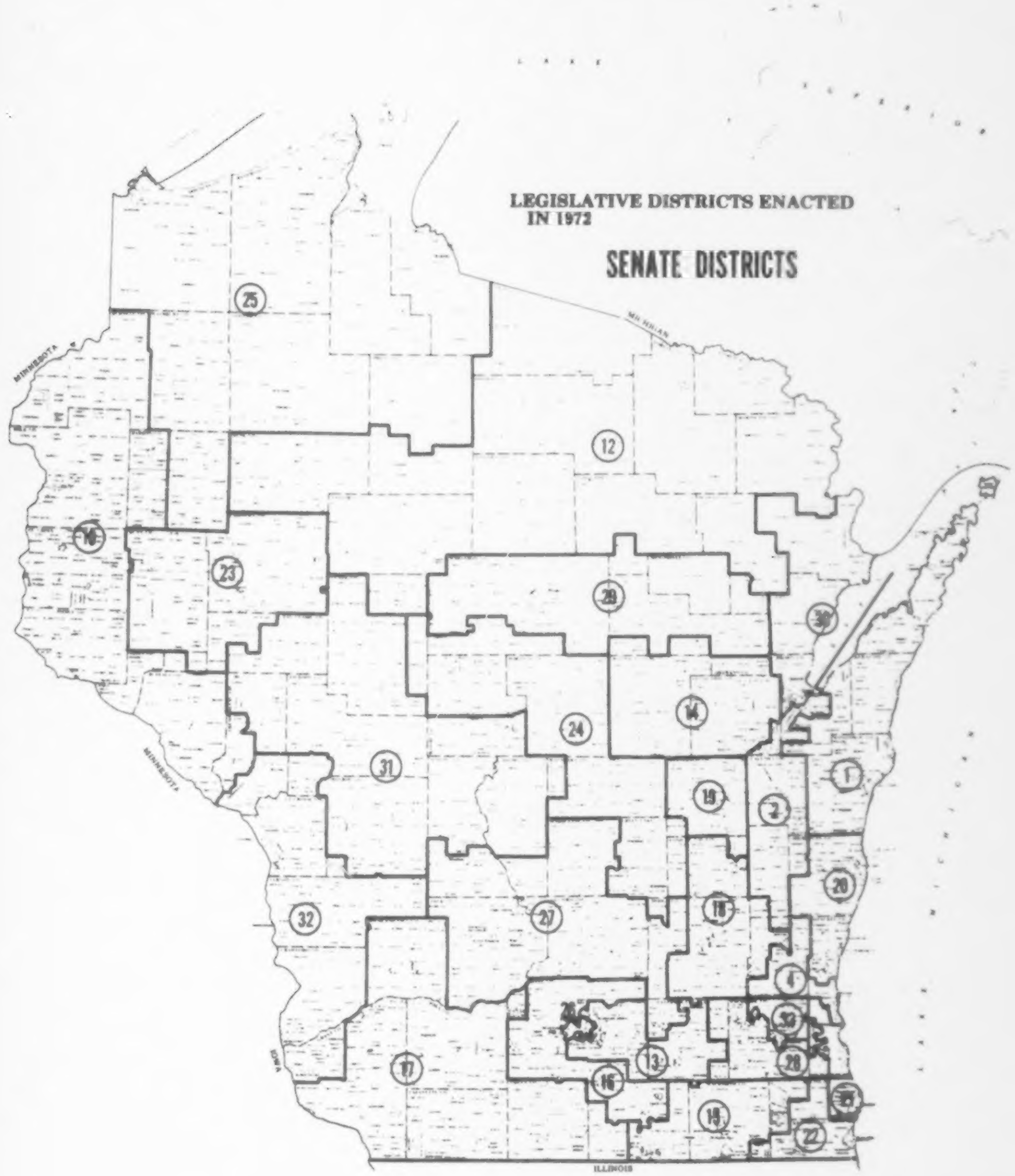
Elected Assembly Sergeant At Arms 1981.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0124.

Voting address: 323 North Blackhawk Ave., Madison 53705.

Mailing address: Room 331 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.





LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS ENACTED IN 1972

SENATE DISTRICTS

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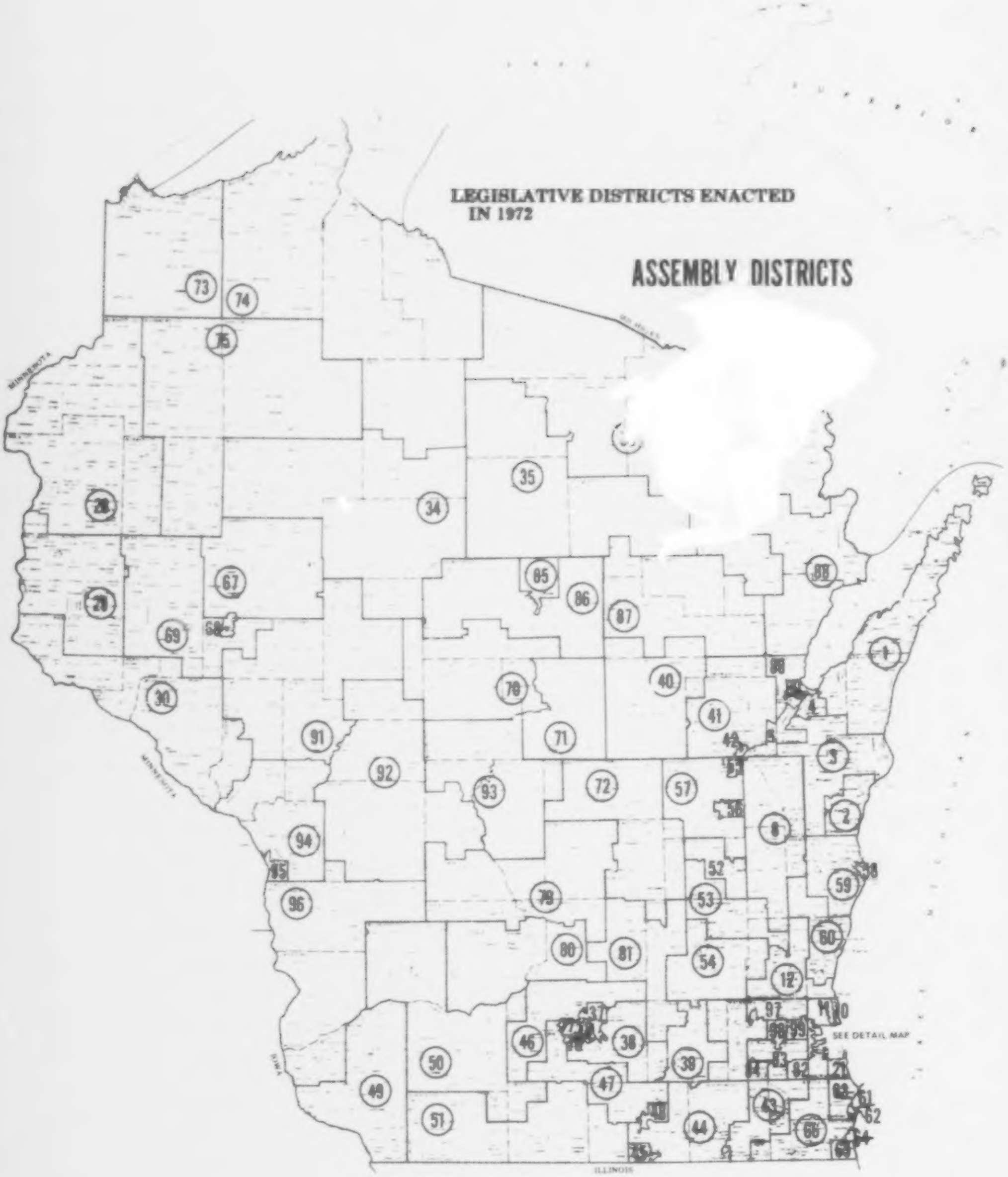

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS ENACTED IN 1972

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS

MINNESOTA
MINNESOTA
IOWA
ILLINOIS
SEE DETAIL MAP
73
74
75
28
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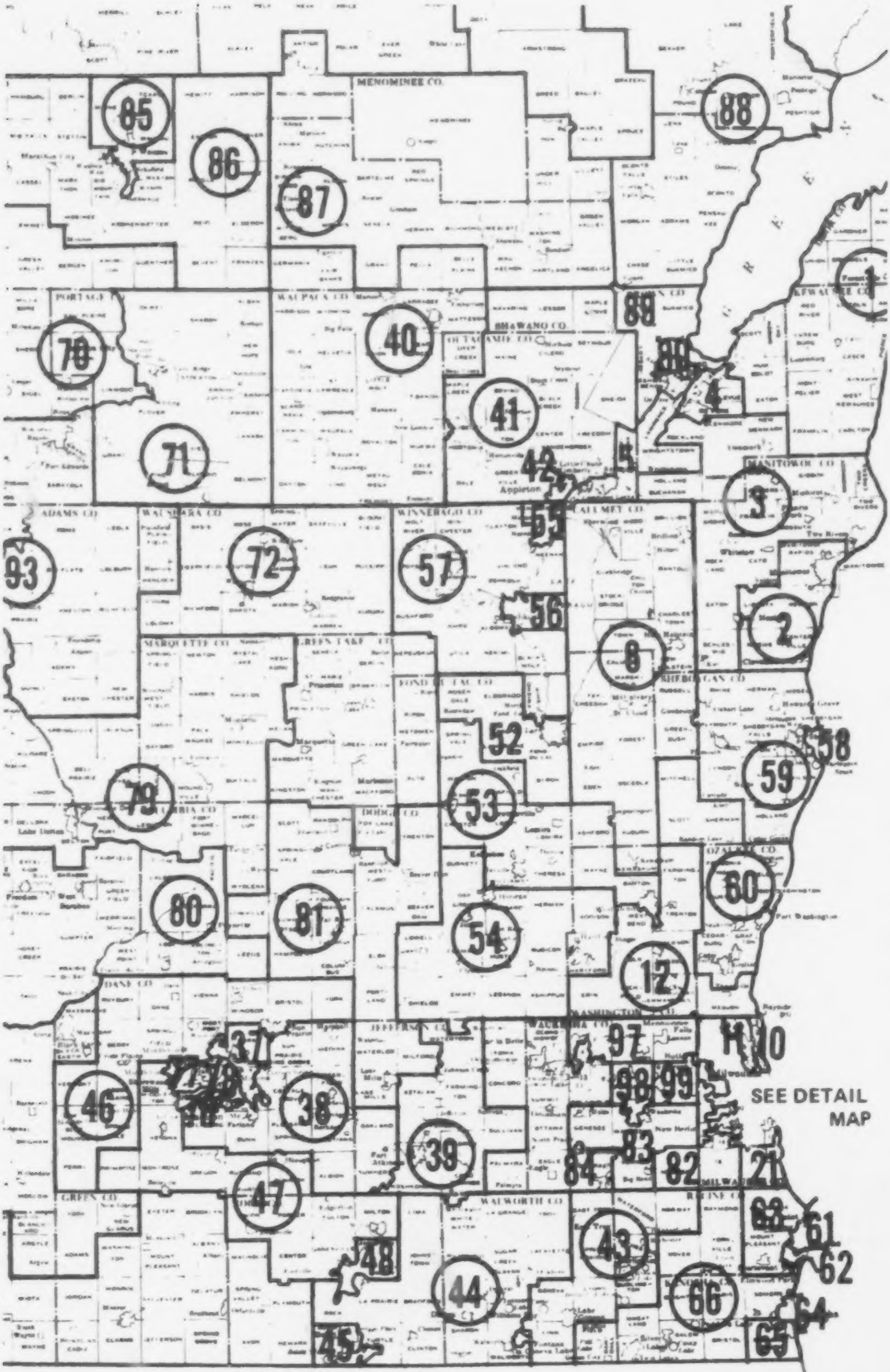
MENOMINEE CO.
85
86
87
88
1
PORTAGE CO.
WAUPACA CO.
SHAWANO CO.
OUTAGAMIE CO.
KEWAUNEE CO.
70
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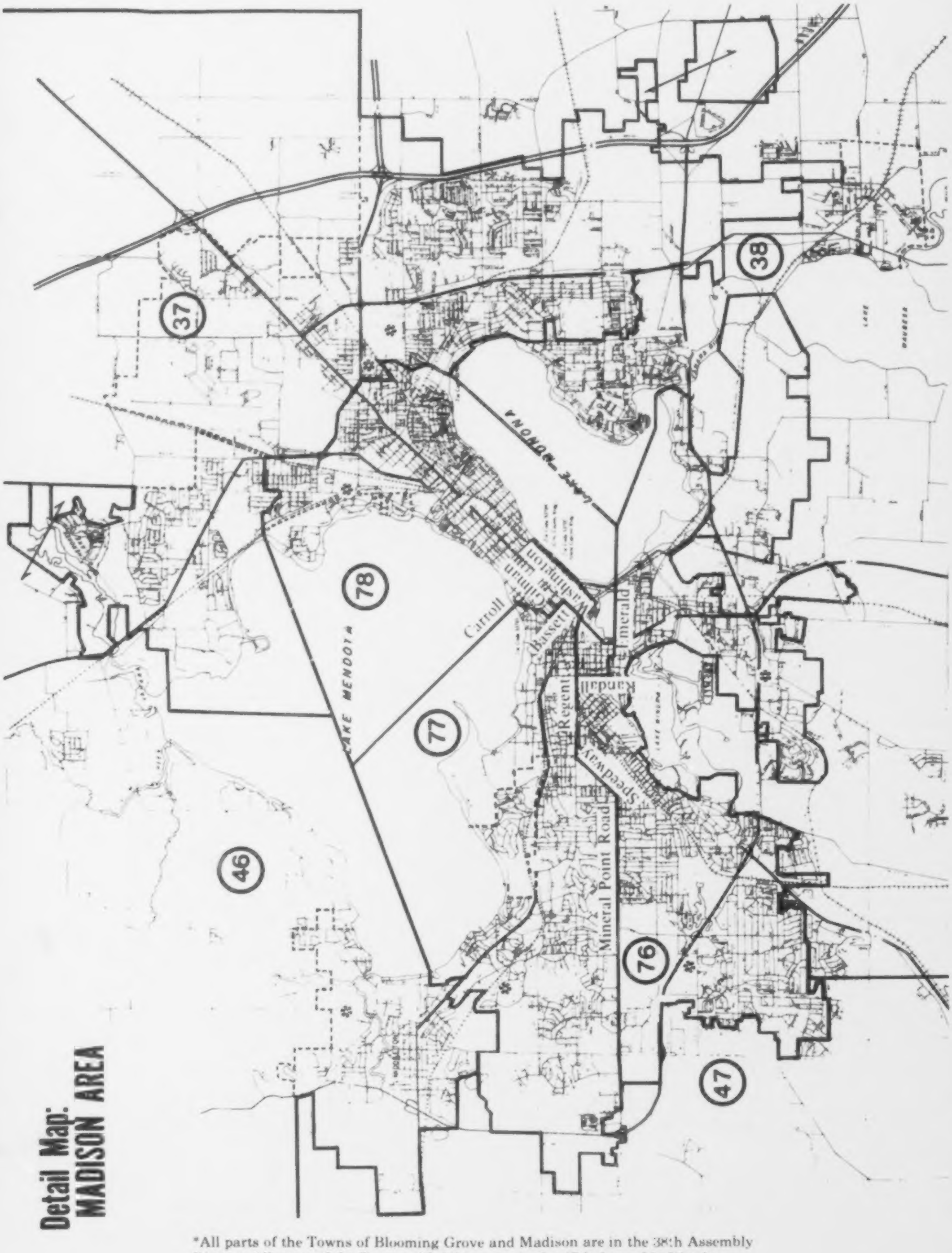
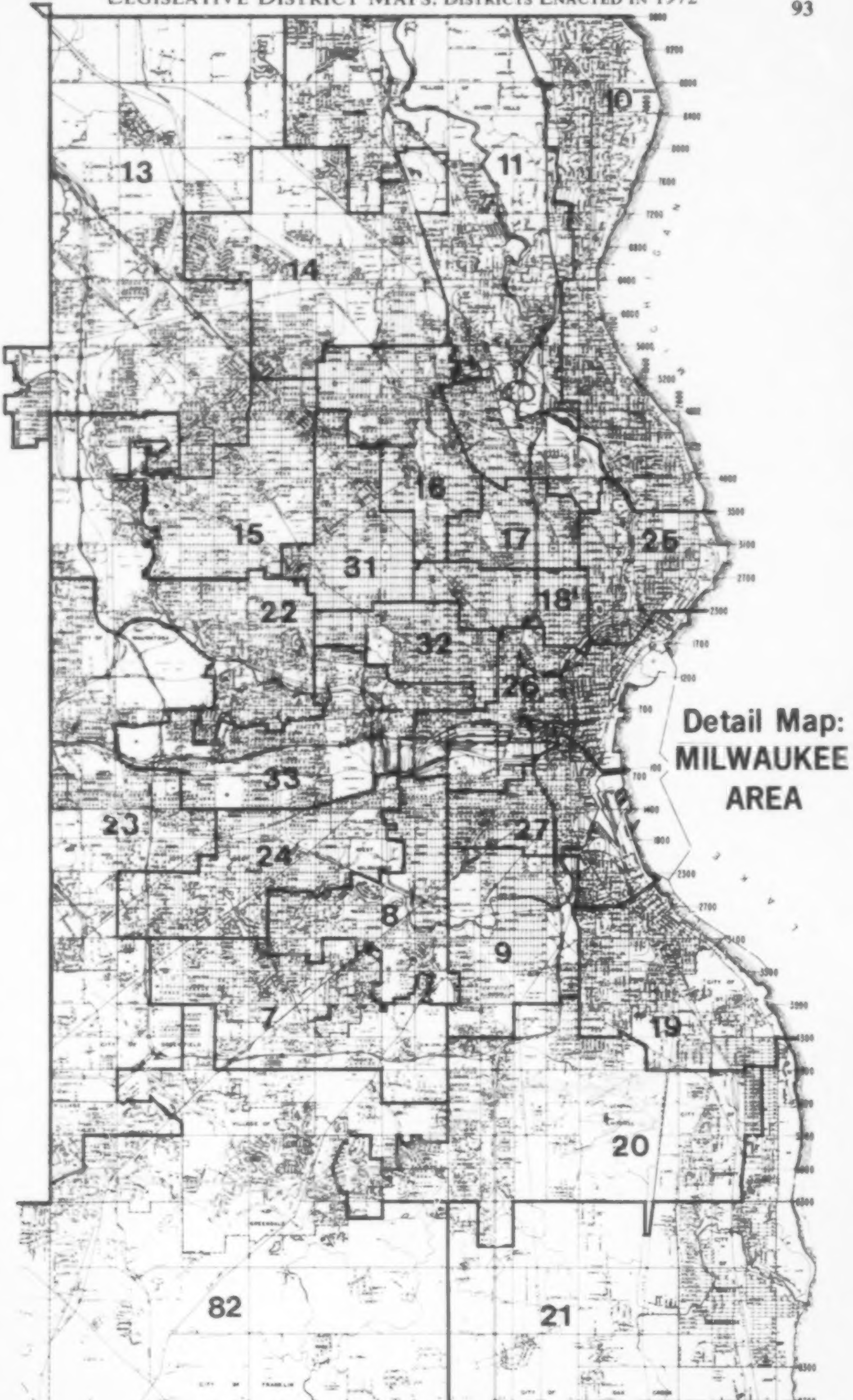
89
41
4
71
42
5
MANITOWOC CO.
3
ADAMS CO.
WAUSHARA CO.
WINNEBAGO CO.
CALUMET CO.
Appleton
55
93
72
57
56
2
MARQUETTE CO.
GREEN LAKE CO.
8
FOND DU LAC CO.
SHEBOYGAN CO.
52
58
59
79
COLUMBIA CO.
DODGE CO.
53
OZAUKEE CO.
60
80
81
54
12
DANE CO.
JEFFERSON CO.
WAUKESHA CO.
WASHINGTON CO.
37
97
11
10
77
78
99
98
46
76
38
SEE DETAIL MAP
39
83
84
82
21
GREEN CO.
47
MILWAUKEE
WALWORTH CO.
RACINE CO.
63
61
48
43
62
44
66
64
45
65
ILLINOIS

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS ENACTED IN 1972


37
38
78
77
46
76
47
LAKE MONONA
LAKE MENDOTA
Carroll
Gilman
Linn
Washington
Bassett
Emerald
Randall
Regent
Speedway
Mineral Point Road
LAKE WINGRA
LAKE WAUBESA
*

Detail Map: MADISON AREA

*All parts of the Towns of Blooming Grove and Madison are in the 38th Assembly District. All parts of the Town of Middleton are in the 47th Assembly District.


Detail Map:
MILWAUKEE
AREA
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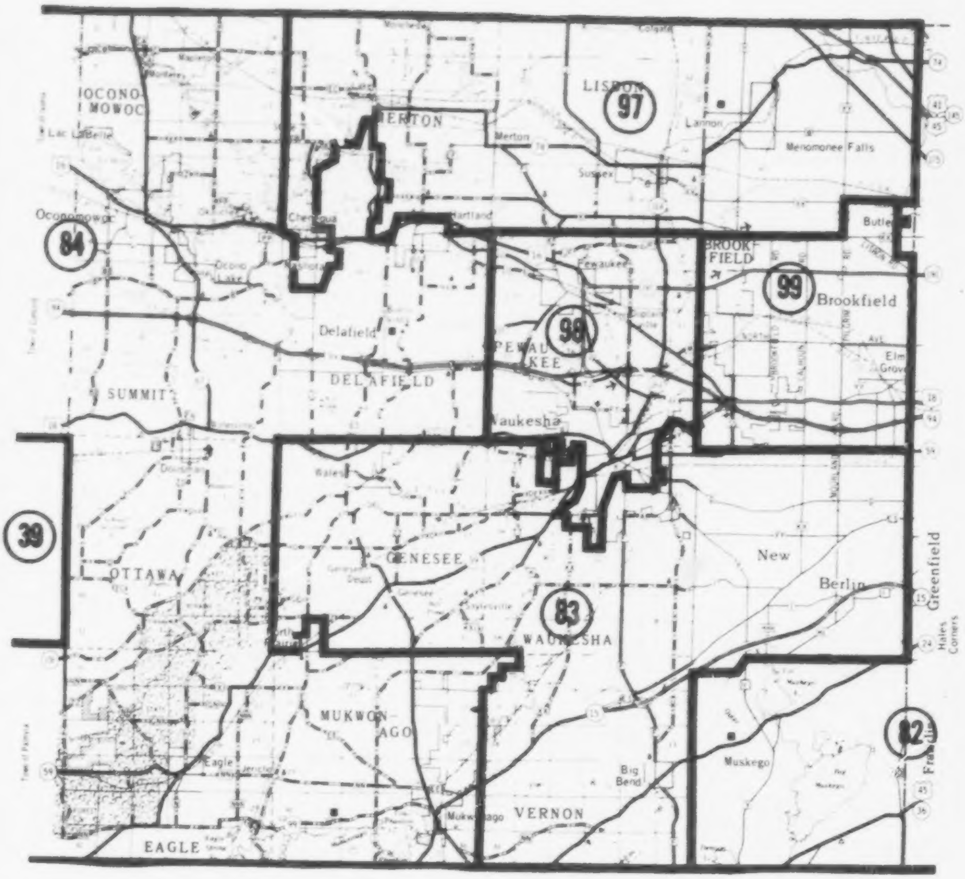
20
82
21

Detail Map: WAUKESHA AREA

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS ENACTED IN 1972


OCONOMOWOC
Lac LaBelle
Oconomowoc
84
MERTON
Merton
LISBON
97
Lannon
Menomonee Falls
Sussex
Hartland
Chenequa
Nashotah
Butler
BROOKFIELD
99
Brookfield
Pewaukee
98
PEWAUKEE
Delafield
DELAFIELD
Elm Grove
SUMMIT
Waukesha
Wales
39
GENESEE
OTTAWA
New Berlin
83
WAUKESHA
Greenfield
Hales Corners
MUKWONAGO
Muskego
82
Franklin
Eagle
Big Bend
Mukwonago
VERNON
EAGLE

Feature Article

Education for Employment--70 Years of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education in Wisconsin: a description of the historical development of Wisconsin's VTAE system and its current program responsibilities, administrative organization, financing and contributions to the state

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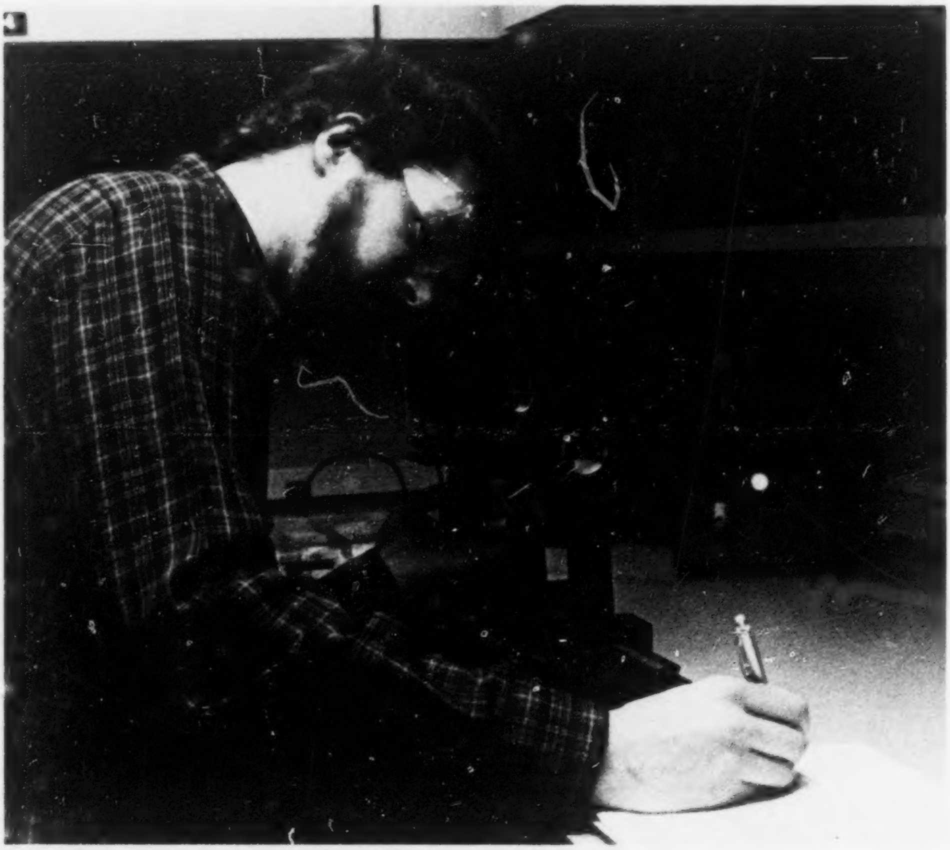
Vocational, Technical and Adult Education in Wisconsin:

New Technology — Laser Technology



This student is enrolled in North Central Technical Institute's 2-year laser technician program, one of only a few such programs offered in the United States.

EDUCATION FOR EMPLOYMENT

70 Years of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education in Wisconsin

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Preface

For eight years I have been involved in vocational-technical education, in both teaching and administrative capacities and I am admittedly enamored with it. I find myself constantly awed by this kind of education that directly links education with work. The symmetry is often near perfect. I like to walk into the operating room assistant lab of Fox Valley Technical Institute to look at the green scrub suits and the trays of instruments and the gleaming anesthetic canisters. I am genuinely impressed by how this educational setting mirrors the operating rooms in which our students will eventually assist. So it is out of a feeling of admiration and respect that I have written this article on vocational, technical, and adult education in Wisconsin.

The one fear I have about the piece is that some may object if their VTAE district is not credited with having a certain program or service. I have attempted to show the wide range of offerings and the diffusion of services throughout the state, so not every district that offers a similar service is cited each time. Readers should keep this in mind. An inquiry to a local VTAE district will readily clarify any questions.

I had the assistance of an editorial board in completing the article. My thanks to the following editorial board members for their help in research and editing: Mark Alkire, Public Information Officer, Northwest Technical Institute (NWTI); Cecil Beede, Director Emeritus, District One; Merle Bodine, Director, Bureau of Community and Special Projects Coordination, Wisconsin Board of VTAE; Donald Brill, Assistant State Director, WBVTAE; Ruel Falk, Director, Bureau for Vocational Education, DPI; Clarence Greiber, Former State Director, WBVTAE; Lawrence Hoyt, Director Emeritus, North Central Technical Institute (NCTI); Betty Klusmann, former Administrative Assistant, WBVTAE; Philip Lerman, Co-Director, UW Employment and Training Institute; Eugene Lehrmann, former State Director, WBVTAE; Lawrence Meldman, former Special Assistant, Educational Projects, WBVTAE; Orville Nelson, Co-Director, Center for Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, UW-Stout; Catherine Stehly, Assistant State Superintendent, Department of Public Instruction (DPI); and Merle Strong, Director, Wisconsin Vocational Studies Center, UW-Madison.

To Robert Sorensen, State Director, WBVTAE, who entrusted the writing of this article to me and to the many members of his staff who provided information and advice, I am most grateful.

The article would not have been possible without the assistance of the public information officers of the other VTAE districts: Sandee Christoffersen, District One; Donald Meinert, Western Wisconsin Technical Institute (WWTI); Keith Morris and Ellen Day, Southwest Technical Institute (SWTI); Mary Lou Diehl, Madison Area Technical College; Gregg Bosak, Blackhawk Technical Institute (BTI); Frank Ludowise, Gateway Technical Institute (GTI); William Moylan and Holly Kuusinen, Waukesha County Technical Institute (WCTI); Beverly Simone and Donald Rich, Milwaukee Area Technical College; Ray Hansen, Moraine Park Technical Institute (MPTI); Richard Romaine, Lakeshore Technical Institute (LTI); James Suske, Mid-State Technical Institute; John Gerbert, NCTI; Donovan Allen and Linda Boyd, Nicolet College and Technical Institute; and James Bailey, Wisconsin Indianhead Technical Institute (WITI).

I would also like to thank William M. Sirek, District Director, Fox Valley VTAE District, and Dominic J. Bordini, Deputy Director, for their support of this effort. My appreciation also goes to Carol Radtke and Vonnie Seegers for their word processing services, and to my secretary, Vicky Barke.

There were many others with whom I spoke and corresponded in gathering information. Although space does not permit a listing of all of them, they have my thanks for their contributions.

Kathleen A. Paris
Fox Valley Technical Institute
Appleton, Wisconsin

Education for Employment

70 Years of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education in Wisconsin

Kathleen A. Paris
Public Information Officer
Fox Valley Technical Institute
Appleton, Wisconsin

Introduction

Wisconsin has one of the most effective systems of vocational-technical education in America. The Wisconsin Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education is unique in that it stands alone. It is not subsumed under any other educational board. The combination of a state board devoted solely to vocational-technical education and 16 local districts which exist to serve local needs is unsurpassed in the nation. Vocational, technical and adult education districts, being a combination of counties or school district, are the largest units of local government in our state. VTAE institutions are designed to serve the educational needs of their specific geographic areas. Each technical institute has some occupational programs like data processing or electronics that affect the whole state, because graduates of those programs can be employed almost anywhere. But the majority of programs offered are tailored uniquely to each school's labor market and student needs. For example, Northeast Wisconsin Technical Institute in Green Bay offers a maritime construction program to provide skilled workers for the shipbuilding industry in northeast Wisconsin, while Nicolet College in Rhinelander trains timber harvesting heavy equipment operators for the north woods.

Vocational, technical and adult education is a movement on the part of an educational institution to project itself into the life of a community. In addition to training people for a variety of occupations, VTAE institutions provide adults with opportunities to receive their high school diplomas and further their educations. VTAE schools have also historically been places where people could go to develop avocations — to make more productive use of their leisure time. Even hobbies may have vocational aspects, as avocational courses frequently lead to income-producing occupational pursuits.

By far the most effort, however, is devoted to preparing people for employment. The review of history that follows will show that in the last 70 years, the Vocational, Technical and Adult Education system has changed dramatically. The early vocational schools seem inadequate against today's bustling VTAE institutions. The system serves an older student group than it used to. The occupational goals of these students are more varied and complex than those of yesterday's vocational students. One thing has not changed, however. The mission of the early vocational schools was education for employment. The mission of today's 16 VTAE districts is education for employment. That mission has set the system apart from all other kinds of education in the state.

1981 marks the seventieth year of Wisconsin's vocational-technical system. Today one in every 8 Wisconsin adults receives services from a local technical institute. At the turn of the century, no one gave much thought to vocational education. Only one out of every 30 people completed high school. The majority left school after the elementary grades and went to work. Factory work in the 1800s had demanded repetitive, and for the most part, unskilled labor. The 1900s, however, brought new technology and more complex production processes — developments which demanded workers with more skill than had been necessary in the past. In spite of the need in the early part of the century, there were no trade schools, other than the Milwaukee School of Trades, where people could go to receive training for employment.

In 1909 the Wisconsin Legislature appointed a commission to study the problems of illiteracy and the early termination of formal education which limited employment opportunities for a lifetime. Dr. Charles McCarthy, head of the state's Legislative Reference Library, led the study and wrote the report of the commission.

The report recommended that hand in hand with the continuation schools be: evening schools for adults, trade schools for those over 16, and instruction for indentured apprentices.

In 1911, the Wisconsin Legislature passed comprehensive legislation which launched vocational-technical education in Wisconsin. The law required that cities of 5,000 establish local boards of industrial education to establish and maintain continuation, trade, and evening schools. The local 5-member boards were to have equal representation of labor and management. There were empowered to levy taxes on city property of up to one-half mill. A Board of Industrial Education was established at the state level to allocate state aid to the new schools. Both the state and local boards were to be appointed, the state board by the governor, and local boards by existing school boards. The appointment process was to ensure equal representation of labor and management and, equally important, to fill the board positions with people who were genuinely interested in vocational education and who were knowledgable about the needs of the labor market.

From the beginning, vocational schools were both financed and administered separately from general education. This arrangement, referred to as dual control or associate control, was a focused effort to establish education for work as different from anything that existed at the time. To prevent vocational education from becoming the "poor cousin" to liberal arts education, it was not to be subsumed under existing educational boards; it was to be a vital force of its own (the local boards would, however, maintain a link with existing school boards; the chief school administrator was to be an *ex officio* board member). Vocational education would differ from liberal arts education, not only in purpose, but in process. The working community would actively be involved in vocational education as industrial education board members and as members of advisory committees to link the vocational schools with the world of work.

Another original reason for dual control, valid to this day, is the economic need the system meets. A skilled work force is not a luxury, but a necessity.

As such, local vocational institutions had to then, and must now, be able to respond to immediate employment needs unburdened by political entanglements with other entities.

Dual control was not without its problems. The 1911 legislation gave the State Board of Industrial Education power to supervise all aspects of the new schools except curriculum. Then responsibility for curriculum went to the superintendent of public instruction. This built-in conflict of authority caused clashes between the state board and the superintendent of public instruction which were increased after 1917. That year, the federal Smith-Hughes Act was passed and the Federal Board of Vocational Education established to administer federal funds distributed to the states. Understandably the federal board wished to work with only one state agency. Since its mission was vocational education, the State Board of Industrial Education was designated the sole agency to work with the federal board. Renamed the State Board of Vocational Education in 1917, it was empowered by the Wisconsin Legislature to hire assistants and guide the future development of vocational education in the state. The superintendent of public instruction was still an ex officio member of the state board. The state board also continued to supervise agriculture and home economics in Wisconsin high schools until 1967, when authority for those programs and all high school vocational education programs was delegated to the Department of Public Instruction.

In 1912, there were 23 continuation schools in Wisconsin with a total enrollment of 12,159. Each decade after their introduction found the schools changing — serving more students, serving older students, and offering more and more programs for occupational preparation.

Throughout the 1920s the schools grew. One reason for this was a 1921 compulsory attendance law.

Another reason was the growth in occupational programs. Itinerant instructors traveled from one vocational school to another on a regular basis teaching plumbing, electricity, papermill instruction, painting and decorating, and foreman training. Some 30 other types of programs were available ranging from machine shop to automotive repair to brick laying to watch repair to meat market practices. Enrollments in agriculture grew during the '20s as evening classes for adult farmers and part-time classes for boys were introduced. The enrollment growth necessitated more state aid, and by 1921 state aid had increased from $10,000 in 1911 to $150,000.

Programs taught by itinerant teachers were called circuit programs. Circuits were added in the 1930s in sales training, cosmetology, banking, dairy products, conservation, and police training. A new program, distributive education, was introduced into Wisconsin's vocational schools. In spite of low prices for farm products and the heat and drought of the mid '30s, enrollments in adult farmer classes continued to grow.

During the 1930s the student population of the vocational schools began to change. Fewer jobs meant that more young people remained in high school and more adults were interested in vocational training. Another compulsory attendance law in 1933 required attendance in high school or vocational school until age 18 for those not employed in districts where vocational schools existed. Few minors were employed, so enrollments of youths dropped dramatically. Federal programs during the Depression contributed significantly to the adult emphasis as training under the "Work Relief In Education" program was carried on by local vocational schools. To reflect the shift from youth to adults, the State Board of Vocational Education was renamed in 1937 the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education.

As early as the 1930s, vocational schools were constrained by a municipal tax base that could never be adequate to providing vocational-technical training. A bill was introduced in the Wisconsin Assembly in 1937 which would have changed the administrative unit for vocational schools from cities to counties. The bill failed, and it would be another 30 years before a similar measure would be adopted.

World War II saw Wisconsin's 43 vocational and adult schools operating 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. They provided concentrated training for occupations critical to national defense. The country was favorably impressed with the job vocational schools in Wisconsin and other states had done in training workers for the war effort. That favorable impression was to provide impetus for additional federal legislation for vocational education. After the war, thousands of veterans enrolled in vocational and adult schools either for occupational training or to finish high school.

The occupational mission of the schools was more sharply defined when in 1947 the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education adopted a policy of not providing state aid for nonoccupational courses. Only classes that prepared people for employment or upgraded their current employment skills would receive aid from the state. Nonoccupational courses would be financed locally through student fees and local taxes.

During the 1940s the major development in the state board's health occupations programs was the introduction of the one-year practical nursing programs. In agriculture, adult farmer classes concentrated on reconditioning and repair of farm machinery as new machinery was nearly impossible to obtain during the war. The trade and industry circuit programs were becoming so popular that a supervisory committee was formed to oversee the various circuit programs.

The most significant development of the 1950s was the growth of technical programs. The technical programs filled a need for paraprofessional occupations that demanded more time than a traditional vocational program, but less than a baccalaureate degree. The first 2-year technical (associate degree) programs were electronics, automotive technology, and mechanical technology (from the 3 programs instituted in 1956, the number of technical programs has grown to 94 in 1980).

The decade of the 1960s was one of unprecedented change. To reflect the new emphasis on technical programs, the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education was renamed the Wisconsin Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education. Also in 1965, the state board joined representatives of the University of Wisconsin, the state universities, the county colleges and the Department of Public Instruction on the Coordinating Committee for Higher Education (CCHE). Securing membership on the CCHE was to have far-reaching implications. It was an official expression that vocational-technical education was not an alternative to higher education, but *was* higher education.

The federal government also provided a boost to high school vocational education. The Vocational Education Act of 1963 enabled Wisconsin's high schools to offer vocational education programs in business and office, distributive education, health occupations, and trades and industry. The Bureau for Career and Manpower Development (now Bureau for Vocational Education) was formed within the Department of Public Instruction to administer the programs.

In 1967, supervisory authority for high school agriculture and home economics programs was transferred from the Wisconsin Board of vocational, Technical and Adult Education to the Department of Public Instruction.

The 1963 Vocational Education Act was the first federal legislation that provided funds for construction of facilities. Eau Claire and Kenosha were the first to build new facilities with VEA funds. Others soon followed. In a roundabout way, the new physical facilities influenced the movement towards the larger administrative units for VTAE institutions. It quickly became apparent that sophisticated and complex facilities like those at Eau Claire and Kenosha could not even be *maintained* by most city districts.

Legislation was passed in 1965 which mandated that, by 1970, all Wisconsin citizens had to be within a VTAE district. The original plan for 15 districts was enlarged to 18 and subsequently reduced to the 16-district pattern that exists today.

During the 1970s, the challenge was to make the newly formed districts functional. Although the districts were anxious to initiate new programs, the state board aggressively disapproved programs that were unnecessary or that would be best located somewhere else.

The merger of the University of Wisconsin and the State University System in 1971 had a twofold significance for the VTAE system. First, it defined by law the mission of the vocational-technical system for occupational preparation. Second, the president of VTAE and the president of the University of Wisconsin System Board of Regents would each be *ex officio* members of the other's governing body. This joint representation would mean that the UW System and the VTAE system would function cooperatively, yet independently.

Trends emerged during the 1970s that remain priorities for the 1980s: actively recruiting and retaining in occupational programs women, handicapped, disadvantaged, and minority group members; providing educational opportunities *throughout* every district rather than at one main location only; delivering instruction in innovative ways such as classrooms on wheels and classes delivered by radio and television; studying energy alternatives and training workers for emerging occupations related to energy; and upgrading and retraining current workers to keep up with technological changes in the workplace.

Part I: A History of Vocational Education in Wisconsin

CHAPTER 1

Vocational Education Gets A Start In Wisconsin

Education was considered important to Wisconsin's well-being from its beginning. The State Constitution directed the Legislature to provide for the establishment of common schools, free to all children between the ages of 4 and 20 years, to provide for the establishment of a state university and other colleges throughout the state, and to establish a school fund, the proceeds of which should be used to support common schools and normal schools, academies and libraries. When Wisconsin became a state in 1848, over one-third of the population was foreign-born. Germans were the major ethnic group; others were Scandinavians, Irish, British, Canadians, Bohemians, French, and Polish. Among the immigrants from Europe, education and skilled craftsmanship were held in high regard.

Although a compulsory school attendance law was passed in 1879, it was not very effective. Wisconsin then passed the Bennett Law in 1889, which required that every child between 7 and 14 be in public or private school for at least 12 weeks each year. All instruction was to be in English. So, Wisconsin residents had opportunities to receive at least elementary school education, and throughout the 1800s that was adequate for most people. Wisconsin's agrarian economy and dependence on forestry, and to some extent on mining, called for more physical than cognitive labor. The industries of the cities typically involved repetitive hand work. Industrial jobs required agile fingers and coordination, but little or no training. Hence it was common for boys and girls to leave fifth grade to go to work. Only families with substantial incomes sent their children to high school; fewer families yet sent children to college.

In some parts of the state, school was closed whenever local work seemed more important. Since schools occupied very little of most peoples' lives, they were often neglected. Rural schools, in particular, were frequently inadequate. Many teachers were only meagerly prepared to teach all the subjects to all the students. The facilities were frequently rundown, and more significantly, the *curriculum* was rundown. It appeared to have little relevance to daily life. In cities and villages, high schools were developing. But they too were limited in facilities and qualified instructors.

A few high schools offered manual training or general shop courses where students could become familiar with tools and rudimentary manufacturing and repair processes. It is reported that Eau Claire had such courses by 1884. The purpose of early manual training in high school was educational and cultural, not vocational. It was intended to round out an academic education. Manual training was added to high schools in Milwaukee and Menomonie in 1891. The 1895 Legislature passed a law to encourage manual training in high schools (Chapter 358, Laws of 1895).

Not surprisingly, the dropout rate was very high. It was estimated that in 1900 more than half of those who began primary school in rural areas quit by fifth grade. Only one in 30 graduated from high school. People discontinued school for a reason more basic than inadequate facilities or institution — they had no reason to get additional education. It was simply not necessary for the work the majority of the people did.

That changed, however, as the 1900s clattered in with the next stage of the Industrial Revolution. Manufacturing processes became more complex. New inventions and machines required more technical knowledge and a greater understanding of the total production process. Abruptly, a need for more education appeared that had not existed before. The need for well-trained workers was particularly felt in Milwaukee, a thriving industrial center. As it became clear that the public school system was inadequate to the task of educating highly skilled workers, private businesses in Milwaukee were forced to take the initiative. The Milwaukee School of Trades opened in 1906, sponsored by the Milwaukee Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. Yearlong programs were offered in plumbing, patternmaking, moulding, the machinist's trades, mechanical drawing, and mathematics. The equipment was provided by the Manufacturers' Association and tuition was $10 per month.

Although the Milwaukee School of Trades was extremely popular at once and the programs had waiting lists, it was a costly proposition. An organizer of the School of Trades (August Lindemann of the Waukesha Fox Head Brewery) and other industrialists saw that the need for training and the costs of providing it were growing beyond what they could maintain. Following enabling legislation in 1907, the Milwaukee School Board took it over and it became the Milwaukee Public School of Trade for Boys. This Milwaukee proprietary school was to have a great impact on state legislation.

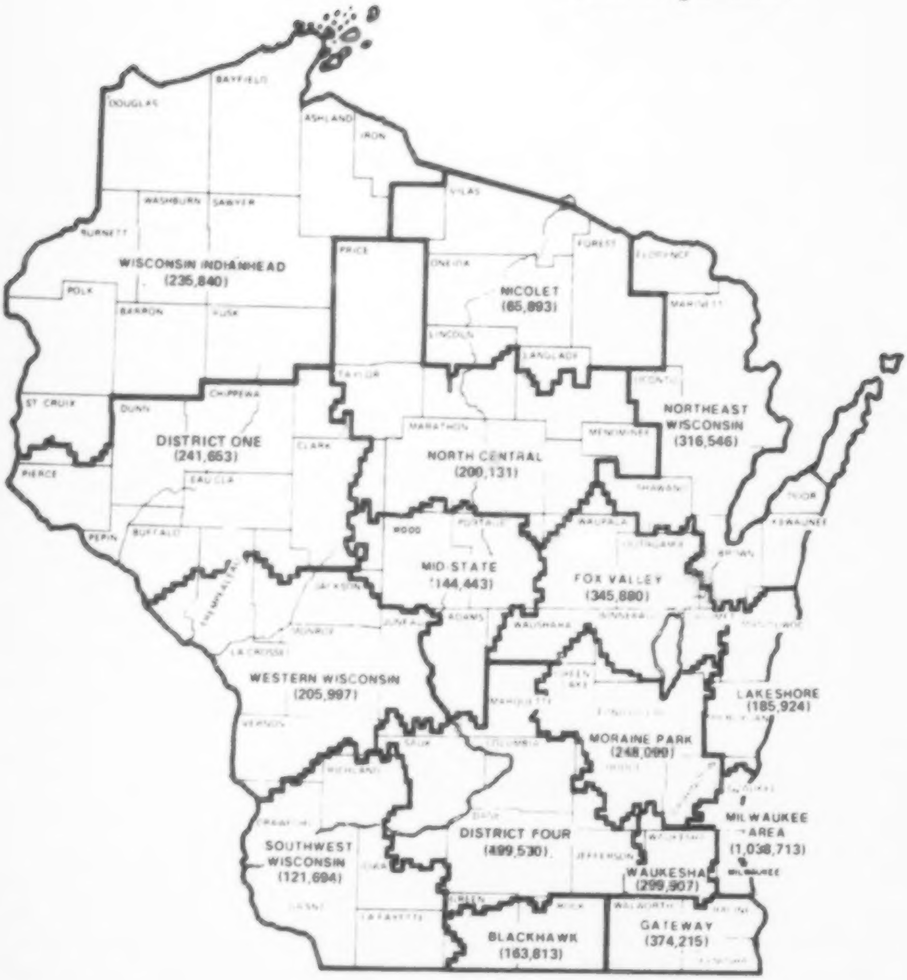
In spite of new demands in the labor market for more skills, the average person at the turn of the century was not necessarily clamoring for more education. At the time, going back to school was simply not something that adults did. Even if it would have been more acceptable to do so, few could have paid for it. In his *A History of the Milwaukee Vocational and Adult Schools*, Robert Tarbell observed that "The old rut was comfortable and had a measure of security about it. So, in 1900, many adults were in the class of the untutored, were not too much concerned, and could do little about it."

At the same time, a wiry, somewhat rumpled Irishman was getting settled in Madison with his new bride. Charles McCarthy, the only Brown University football player ever to have scored against Yale and Harvard, was now a graduate student in history at the university. This man's vision would create an educational system for Wisconsin that other states would envy.

McCarthy

Charles McCarthy is considered the father of Wisconsin's vocational-technical system. From his unlikely position as head of the state's Legislative Reference Library, he launched the vocational technical and adult education system that exists today.

VTAE DISTRICTS
1979 Population


BAYFIELD
DOUGLAS
ASHLAND
IRON
VILAS
WASHBURN
SAWYER
BURNETT
PRICE
ONEIDA
FOREST
FLORENCE
WISCONSIN INDIANHEAD
(235,840)
POLK
BARRON
RUSK
NICOLET
(65,893)
MARINETTE
LINCOLN
LANGLADE
TAYLOR
OCONTO
ST CROIX
CHIPPEWA
DUNN
NORTHEAST
WISCONSIN
(316,546)
MARATHON
MENOMINEE
DISTRICT ONE
(241,653)
CLARK
NORTH CENTRAL
(200,131)
PIERCE
EAU CLAIRE
SHAWANO
DOOR
WOOD
PORTAGE
WAUPACA
KEWAUNEE
PEPIN
BUFFALO
OUTAGAMIE
BROWN
MID-STATE
(144,443)
TREMPEALEAU
JACKSON
FOX VALLEY
(345,880)
JUNEAU
ADAMS
WAUSHARA
WINNEBAGO
CALUMET
MANITOWOC
MONROE
LA CROSSE
GREEN LAKE
WESTERN WISCONSIN
(205,997)
MARQUETTE
LAKESHORE
(185,924)
VERNON
SHEBOYGAN
SAUK
COLUMBIA
MORAINE PARK
(248,090)
DODGE
RICHLAND
OZAUKEE
MILWAUKEE
AREA
(1,038,713)
CRAWFORD
DANE
DISTRICT FOUR
(499,530)
WASHINGTON
SOUTHWEST
WISCONSIN
(121,694)
IOWA
JEFFERSON
WAUKESHA
(299,907)
MILWAUKEE
GREEN
ROCK
WALWORTH
RACINE
GRANT
LAFAYETTE
BLACKHAWK
(163,813)
GATEWAY
(374,215)
KENOSHA

Source: Wisconsin Board of Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education; Population figures based on Wisconsin Department of Administration estimates.

He was born into a poor Irish family in Brockton, Massachusetts, an industrial community dependent on shoe manufacturing. Growing up, he saw the effects of harsh strikes, especially on families and children. McCarthy developed an interest in improving the life of the laborer, even though he was determined it would not be the life for him. He was convinced that education alone could even out the disparity of concentrated wealth of business against the concentrated poverty of unskilled workers.

After receiving his Ph.D. in history from the University of Wisconsin at Madison, McCarthy landed a job in 1901 in the State Capitol. The Legislative Reference Library (called the Legislative Reference Department in the early days, later the library, now the bureau) had just been created by the Legislature. The library was needed because the State Historical Society had moved into its new building at the other end of State Street and had taken all the historical and research documents with it. McCarthy was to be the cataloger for the new library. Keenly interested in government and in the issues of the day, he quickly became a well-known figure in the Capitol. Within several years the Legislative Reference Library became a much-used resource for state legislators. It kept current information on legislation in other states and information on matters coming up for review, and it began to provide a bill drafting service. Since most legislators had neither the legal background nor the interest in detail to draft proper bills, they relied heavily on McCarthy and his eventual staff. He maintained stringent standards in the bill drafting process to ensure that the library did not influence policy, but provided technical writing services. He was, however, in a unique position. He knew all the legislators and knew the political situation intimately. When he saw a just cause, he did not hesitate to use his influence to further it.

The state's educational situation was one of his greatest concerns. He was appalled by the number of people who quit school and began their working lives with so little preparation. He called them the "disinherited." He himself might have been one of them, had he not worked so hard not to be. At the same time he recognized that industry needed more adequately trained workers. Agriculture was training people to be better farmers. Why wouldn't it work for industry? In a letter to Milwaukee Senator Edwin Fairchild, he wrote, "...the example in Germany has shown to us that a country can be a great manufacturing country and have great prosperity by the same means which have made agriculture so prominent in our state."

He had a grand plan for education that was part of "The Wisconsin Idea." The essence of it was that there should be education for all people all through their lives regardless of their income or employment. The first phase was to put the University of Wisconsin on wheels through the University Extension Division. McCarthy wanted the university to go to the people, offering them courses that they would otherwise have to take by correspondence from somewhere else, or not at all.

The University of Wisconsin Extension opened in one of McCarthy's library offices in the Capitol. He spent $700 of his own money to keep the extension going in its early days. It began by taking over debating clubs and by organizing study clubs in communities. The University Extension offered correspondence courses, first for engineering, then for the entire university. The "University on Wheels" was an important element of his incubating plan for continuation schools.

McCarthy in 1909 wrote to August Lindemann, the leader of the brewery lobby, suggesting a study of the state's educational needs by "A commission composed of the State Superintendent, the President of the University of Wisconsin, Director of the University Extension Division, the librarian of the Legislative Reference Department, and the Superintendent of the Milwaukee Training School."

That same year, Milwaukee Senator Fairchild introduced 1909 Senate Joint Resolution 69, which was adopted and enrolled as JR-53. It began:

> "Whereas reliable statistics show that there are at least 104,000 illiterates in the state of Wisconsin at the present time.
>
> "Whereas, there is a great movement through this entire country at the present time to establish night schools and night trade schools so that workers and those who have been denied education cannot only get the elements of education, but can also improve themselves in their business and life.
>
> "Whereas, the growing need of instruction to our people who cannot attend schools demands from us some investigation of this great problem..."

In accord with the joint resolution, the Commission on Industrial and Agricultural Training was formed to study the situation and report its recommendation to the next legislature.

The commission was composed of Superintendent of Schools C.P. Cary, President of the University of Wisconsin C.R. Van Hise, Director of University Extension L.E. Reber, Librarian of the Legislative Reference Department McCarthy, and Superintendent of the Milwaukee Public Schools C.G. Pearse.

Cary was chairman of the commission and McCarthy was secretary. The commission divided into two subcommittees, one on industrial education and the other on agriculture. McCarthy was made head of the industrial education group. As secretary, McCarthy was charged with writing the commission's report to the legislature. It was clear from the start that the commission was controlled by the one who had engineered its creation, Charles McCarthy.

McCarthy did not take on the job of investigating half-heartedly. The joint resolution had provided for travel expenses for members of the commission. Yet, at his own expense McCarthy traveled to the East Coast and to Europe to study industrial education systems. In the East he visited Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, New York, Boston, and Lowell, Massachusetts.

He noted that in Massachusetts *trade-schools* offered very specific preparation for specific careers. He felt that while trade education was needed, by itself it was not enough. Instead he favored a "continuation school" for those already working. He envisioned, not a high school, but an educational opportunity for the "80 to 90% of those who never go to high school, but who go into industry as soon as they are 14 years of age."

In Europe, he visited Munich, Frankfort, Coblenz, Cologne, London, Brussels, and Ireland. He was very much interested in Munich's *Fortbildungschule* founded by Dr. George Kierschensteiner. At this trade school for boys, students learned the manual skills necessary to make them journeymen. They were also taught calculating, sketching, reading of plans, understanding of materials — all of which made them competent workmen. (In 1925 Dr. Kierschensteiner visited Milwaukee's Vocational and Adult School. Later, at a conference in Edinburgh he would say, "My friends, if you want to see the greatest vocational school in the world, you must go to Milwaukee in North America." McCarthy had died by then, but he would have been delighted.)

Apprenticeship Problems

At the time of the commission's study, apprenticeship in Wisconsin was undeniably in bad shape. An 1849 state apprenticeship law enabled minors with parental consent to indenture themselves to masters. The master was to teach the apprentice a trade along with some reading, writing, and figuring. An apprentice was to receive a pay allowance throughout the training and a Bible at the end of the indenture. The major problem with the law was that it was largely ignored. Charles McCarthy called it "worthless". Some indenture agreements were written (in very general terms), although most were merely verbal agreements. Wages were extremely low. An apprentice machinist at the turn of the century could expect to make 5 cents per hour and to work 10 hours per day, 6 days per week. Economic exploitation of apprentices was common. The quality of training was seldom high. It was impossible for tradespeople to teach apprentices more than they knew themselves. Particulary in smaller shops where the same people had worked for years, job tasks were limited; equipment was old. Worse yet, some crafts people guarded their "tricks of trade" and were reluctant to pass them on to apprentices.

In most occupations, there were no uniform standards from trade to trade or shop to shop. Bricklayers, carpenters and plumbers were exceptions, having fairly uniform standards. However, McCarthy pointed out in his report to the commission that instruction in those trades was too narrow. Apprentices were learning technical skills without an understanding of the total production or construction process. They knew what to do, but not necessarily why. McCarthy recommended that additional education throughout the indenture at continuation or night schools would contribute to a broader understanding of the total process.

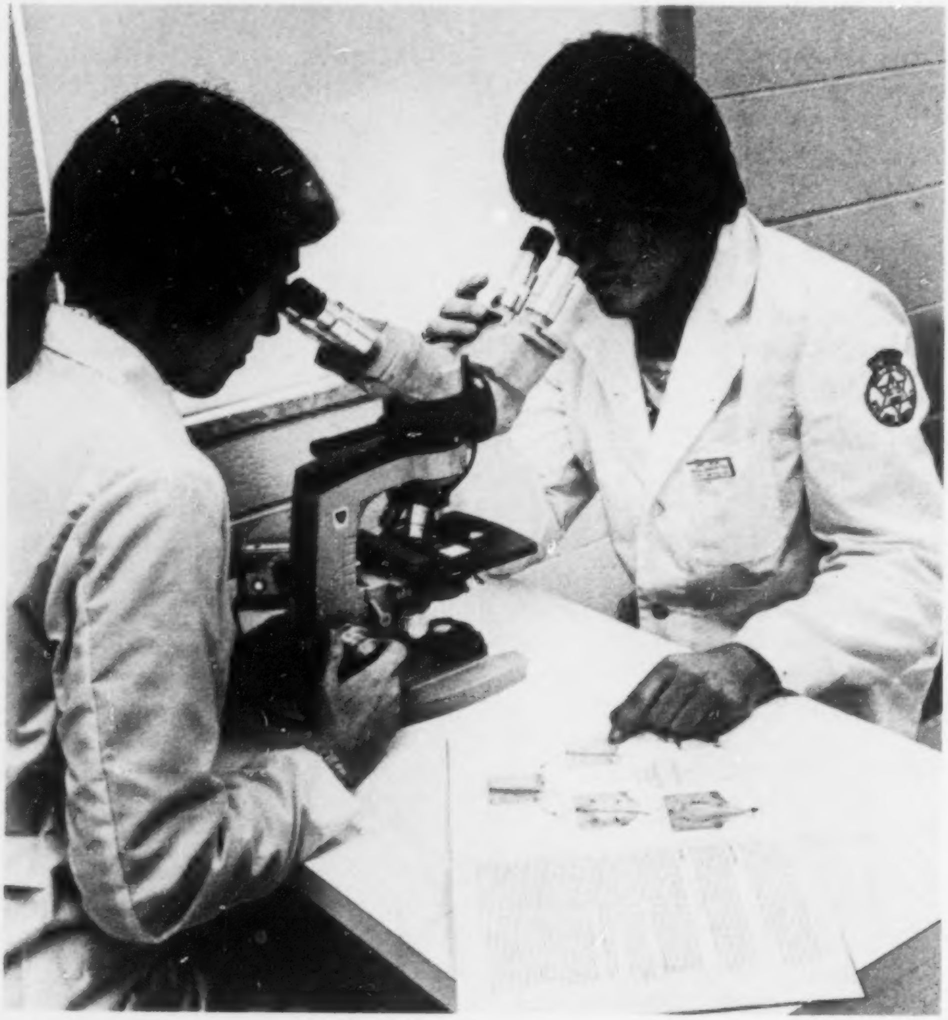
McCarthy's final report, entitled "Report of the Commission Upon The Plans for the Extension of Industrial and Agricultural Training", proposed 4 types of education:

1. Continuation schools for boys and girls, ages 14-16, who had quit high school and were working (or not working).
2. Evening schools for adults.
3. Trade schools.
4. Related instruction for apprentices.

The continuation school was to be the first phase of the plan because, McCarthy said, "it meets the broadest aim and it will at once reach the greatest number at the least cost."

Local control was a German feature that had found its way into the commission's report. In Germany, the trade schools were governed by bureaus of commerce and industry. Using practicing trades and crafts people as governing boards or "bureaus" helped ensure that the instruction taking place was what workers really needed to become more proficient.

The one thing McCarthy did not like about the German system was that children were socially stratified at an early age. They were essentially locked into occupations they chose in adolescence. He was certain that continuation schools for those who had quit school to work would not socially restrict stu-



The histotechnology program at District One Technical Institute-Eau Claire is a 2-year associate degree course that trains students in the preparation of tissue for diagnosis by a pathologist.

dents. Rather than restricting people to narrow occupational choices, the continuation schools could break up tendencies to class distinctions by offering opportunities not presently available. "If carefully supervised, the boy who is already working, can go on through the continuation schools and work his way up the ranks in the same way as his more fortunate brother."

He felt that the presence of the University Extension alongside the continuation schools would also contribute to breaking down class barriers. He planned that evening classes would be provided by the extension in the same buildings the continuation students attended by day. The university would supplement the industrial course-work of evening schools with classes ranging from basic reading and writing to the most technical subjects. The new schools would be ladders for people whose education had been cut short, so that they could make the most of their abilities.

McCarthy's report suggested that both management and labor stood to gain from the proposed schools. He claimed that, under the extant system, workers had to "steal" their trades.

> "A workman today has to steal his trade in a great many industries, and in so doing he has created trade schools. Trade schools exist today in great numbers and at great cost; in fact, every factory is a trade school. A boy steals his trade, and by doing so makes the manufacturer pay for it. He gets a position by misrepresentation and then proceeds to try a machine and of course spoils and wastes until found out. When he is discharged, he proceeds to do the same thing time and again in some other place, until finally he becomes a fair workman on his machine ... but at what cost to the manufacturer, to industry, and to the public, and finally, at what cost to organized labor!"

The need for public education for employment was becoming recognized by industrialists and educators across the country at about the same time. In 1906, the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education was formed. With the support of the National Association of Manufacturers and the National Metal Trades Association, the organization brought public attention to the need for industrial education. It was also active in promoting federal support for industrial education. The legislative efforts of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education culminated in the federal Smith-Hughes Act of 1917. The organization later merged with another association to become today's American Vocational Association.

McCarthy stressed that learning by doing would be essential, especially for people already working.

> "The 'teaching by doing' method so common in all industrial education in Germany as well as in successful industrial education in America, is the only one which can be used with any degree of success in our evening schools in Wisconsin. The teacher who has been teaching all her life in public schools, does not realize and cannot realize that she has to change all her methods to become a successful teacher of boys and girls who are working in shops and behind counters all day. The private [vocational] schools do not merely teach mathematics; they teach shop mathematics."

He suggested that workers be chosen as teachers and given summer classes in teaching methods.

The commission stressed that, like the German system, the continuation schools must be compulsory. "Children will not go to school voluntarily; parents will not make them go to school, and many employers will not allow them to go unless the state requires it."

Though attendance was to be compulsory, McCarthy wanted nothing compulsory about the curriculum. Flexibility was to be the key. Courses would be offered that were needed by local workers for local industries. Each school would be tailored to its own community.

The report of the commission recommended that:

1. An Advisory Board for Industrial Education be appointed by the Governor and that an assistant for industrial education be added to the State Superintendent's office to support and encourage industrial education. The assistant would be appointed by the state superintendent and approved by the state board.
2. Local boards of the same composition as the state board control industrial education and evening schools in their cities.
3. Continuation schools be provided for 14 and 15 year olds already employed. (They should be compelled to go to school a specific time each week and that time, as much as possible, should be used for industrial training.)
4. State aid be given to establish continuation, trade, and evening schools.
5. Apprentice laws be updated and fitted more harmoniously into the educational system. (This meant that apprentices should receive related instruction in the continuation schools).
6. Appropriations for University of Wisconsin Extension Division be increased so that it could be a flexible element in the gradual development of an industrial and commercial education.
7. Some state institutions be given the responsibility for training teachers for industrial education and agriculture.
8. A minimum salary apply to all industrial education and agriculture teachers to attract the best from industry.

The other 9 recommendations of the commission dealt specifically with agriculture. McCarthy pointed out the need to extend the educational opportunities existing in agriculture to industrial education. He compared the short courses of agriculture to continuation schools. "Boys have come into these schools who are actually farmers and have learned how to solve their problems."

The 1911 Continuation School Law

In 1911, following study of the commission's report, the Wisconsin Legislature passed the first comprehensive continuation school legislation in the country. Several measures were actually enacted. Chapter 616, Laws of 1911, provided for the continuation, trade, and evening schools as McCarthy had proposed. The law authorized a State Board of Industrial Education. The 9-member board would consist of 3 employers and 3 employes appointed by the governor, the state superintendent of public instruction, and 2 other *ex officio* members.

The main function of the State Board of Industrial Education would be to allocate state aid to local continuation, trade, and evening schools on a matching basis. The board would have no say in curriculum matters; the state superintendent of public instruction was to oversee curriculum. The state superitendent was authorized to employ an assistant to supervise the new schools. The superintendent's assistant was to be appointed with the approval of the state board. Authority was split between the state board and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, C.P. Cary. This built-in conflict would plague the new system until 1921, the end of Cary's incumbency.

The 1911 law required the city school board of every community of more than 5,000 to establish a local board of industrial education; communities under 5,000 could do the same if they wished. Each 5-member board was to have 2 employers and 2 employes appointed by the local school board for 2-year terms. The *ex officio* member was to be the local school superintendent. Local boards were to establish and maintain continuation, trade, and evening schools.

Local boards of industrial education were authorized to impose a property tax of up to one-half mill. Education for those employed was to be financed separately from common education. The tax levy was not to be subject to review by the city council. This significant provision would eventually give vocational, technical and adult education a vitality and an ability to meet local needs not possible had budgets been subject to political control. Local boards were empowered to charge up to 50 cents per week for tuition.

Four related pieces of legislation were also passed in 1911. Chapter 526 was essentially a compulsory attendance law requiring any employed minor over age 14 either to prove literacy or to attend continuation school. An accompanying law, Chapter 505, was more specific. It required employers to release 14 to 16 year old workers for part-time attendance in the continuation schools. The workers were required to attend 5 hours per day for at least 6 months per year. The hours spent in school were to be considered as part of the total work hours; employers could not require additional hours of work to make up for hours spent in school.

Chapter 347, Laws of 1911, required that a written agreement be drawn up for each apprentice, specifying the terms of training to be received. The agreement had to include 5 hours per week for instruction (out of a total of 55). Instruction was to be provided in a public school or in a manner approved by the just-created local board of industrial education. Because of the employment orientation of the new continuation schools, they became, in a short time, the schools for apprentices. The law further required that a copy of the indenture agreement be sent to the State Industrial Commission. This was perhaps the most significant part of the law. It made the state a party to the indenture. No longer would apprenticeships be haphazard. The Industrial Commission would supervise the agreements and make meaningful the clause in the law that provided penalties for employers who breached the terms of those agreements.

Chapter 544, Laws of 1911, set the minimum salary for teachers of agriculture, domestic economy, and manual training at $60 per month.

The New Schools

Racine was the first city in the state to open a continuation school, doing so in October of 1911. The school attracted 325 students and offered courses in patternmaking, cabinetmaking, moulding, drafting, shop math, house plans and specification, commercial subjects, cooking, dressmaking, and millinery. The Racine school was the only one to open that first year.

Getting the law passed was probably easier than putting it into effect. The basic problem was that there was no pattern to follow for the new continuation schools. Yet local boards of industrial education had to find facilities and instructors, and to determine curricula. Some employers were disgruntled about letting the 14 to 16 year-old employes off every week for a few hours. Some plants in Wausau fired all the workers under 16 in protest of the disruption that would be caused when permit workers were absent 5 hours every week. However, other plants in Wausau instituted 5-hour shifts.

Many of the students had just left school to make some money. Their reaction — and the reaction of their families in many cases — was not positive. To many people, it seemed the idea of the schools dropped out of a clear sky from Madison.

Milwaukee was in a unique position. It already had a trade school. The city formed its local industrial education board, but the existing trade school remained under the control of the local school board. Milwaukee's first continuation school director, Robert L. Cooley, was given office space on the 8th floor of City Hall — a desk and chair in the hallway! In spite of his unimpressive accommodations, he expressed the sentiments of the new law when he said to the new group of students: "Our time is your time. Your needs determine our curriculum."

Milwaukee proceeded to adopt innovative practices. No more than 20 students were assigned to one teacher. Each teacher taught 8 half-days per week and spent a full day visiting students on the job. These teachers were the forerunners of coordinators in today's VTAE institutions.

The University Extension Division had previously provided vocational-related instruction for Milwaukee apprentices under supervision of the local school board. By 1913, the continuation school had taken over apprentice instruction.

Sheboygan elected E.W. Schultz as president of its local board. (He subsequently became a member of the state board and served as president from 1917 till his death in 1938.) Sheboygan's manufacturers were exceptionally accommodating to the new law. They paid students for their time in school. In contrast, the Oshkosh Common Council refused to accept the budget of the local Industrial Education Board. The city appealed to the state Attorney General on the grounds that the board's taxation power was unconstitutional. The Attorney General upheld the law and the board. The City Council trimmed $500 from the continuation school budget anyway.

By the end of the 1912-13 school year, 23 cities had established continuation schools. By 1917, 29 cities had the schools. Of cities with populations over 5,000, only 5 had not done so — Antigo, Baraboo, Merrill, Oconto, and Rhinelander. Cudahy and Two Rivers opened continuation schools although both had populations under 5,000. The schools were immediately popular. In 1912, total head count was 12,159. Only a year later it had grown to 25,409.

Associate Control

The state board reported to Governor Emanuel Philipp in 1915 on the progress of the past 4 years. There was still some concern that the separate continuation schools, because they were paid for and operated separately from general education, might stigmatize students socially. To this concern, the report said, "The new form of education keeps the school door open for these children to continue their training, and it opens a new door for older workers who had to leave school under similar circumstances. Is this class education?"

The report referred to the separate boards as a system of "associate control." The advantages of associate control were given:

a) The State Board of Industrial Education was able to pursue its specific purpose without the encumbrance of the multiple interests with which regular education boards had to deal.

b) Associate control provided flexibility in hiring and salary. It avoided local personnel problems which would have arisen because of the higher salaries commanded by vocational instructors.

c) If continuation schools had been operated by regular school boards, they would not have received the attention they deserved and their growth would not have proceeded as rapidly.

It appears that the Governor was pleased with the report. But Superintendent of Instruction C.P. Cary was less than happy with associate control. He had been against separate boards in the first place and had only been mollified when the personnel to help implement the new system had been placed under him. He had hoped his *ex officio* position on the board would enable him to exert his influence. Cary felt that local high schools could do the job of providing industrial education. McCarthy had criticized existing manual training in high schools as too general to be true occupational preparation. In 1914, Cary proposed that state funds be used to reimburse local high schools for manual training. The board vetoed the idea and in doing so evidenced its veto power over the Superintendent's initiatives.

The conflict between Cary and McCarthy was becoming notorious. Cary's assistant would later say that Cary was piqued because McCarthy received all the credit for the legislation when he himself had come up with the idea years before. McCarthy had not favored the assignment of the assistant for industrial education to the superintendent, but had compromised.

Cary got his assistant for industrial education in May of 1912 in the person of Warren E. Hicks. When Hicks attempted to make the 1916 fall teacher institute mandatory for vocational instructors, he was chastized by the state board for overstepping his authority. The conflict was exacerbated when the board hired an assistant as it was authorized to do by the 1911 legislation. The superintendent was to direct the activities of the assistants who reported to both the superintendent and the board. The arrangement was doomed.

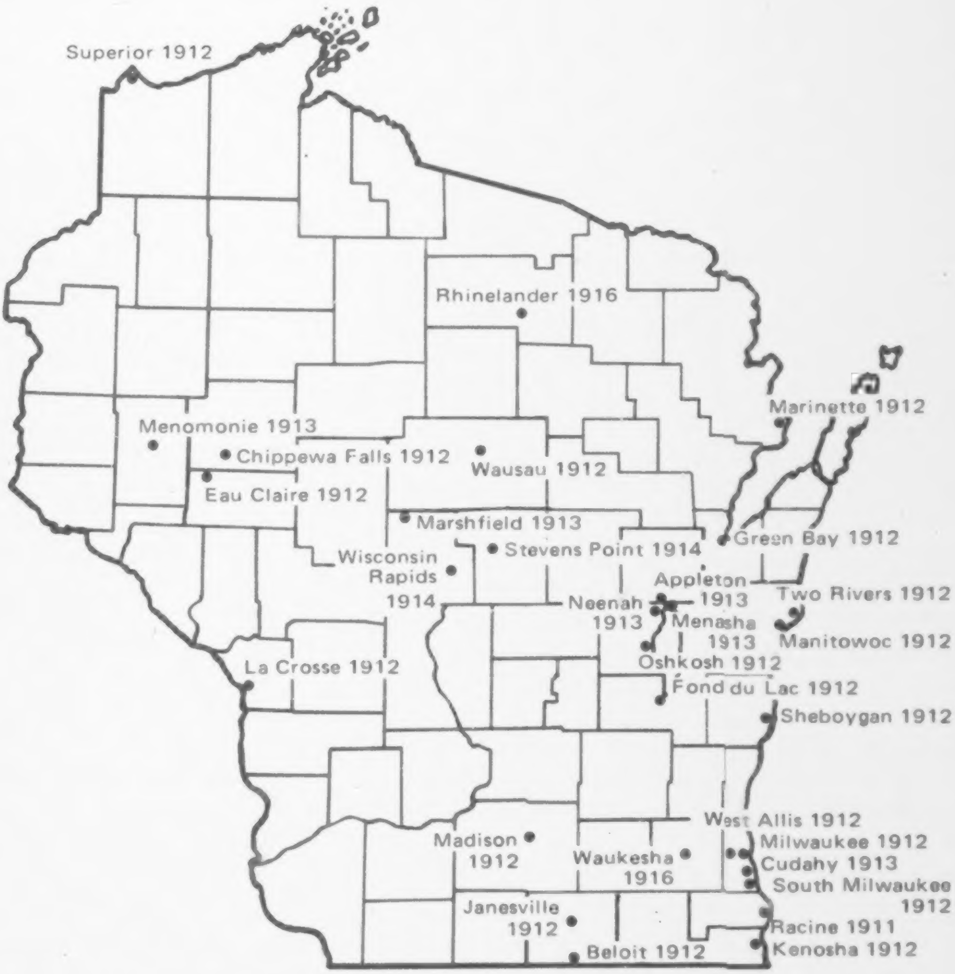
Smith-Hughes

In February 1917, Congress passed the Smith-Hughes Act (P.L. 64-347, 39 Stat. 929), the first federal legislation specifically for vocational education. Under the act, the federal government would reimburse part of the salaries of administrators and teachers of programs of agriculture, home economics, and trade and industrial subjects. The federal funds could also be used to train teachers and administrators in those areas.

Wisconsin's Influence In Washington

McCarthy had been actively involved in the passage of the 1917 federal legislation. McCarthy's biographer, Edwin Fitzpatrick, says McCarthy himself drafted a number of provisions for the Smith-Hughes Act. A 9-member Federal Commission on National Aid to Education had been appointed by the President in 1914 to study the problem of how to reach the groups of employed

Figure 1. CITIES IN WHICH CONTINUATION CLASSES STARTED BEFORE 1917


Superior 1912
Rhinelander 1916
Marinette 1912
Menomonie 1913
Chippewa Falls 1912
Wausau 1912
Eau Claire 1912
Marshfield 1913
Green Bay 1912
Wisconsin Rapids 1914
Stevens Point 1914
Appleton 1913
Two Rivers 1912
Neenah 1913
Menasha 1913
Manitowoc 1912
Oshkosh 1912
La Crosse 1912
Fond du Lac 1912
Sheboygan 1912
West Allis 1912
Madison 1912
Milwaukee 1912
Cudahy 1913
Waukesha 1916
South Milwaukee 1912
Janesville 1912
Racine 1911
Beloit 1912
Kenosha 1912

Source: Robert James Spinti, *The Development of Trade and Industrial Education in Wisconsin*, unpublished dissertation, University of Missouri, 1968.

people in need of more education. John A. Lapp, a student of McCarthy's, was on the commission and used Wisconsin as an example of what could be done.

H.E. Miles, president of the State Board of Industrial Education, was a member of the Vocational Committee of the National Manufacturers Association. Both he and McCarthy were concerned about the composition of the proposed federal Board of Vocational Education that would administer funds from the Smith-Hughes Act. They wanted it to be like Wisconsin's, composed of representatives of labor, capital, and agriculture, not just cabinet members. They were also interested to assure the curriculum supported by the act would promote intelligence as well as skills. The words they chose were "vocational and civic intelligence."

In a 1966 interview with Robert Spinti, McCarthy's assistant, Dr. Jennie Turner, said that organized labor in Wisconsin had influenced the American Federation of Labor positively toward vocational education because of the good working relationship between the board's employer and employe members, Miles and Frank J. Weber. Frank Weber was the first president of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor in Wisconsin and a member of the 1911 Legislature. It was he who influenced the AFL to support Smith-Hughes.

During the passage of the Smith-Hughes Act, McCarthy kept in close touch with Senator LaFollette, Senator Hustings, and influential Congressman Lenroot. He enlisted the support of University President Van Hise, who was particularly influential with Senator Hoke Smith. McCarthy communicated with Earl H. Goodwin of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and Alvin S. Dodd of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education. The final passage of the Smith-Hughes Act represented a great deal of influence from Wisconsin.

Likewise, the Federal Board of Vocational Education, which was created in 1917, reflected McCarthy's influence. It was composed of the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, and the U.S. Commissioner of Education. As McCarthy had wanted, the board included 3 citizens appointed by the President representing the interests of manufacturing, labor, and agriculture.

Board Authority Increases

In 1917, the state Legislature changed the State Board of Industrial Education to the *State Board of Vocational Education* (Chapter 677). Local continuation schools became *vocational schools*. The composition of the state board also changed (Chapter 494). An *ex officio* representative of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission was added, because the commission had authority over work permits and the indenturing of apprentices. The superintendent of public instruction remained as an *ex officio* member. There would be a total of 9 appointees — 3 employers, 3 employes, and 3 farmers. The farm members were added because of the agricultural funds recently made available through the federal Smith-Hughes Act of 1917.

As part of that same law, the state board was designated as the sole agency to work with the newly created Federal Board of Vocational Education. The board could hire a director of vocational education and assistants to develop and supervise the work of the board. Although the superintendent of public instruction remained as an *ex officio* member of the board, he no longer had direct influence on the local schools. The legislation had given the Board of Vocational Education the responsibility for the future development of vocational education in the state. Opponents of the new board feared that separating practical education from general education would create a caste system, but the strong board idea prevailed.

The Federal-State-Local Partnership

The almost simultaneous creation of the federal board and re-creation of Wisconsin's Board of Vocational Education in 1917 exemplifies the symbiotic relationship that has existed between federal, state, and local initiatives in vocational education. The Smith-Hughes legislation was shaped through Wisconsin's influence and example. The federal legislation, in turn, strengthened and extended Wisconsin's existing system. The same mutually beneficial relationship is extended to and from local government. Local governments had always paid and to this day pay the major share of the support of vocational education. Without local systems in place, the state and federal money would be utterly inadequate in creating any sort of impact. However, the state and federal funds enable local programs to go far beyond what they might be able to accomplish with their own resources alone. This mutually beneficial relationship continues to exist.

World War I

When the United States entered World War I in 1917, Wisconsin vocational schools immediately began training students for the jobs most needed in

Figure 2. ENROLLMENT AND COMPLETIONS OF WORLD WAR I TRAINING COURSES

up to June 30, 1918

Course Offerings	Total Enrollment to June 30, 1918	Enrollment June 30, 1918	Withdrawn from Course	Completed Course or Called to Service
Radio & buzzer	1704	352	586	766
Motor truck drivers	857	443	228	186
Gas engine repair	283	177	52	54
Army cooks	119	53	32	34
Electricians	112	62	31	19
Commercial	68	37	9	22
Horseshoers	66	44	11	11
Carpenters	65	13	42	10
Shoemakers	36	23	6	7
Welding	17	6	5	6
Male nurses	13	4	4	5
Radiator repair	11	6	1	4
Machine shop	10	0	3	7
Motor cycle drivers	10	0	9	1
Shipbuilding	8	8	0	0
Bakers	3	1	2	0
TOTAL	3382	1229	1021	1132

Source: *The Development of Trade and Industrial Education In Wisconsin*, Robert James Spinti, unpublished dissertation, University of Missouri, 1968, p. 117.

the war effort — telegraphers, drivers, mechanics, cooks, horseshoers. By the time the war was over, it appeared that people were satisfied with the job the vocational schools had shown they could do.

Another Attendance Law

Other compulsory attendance laws enacted in 1921 (1921 Wisconsin Statutes, Section 1728d) contributed to the growth of vocational schools. The Legislature had pushed for required attendance to age 18 in 1919. The state board had forestalled the action, fearing that local vocational schools could not immediately accommodate such an increase in students. The 1921 law required compulsory attendance until age 18. Youth aged 14 to 16 in communities that had vocational schools had to attend half time year round. At age 16 they could attend 8 hours per week until age 18. Because of the increase in students the law would produce, communities could request an extension on implementation until 1923 with state board approval. Though the legislation passed after McCarthy's death, it had been introduced while he was still alive. Dr. Turner and Dr. Fitzpatrick of the State Board of Vocational Education had engineered passage of the bill in his place.

A Favorable Supreme Court Decision

By 1920, the maximum mill rate which vocational school boards were authorized to levy had been raised to 1.5 mills, a level at which it remained throughout the 1920s. A case in Beaver Dam that year further strengthened the authority of local boards of vocational education (*State ex rel Warner Hathaway et al. v. Frank J. Mirluck et al.;* 174 Wis.11). The city of Beaver Dam had not assessed the full levy requested by the Vocational Education Board. When the board took the case to court, the lower court had ruled against the board. The case was appealed to the Wisconsin Supreme Court, which ruled in favor of the local board, establishing once again the legality of its taxation prerogative.

Ten Years After

By 1921, 10 years after the vocational system was created, the major legal battles had been fought and won (a bill was introduced in 1923 to get rid of the schools in cities of 10,000 or less, but it died quickly for lack of support). State Director George Hambrecht, formerly a state legislator from Grand Rapids in Wood County, had always been interested in vocational education. State Superintendent John Callahan was himself a former state director of vocational education. The combination of Hambrecht as State Director and Callahan as Superintendent of Public Instruction, contributed to the vitality of the vocational system. When Charles McCarthy died, 10 years after the passage of the 1911 legislation, a great deal had been accomplished. State aid had increased from $10,000 to $150,000. The taxing power of the local boards had tripled, and in 1921 there were 47 city vocational schools. The system continued through the 1920s with little administrative conflict until 1944, when a new leader would emerge.

CHAPTER 2

The 1920s

A New Link With Business

A new kind of vocational education personnel appeared in the amended 1924 State Plan for vocational education — the coordinator. Federal policy encouraged the use of coordinators to ensure that vocational education and business and industry remained close. Some of the duties of the coordinators included:

a) Providing vocational guidance to students,
b) Developing of instruction to meet individual needs,
c) Adapting materials of industry to vocational schools,
d) Maintaining advisory committees,
e) Keeping student records, and
f) Serving as advocates for vocational education in the community.

Like teachers' salaries, coordinators' salaries were to be reimbursed up to 50% with federal Smith-Hughes funds. Today's VTAE system utilizes coordinators in a manner similar to that proposed in 1924.

Programs In The 1920s

Itinerant Programs

Since the establishment of continuation schools, sporadic proposals had been made for hiring itinerant teachers for the trades. It was not until 1924 that the first itinerant teacher was reported. The plumbing instructor traveled between the vocational schools in northeast Wisconsin. In 1928, there were 4 circuits in plumbing. Circuits by then had been established in electricity, paper mill instruction, painting and decorating, and foreman training. By 1930, the itinerant programs were so popular that they, plus adult trade extension classes, would require all the federal funds available for trade and industrial education.

Trade and Industrial Education

The day programs in trade and industrial education offered 3 types of courses:

(a) Trade extension — for those already employed,
(b) Trade preparation, and
(c) Trade finding — those who were not sure which occupation they wanted acquired experience in a variety of shops.

By the end of the 1920s, a great variety of trade and industrial courses was available: woodworking; carpentry; patternmaking; cabinetmaking; machine shop; printing; electricity, including specific courses in electrical wiring, armature winding, construction, and power; auto mechanics, including units in automotive repair, ignition, battery service, tire service, motors, and chassis;

sheetmetal; and drafting. Some of the larger schools had courses in shoe repair, foundry practice, forging, plumbing, brick laying, painting and decorating, general metal working, mechanical dentistry, watch repair, meat market practice, and special courses for the service trades.

In Milwaukee a program in Technical Engineering was begun in 1924. The program consisted of 2 nights of class over 5 years. The first "graduating class" was one man. Despite this modest beginning, Milwaukee's Technical Engineering program was the forerunner of today's 2-year technical programs.

Trade and industrial courses for girls were limited because, according to Robert Spinti in his doctoral dissertation: "It was claimed that most girls preferred the homemaking courses. Trade and industrial courses offered for girls were power machine operation, telephone operation, manicuring, hair dressing, beauty culture, dress making, and millinery. These were offered either on a trade-preparatory or trade-extension basis."

Health Occupations

Health occupations are often spoken of as the most recent occupational additions to vocational-technical education. As early as 1923, however, the Milwaukee Vocational School was asked to offer nursing science classes to registered nurses training in hospital diploma programs. The school provided the nurses with anatomy, bacteriology, and chemistry, while the hospitals provided the practical hospital experience.

Agriculture

The first high school agriculture programs in Wisconsin were established in 1909 before the creation of the State Board of Industrial Education.

During the 1920s all agriculture programs administered by the State Board of Industrial Education were located either in high schools or county schools of agriculture. Funds from the federal Smith-Hughes Act were used to initiate and support the programs. In 1924-25, the board supervised 65 funded programs enrolling 1,970 boys and 181 girls.

In 1924, the state board introduced evening classes for adult farmers and part-time classes for boys 14 to 20. These evening and part-time classes also were offered in high schools. In most schools, the regular agriculture instructor taught night classes. In Clintonville, the program was so well received that a full-time instructor was hired in 1924 for adult and out-of-school young farmers.

The national organization for vo-ag students, Future Farmers of America, was organized in 1928. By 1929, Wisconsin had become affiliated with the FFA.

The State Board of Vocational Education also encouraged adult education. A 1925 bulletin pointed out that although federal aid could only be used for evening trade extension classes, there were no limitations on programs that could be funded with state aid. When Shorewood requested aid for bridge, whist, ballroom dancing, and indoor golf, this position had to be modified. But evening enrollment, which tended to represent adults, continued to grow with the state board's encouragement.

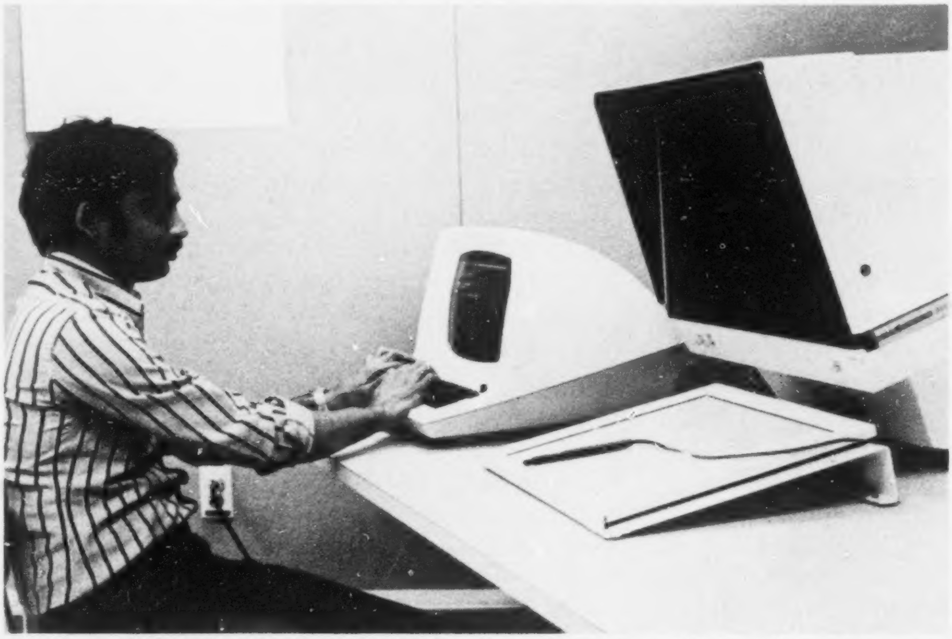
A Fight For Existence

The 1929 Legislature established an interim committee to study the possiblity of organizing all state education agencies under a single State Board of Education (1929 SJR-108). The joint resolution charged that with 5 educational boards and departments, there appeared to be overlapping and duplication of some activities. State Vocational Director Hambrecht appeared before the committee in 1930 to voice objections to the proposal. Although the interim committee was complimentary concerning the work of the board, it finally recommended adoption of one State Department of Education under a Board of Education and the abolition of existing educational boards and agencies. The recommendations were incorporated into 1931 Senate Bill 198.

However, there was *local* support for keeping the boards separate. The AFL Convention meeting in Fond du Lac went on record as being vigorously opposed to the consolidation bill. The bill passed the Senate, but failed in the Assembly 62 to 30.

A Glimpse of the Future

In 1929, Clarence L. Greiber, an accountant, was hired as the Assistant Secretary of the board. Initially, hired for business administration of the board, Greiber became increasingly active in policy matters, more so as the career of State Director Hambrecht neared its tragic end.



A student at Milwaukee Area Technical College operates computer-aided graphics equipment, a new electronic tool that promises to boost productivity in industry.

CHAPTER 3

The 1930s

Depression

The growth in vocational programs that characterized the '20s did not stop after 1929. However, the Depression and President Roosevelt's "alphabet programs" did change the student population of the schools dramatically. With fewer jobs for students, more remained in high school. Unemployed adults who wanted to retrain for something better started attending evening classes. In Milwaukee adults even began attending the day school, which had previously been almost exclusively patronized by boys and girls. Enrollment figures for 1930-31 for the state showed that day school enrollments decreased by 3,000 to 32,928, while evening enrollment increased by 6,000 to 54,600.

The staff, laboratories and equipment provided by such federal programs as CCC, WPA, PWA and, particularly, the National Youth Administration (NYA) marked the beginning of full-time, post-secondary trade training for adults in Wisconsin. The federal programs provided occupational training, retraining, and personal enrichment. Adult education provided through these programs attempted to help students meet their own basic needs for food, clothing and shelter. Even unemployed musicians were involved as teachers and performers in vocational education classes. These often became civic symphonies, orchestras, bands and choruses, many of which continue today. These federal New Deal programs of the Depression showed the link between basic economic needs and occupational training and continuing adult education. Additionally, because the institutions were staffed, equipped operating to provide adult trade training, the system was in gear for war production training that would soon be needed.

During the Depression, college transfer programs evolved. Director Rasche of the Milwaukee Institute of Technology was approached by the Milwaukee Teachers College to provide opportunities for inner city youth who were not prepared for college programs. They recognized the need for a transitional program which could also be a second chance for those who had already failed. Thus the forerunner of the junior college was established as part of Milwaukee's Vocational and Adult Schools in 1934. Tarbell writes: "As the plan took shape, the students enrolled in academic subjects for one-half of the day. The other half of each day was taken up in preparing for a vocation. This meant that at the end of two years, a student would have been following an academic program on a college level and laying the foundation for a vocation at the same time." The academic credits earned could be transferred to the university if the student so desired. Director Hambrecht was incensed with this junior college idea and informed Milwaukee Director Rasche that vocational institutions should not be getting involved in college transfer courses. Nevertheless, the program had strong local support. College transfer programs were later added at Madison and Rhinelander.

Both of those subsequent college parallel or transfer programs were added for different reasons. In Madison, the college transfer program was added in

1966 to accommodate the large group of students who came to it from the University of Wisconsin or went *from* the Madison Area Technical College to the university. The college transfer program was added at Rhinelander in 1968 because there was no existing institution of higher education serving the North. Nicolet College, as it was named, was intended substantially to meet the needs of the northern part of the state for both liberal arts and vocational-technical education.

In spite of a net gain in enrollments, the state was forced to reduce appropriations for vocational schools in 1932. The federal government did the same. In fact, the Depression marked the end altogether of the Federal Board for Vocational Education. President Roosevelt abolished it by executive order in 1933.

High unemployment meant that many juveniles who had quit school were in school one day a week and on the street the rest of the time. The President of Milwaukee's board, Cooley, is credited with saying: "Some way must be found to get unemployed youths out of the pool rooms and into the school rooms." That "some way" was another compulsory attendance law. Passed in 1933 (Chapter 143), it required full-time attendance in a high school or vocational school until age 18 unless students were employed under work permits in districts where vocational schools existed. This law had the effect of increasing enrollments in the high schools rather than in vocational schools. It was an incentive to stay in high school for a diploma, since vocational schools could not grant diplomas.

Director Hambrecht and Superintendent of Public Instruction Callahan were aware of the far-reaching implications the law would have for vocational education. They knew the vocational schools would lose continuation students. (They were right. In 1932-33, there were 22,300 continuation students. By 1965, there were less than 3,000.) But they also foresaw that the compulsory attendance law would open up places in vocational schools for adults and working youth who needed retraining or upgrading. The emphasis would shift from compulsory youth education to adult education. To reflect the new emphasis, in 1937 the State Board of Vocational Education became the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education.

Federal Initiatives During the 1930s

The 1933-34 Federal Emergency Relief Administration began Work Relief in Education to employ teachers on relief and to provide adult education for those on relief. The teaching was not to compete with any ongoing educational activities. Fortunately that stipulation was not strictly followed, since Wisconsin's vocational and adult schools were already providing those types of services. State Director Hambrecht wrote to Harry Hopkins of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration objecting to the government's view of adult education as a temporary make-work activity. Hambrecht asked for permission to use the funds to expand existing programs of general adult education, trade extension and literacy. The request was approved.

Hambrecht was critical of the federal government's approach to putting people to work without training. He later said: "With this nationwide plan to make jobs for the unemployed, no adequate funds were provided for the vocational training of the unemployed for greater vocational usefulness and for better living. In fact, requests for increased federal aid for vocational training were actually resisted most strenuously by many of those in authority."

Programs in the 1930s

By the 1930s, enrollments were high enough and course offerings varied enough to require a more refined approach to placing students in classes. As a result, the trade and industrial program in Wisconsin was organized into 4 phases which included:

1) General trade finding
2) Specific trade finding
3) Specific trade preparation, and
4) Trade extension

The 4 phases were a logical sequence. Enrollees in any trade and industry program would be placed in the phase appropriate for them. First used on a trial basis in Sheboygan, the 4-phase program was adopted by the Directors' Association in 1931 (the Directors' Association had been functioning since 1924). By the 1930s, the itinerant programs absorbed almost all of the federal matching funds for trade and industry. The Circuit Relations Committee was formed to direct the itinerant program. The committee hired, fired, set up schedules and set salaries. In spite of the committee structure for administrative matters, the circuit instructors were understood to be under the authority of the local director of whatever school they were in. In 1935, circuits were added in sales training, cosmetology, banking, dairy products, and conservation. A police training circuit was added in 1938 wi h the help of federal George-Deen Act funds (P.L. 74-673, 49 Stat. 1488).

Agriculture

The Depression did not hamper enrollments in agriculture. Inspite cf low farm production, and heat and drought in the mid-'30s the reverse is true. The decade was a period of substantial growth for agriculture. Figure 3 shows how enrollments almost tripled in 10 years.

Figure 3. VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURAL ENROLLMENTS

	1930-31	1939-40
Number of departments:	97	201
Number of instructors:	100	206
Enrollments: Total day:	3,656	9,861
Part time:	1,205	3,912
Evening:	1,749	3,260

Source: Floyd J. Doering, *A History of Vocational Agriculture in Wisconsin, 1900-1976*, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1976.

Distribution

In 1931 distributive education was added to the list of programs offered in vocational schools and supervised by the state board. Distributive education deals with the merchandising of both tangible and intangible products. D.E. began as a general sales program; specialty areas eventually developed in the program such as advertising, merchandise display, showcard writing, etc. From the beginning, working in business was a part of students' training. Still today D.E. students are involved in cooperative education, attending classes part time and working in a job related to their course of study.

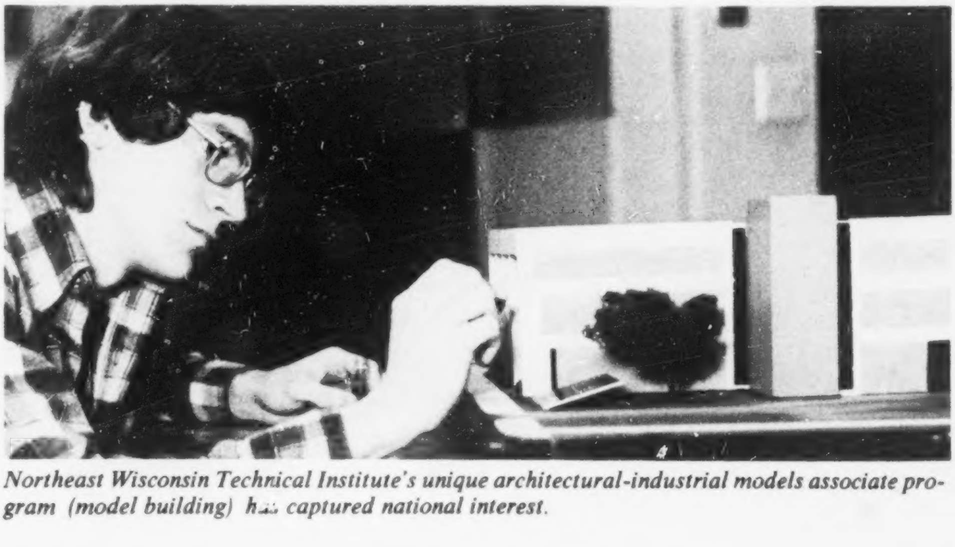
Teacher Training in the 1930s

The most significant development in teacher training in the 1930s was the tightening up of certification requirements. Concurrently, the state board assumed more responsibility for meeting local training needs. In 1931, the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education mandated that a member of the teacher training staff at Stout would have personal contact with every instructor and would advise state staff on what training was needed.

The problem faced by part-time instructors was addressed. Unlike full-time instructors, they were not able to get away during the summer for teacher institutes. Itinerant classes were set up for the part-timers. Having made provisions for teacher training, the board resolved that after 1935, no state or federal aid would be used to reimburse salaries of full-time instructors unless they had a certificate or were in a training program.

An Early Attempt At Larger Districts

An area vocational bill was introduced in 1937, a version of which finally passed 30 years later. Hambrecht and Clarence Greiber were seeking a broader economic base for the schools, which were striving to accommodate more Depression students with reduced state and federal funds. Assemblyman Laurie Carlson from Ashland County introduced 1937 Assembly Bill 570. The bill would have established county boards of vocational and adult education to develop and administer area vocational education programs. The bill failed, was reintroduced in 1941, and failed again.



Northeast Wisconsin Technical Institute's unique architectural-industrial models associate program (model building) has captured national interest.

CHAPTER 4

The 1940s

World War II

"I want it to be said in Wisconsin that every ounce of energy is put behind this defense training and placement program." Those were the words of George Hambrecht during World War II. During the war, the President authorized a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project for vocational education for national defense. The federal government purchased equipment for local schools and placed the titles in the name of the state board. Since supplies, instruction, and supervision were paid for by the federal government, no fees were charged. Three groups were eligible for Vocational Education for National Defense (VE-ND) training programs:

1) People in national relief training programs like WPA, National Youth Administration (NYA), and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC);
2) Unemployed over 18 registered with state unemployment agencies, but not in national relief programs;
3) Those employed in jobs essential to national defense,including: aircraft manufacturing, maintenance, repair; machine tools; shipbuilding, maintenance, repair; auto manufacturing, maintenance, repair; electrical; forging, boiler and steel plate; foundry; light manufacturing; sheetmetal; chemicals, ammunition and military supply.

All the VE-ND programs were concentrated and short term. Courses were not to exceed 10 to 12 weeks, and some were as short as three. The training was much more oriented towards production and less concerned with broader understanding than regular vocational programs.

Federal regulations stipulated that VE-ND programs were not to interfere with regular vocational programs. Classes were to be scheduled on shifts when regular classes were not in session. The claim that vocational schools ran 24 hours a day, 7 days a week during the war is no exaggeration.

Hambrecht, in spite of his willingness to direct Wisconsin's resources to the war training effort, was critical of what he felt was the government's lack of foresight. Speaking in 1940 at the National Education Association meeting in Washington, he said that if an adequate vocational training program for the unemployed had been carried on during the 1930s, there would have been enough "young men well prepared to run all the machines we are likely to need, to service them, and to build new ones."

By April of 1942, 600 instructors were teaching 565 defense programs using every one of the 3,000 training stations in the 43 vocational schools in Wisconsin. Monthly enrollments averaged 8,000, a significant portion of which were women. Later that year, Hambrecht was authorized to hire a woman supervisor in vocational training for war production workers because of the many women involved.

Early in the war, the demand for workers had been so great that some factories hired untrained people. This practice resulted in damage and lowered productivity. The training-within-industry program was added to VE-ND in 1941. In Milwaukee alone, 27 war production plants had Milwaukee Vocational and Adult School instructors in house over 2 years.

Additional Aid Sought

Also in 1942, the Directors Association, which had been functioning since 1924, decided to seek more state aid. The increased training activity of the war was severely straining local fiscal resources despite federal programs like VE-ND. The amount of state aid for vocational education was raised from $255,000 to $420,000 to become effective July 1, 1944. Governor Goodland vetoed the bill, but the Assembly and Senate both overrode his veto.

In 1945, the U.S. Commissioner of Education ordered all vocational training for war production to terminate on May 31. By the end of the war, 148,614 people had received some type of training for war production in Wisconsin. Of these, 63,791 were in pre-employment (job preparation) and 78,451 were in supplementary training programs. 24,095 were enrolled in VE-ND training-within-industry programs. The total number of women trained in the VE-ND program was 22,567.

A New State Director

On December 23, 1943, a fire in the home of George Hambrecht brought on a fatal heart attack. He had served 22 years as State Director. John Callahan was appointed Acting Director. Clarence Greiber, formerly Secretary of the Board was appointed Director on April 3, 1944. Serving in the Navy at the time, he was released upon request of the state board.

George-Barden

Washington was favorably impressed by the defense training that vocational and adult schools had provided during the war. This appreciation was manifested by passage of the federal George-Barden Act in 1946 (P.L. 79-586, 60 Stat. 775). George-Barden Act funds stimulated the growth of new full-time programs in Wisconsin. The additional funds enabled the state board to fund equipment for new programs starting in 1947 (previously, only salaries were reimbursed).

Tax Levy Limits Raised

In 1947, the Wisconsin Legislature raised the maximum tax levy for vocational education from 1.5 mills to 2 mills (Ch. 396, Laws of 1947). This time, vocational educators and labor and business had faced a tough fight with the League of Wisconsin Municipalities. The league was opposed to any increase in the guaranteed mill rate. A hot contest had gone on in the Senate with Senator Warren Knowles *against* and Senator Louis Fellenz *for* the increase. In spite of the opposition from the league, the bill passed both the Senate and the Assembly.

Even with the increase, local vocational and adult schools were strained financially because of rising instructional costs. By 1947, the state board was no longer able to match reimbursable trade and industry education expenses 50-50, and was forced to prorate the available federal funds.

There were not enough state aids to go around for the 57 day and evening schools either. A maximum reimbursement for first class cities (Milwaukee) had been set at $30,000; $15,000 for other cities. The total claimed for state aids in 1947-1948 was $1,072,983.19 (more than the state aid available), so aids also had to be prorated.

Veterans

Thousands of veterans enrolled in vocational and adult schools after World War II, either for occupational training or to finish high school. Local boards worked directly with the U.S. Veterans Administration to provide veterans with on-the-job training.

The Veterans Administration had objected in other states to what amounted to subsidized employment (veterans were placed in jobs that did not require training). Wisconsin apparently provided realistic training settings. Commander Ralph A. Seatman, National Director of Veterans Affairs of the American Retail Federation, wrote to the state board, "I have rather conclusively formed the opinion that Wisconsin is doing about as fine a job in this field [on-the-job training] as any state in the union." As a result of P.L. 16 and P.L. 346, federal veterans training laws, Wisconsin trained 30,951 veterans between 1945-48.

Aidables Changed

Governor Rennebohm and the 1947 Legislature were concerned about the state's support of the arts and crafts classes offered under home economics in the vocational and adult schools. Lawmakers felt that these nonoccupational classes should be financed locally, and partly through course fees. (The rationale for state aid in the first place had been to promote occupational training that benefitted the whole state. The crafts classes did not fit that criterion.)

By January of 1947, the state board had adopted a policy of not reimbursing state aid claims for social, craft or recreational classes. Local directors opposed the move, defending the value of the courses to the community. Politically, however, the board had no choice but to discontinue a practice which so thoroughly chagrined both the Governor and the Legislature.

Legislative Commission Looks At Vocational Education

That same year, the Legislature created a commission to study the state education system (1947 Chapter 573). The commission questioned the use of the city as the administrative unit for the vocational and adult schools. Vocational Director Greiber suggested that the commission study the feasibility of extending the boundaries of vocational schools to include the local trade area. Greiber had tried unsuccessfully in 1937 and 1941 to have district boundaries changed to county lines.

The question of consolidation of the state board with a general education board came up again. As it had in the past, labor opposed such a move. Spinti quoted the words of George A. Haberman, President of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, against the idea.

> "Another method of weakening vocational education is to attempt to consolidate it under the general education system. This the State Federation has always opposed for obvious reasons. The two types of education do not mix; courses and systems of teaching are not comparable and administrative problems have no common ground."

The commission ultimately made no recommendation for changing the operation of vocational education.

Programs During The 1940s

Agriculture

World War II had both a positive and a negative effect on vocational agriculture enrollments. There was an increased demand for the instruction--farm prices improved and demand increased for food and fiber for national defenses. Rural electrification progressed steadily. Ample credit was available for both short and long term loans. As the need for agricultural production increased, so did the need for increased instruction. Enrollments grew through 1942. The move in Wisconsin away from one-room schools to consolidated districts benefited vocational agriculture programs. Just before the United States entered into the war, many new schools were erected which, for the first time, provided adequate facilities for vocational agriculture. Forty new farm shops were built with the help of National Youth Administration (NYA) workers. Enrollments in vocational agriculture programs fluctuated particularly from 1942 to 1946 because of an extreme teacher shortage caused by the war. A number of teachers entered the Armed Services. In addition, many potential instructors enlisted or were drafted out of college. As a result, local areas that wanted vocational agriculture had to do without. In 1943-44, 28 schools were without instructors.

The war stimulated growth of Future Farmers of America. The chapters took an active role in productivity programs, scrap metal drives, rubber and paper drives, and stamp sales campaigns.

With new machinery nearly impossible to obtain, vocational agriculture departments offered programs for farm machinery repair and reconditioning. In one year, 351 programs in farm machinery repair were held which resulted in the reconditioning of thousands of pieces of equipment.

After the war, as instructors became available, vocational agriculture enrollments again began to rise. Starting in 1944, the federal government used Wisconsin as an experimental state for subsidized on-the-farm veterans training program. By 1956, 16,270 veterans had received on-the-farm training.

Health Occupations

In health occupations, the major development in the 1940s was in the introduction of one-year Practical Nursing Programs. The practical nurse role was created to free registered nurses to attend to more complex duties. Kenosha was the first vocational school to offer the program, followed by Milwaukee.

Trade and Industrial Education

During the 1930s, the Circuit Relations Committee was established to coordinate the activities of itinerant instructors. In 1941, the state board issued a bulletin outlining policies for the circuit program teacher certification, salaries, travel schedules, and other issues. During the early 1940s circuit instruction was offered in baking, barber science, carpentry, cosmetology, electricity, firefighting, foremanship, foundry, insurance, industrial first aid, industrial safety, life underwriting, painting and decorating, personnel relations, pharmacy, plumbing, rural electrification, sales and steamfitting.

Trade and industry enrollments varied from a high of over 47,000 in 1940-41 to 36,596 in 1948-49. Forty-five schools offered trade and industrial education day and evening programs. An additional 11 offered only evening classes.

Thousands of veterans attended vocational schools to learn new trades and/or to complete high school educations interrupted by the war. Local boards of vocational education worked directly with the Veterans Administration to provide veterans with on-the-job training. By June 1948, 31,000 veterans had been enrolled in trade and industrial programs.

Adult Education

The significant development in adult education during the decade was the announcement from the state board that aid would no longer be available to vocational schools for nonoccupational classes such as social, craft, and recreation. The move helped to define vocational schools more sharply as occupational training institutions.

A cooperative subject provides students in the animal technician program at Madison Area Technical College with "hands-on" experience.

CHAPTER 5
The 1950s

Financial Challenges

During the 1950s, local districts continued to assume a greater proportion of the costs. By 1956-57, 87% of the costs of operation were paid by local taxes. To bolster the increasingly inadequate resource base of vocational and adult schools, the legislature raised out-of-district tuition for day programs from $1.00 to $1.50 per day. (Evening classes for nonresidents remained at 50¢.)

The system was gradually moving toward larger districts with larger tax bases. Legislation in 1951 (Chapter 372, Laws of 1951) allowed expansion of the city vocational districts to the public school boundaries. The legislation had been initiated by the Director at Antigo. The change was of special interest to the northern part of the state, which was sparsely populated and, therefore, had limited fiscal resources. The law permitted a unified school district to petition to have a vocational program in the district. If the unified district included a city with an existing vocational school, the voters of the city had to approve the expansion.

Another change in the nonresident fee structure was made in 1955. Fees were to be charged to the nonresident's vocational school district. Previously, the fees were charged to the nonresident's city, village, or town. This change reflected the needs of the newer, larger districts that extended past municipal boundaries.

Legislation during the 1950s to broaden the vocational base had primarily conceptual rather than practical impact. The drawback of existing legislation was that implementation was not adequately provided for. Yet several schools, including Green Bay, Wausau, Superior, Eau Claire and La Crosse, were operating on a regional basis rather than on a strictly municipal basis. The success in these districts contributed to the momentum for a regional design.

Nevertheless, it was a time of program expansion. In the 1950-51 school year, the total vocational and adult enrollment was 105,115. In 1951-52, enrollments were 111,346; in 1956-57, enrollments had grown to 131,817. In 1955, because of the financial strain caused by the expansion, the board ordered that all 2-year technical full-time programs needed prior approval by the state. This policy was meant to discourage the addition of programs without evidence that the occupational preparation was really needed in that area and without regard to the geographical location of similar programs.

Defeat

Prior to 1955, virtually every request made by the state board for additional state funds had been granted. It was a shock to the entire system when 1955 Assembly Bill 242, which would have increased aid by $355,000, did not pass. It proposed to maintain the historical appropriation of $420,000 with a maximum of $30,000 for Milwaukee and $15,000 for others. A different formula was proposed for the additional $355,000:

a) $140,000 to boards for compulsory youth (those who by law had to attend vocational school or high school);
b) $40,000 for apprentice instruction;
c) $111,000 to aid students attending at least half time in an occupational preparation program; and
d) $25,000 to boards for providing instruction to rural communities — a group not previously served to any extent by the schools.

The directors unanimously supported the bill, as did labor. However, the support of the business community had diminished significantly. The nonoccupational courses of the schools had become too visible. Though occupational programs were being carried on, legislators and many business people felt that vocational education was devoted mostly to "how to make whipped cream, millinery, and basket weaving."

A large portion of the proposed increase would have gone for compulsory youth education. According to McGivney, one observer remarked:

> "Greiber would make a good case before the Joint Finance Committee but he did not get sufficient local support for the increase. The dropout could be shown as "needy" but the dropout could not provide any organized political support. Vocational schools were perceived to be the resting place for the kickouts, the dropouts, the undesirables, and the rest of their program was heavily oriented to arts and crafts."

At the time, the state board lacked the interagency support it had enjoyed earlier. The University of Wisconsin Extension Division was an integral part of the original continuation school plans. As the schools became vocational and adult schools, they provided adult education locally, and so became competition for the extension.

Defining the Mission

In the mid-1950s, State Director Clarence Greiber and a group of local directors decided that vocational educators needed to let the right people know that there was more than millinery going on in vocational schools. Greiber went to the Interim Education Subcommittee of the Legislative Council in 1956 to explain the significance of occupational education. In the presentation, he established a case for the need for training, which he was able to support with data from business and industry. He also showed how the percentage of state aid had declined. In 1913-14, state aids had paid 32% of the costs of the vocational schools. In 1954-55, only 5% of the cost was reimbursed by the state.

The committee agreed that vocational education got the lowest share of any publicly supported education. They directed Greiber to bring back a new plan for state aids. The plan he presented to the commission in 1956 included:

1) Increased aids from $420,000 to $975,000 annually;
2) No change in existing guidelines for the traditional $420,000;
3) 10¢ for each student in board-approved courses; and

4) 50% of the cost of local administration, supervision, and salaries up to $5,000.

Greiber's plan eventually became 1957 Senate Bill 48. Proposed in 1957, it was not passed because the Legislature felt it was too costly. Instead the Legislature passed a one-time increase in state aid for vocational education, adding $180,000 to the existing annual appropriation of $420,000.

However, in 1960, Governor Gaylord Nelson signed Chapter 696, Laws of 1959, which had the same principles as the 1957 bill — a flat reimbursement rate plus an additional reimbursement rate based on student attendance. Each school would be reimbursed a maximum for administration, supervision and coordinator salaries. The bill would reimburse local schools for educational services to apprentices, adults, and compulsory youth (those who had quit high school).

The actual amounts were: $315,000 for salaries; $1,080,000 for courses with vocational objectives, excluding technical (2 year) courses, based on anticipated reimbursement of 15¢ per student period of attendance; $390,000 for terminal technical courses on the basis of 30¢ for each student period of attendance.

The bill's emphasis on technical programs (30¢ reimbursement for each student period of attendance) was to encourage the growth of such programs during the 1960s.

Programs During the 1950s

Vocational Agriculture

During the 1950s, vocational agriculture enrollments leveled off. The huge enrollment growth experienced after World War II had declined by the end of the decade. Enrollments in the veterans on-the-farm training were dropping because there were fewer veterans. As veterans completed their training, the program lost 200-300 enrollees per month. By 1954, only 1,489 veterans were enrolled. This increased as veterans of the Korean War became eligible. By 1956, 2,200 Korean veterans were in on-the-farm training. By 1959, 3,442 were enrolled.

Vocational agriculture enrollments declined also due to requirements of the U.S. Office of Education. The Office of Education required that any programs funded with federal monies meet certain requirements for facilities, equipment, and the length of class periods. Thirteen schools that were unable to comply lost their programs.

Business Education

The State Board of Vocational and Adult Education approved minimum standards for business education in 1956.

Health Occupations

The practical nursing programs begun in the late 1940s continued to grow. By the mid 1950s, practical nurse programs were in operation in Milwaukee. Kenosha, Neenah, Menasha, and Superior. Programs in Fond du Lac and Green Bay were added in 1958 with federal funds.

Home Economics

Adult home economics programs were conducted in all 63 vocational schools. Program growth was stimulated by passage of the Federal George-Barden act in 1946. In 1951, the Madison Vocational Board received $5,000 of those federal funds to purchase equipment to begin a Hotel and Restaurant Cookery Program. The Wisconsin Restaurant Association had requested the program.

Trade and Industrial Education

The most significant programmatic development of the 1950s was the growth of technical programs. A need had existed for some time for a program — more academically demanding than traditional vocation programs — which would prepare paraprofessionals in engineering. Such technical graduates were needed to support and extend the efforts of professional personnel. In 1949, the University Cooperating Committee of the Wisconsin Society of Professional Engineers recommended that technical graduates should be prepared in technical institutes organized and administered by the Wisconsin Board of Vocational and Adult Education. The committee also recommended a maximum of 2 years for technical programs. (Previously courses of a vocational-technical nature had been offered in all vocational schools. The programs, however, did not confer degrees.)

By 1956, standards had been established by the state board for evaluating technical programs. Shortly afterwards, technical programs in electronics, automotive technology and mechanical technology were approved by the board.

In 1957, the state board received an appropriation from the Legislature to supervise and conduct classes in firefighting, and fire protection and prevention. In so doing, the Legislature gave the vocational-technical system the responsibility for training members of volunteer and paid fire departments throughout the state.

In 1948, 10% of the federal funds available under the George-Barden Act was set aside for the purchase of equipment. As a result, Janesville was able to equip and offer an F.A.A.-approved program in aviation mechanics in 1953.

CHAPTER 6

The 1960s

Coordinating Council for Higher Education

In 1955 the Coordinating Committee (called Council by 1967 law) for Higher Education had been established by the Legislature to foster cooperation between the University of Wisconsin and the state colleges. It included 5 University of Wisconsin regents, 5 State Universities regents, the state superintendent of public instruction, and 4 members at large. When the CCHE was organized under Governor Walter Kohler, vocational-technical education had not been considered part of higher education. By 1960, there were many who were beginning to believe it was.

The Codirector of the CCHE staff from 1956-63 was Ira Baldwin, a University of Wisconsin vice president. Baldwin had worked with former Director Hambrecht and then Director Greiber to coordinate teacher training for agriculture. The CCHE studied vocational education in 1957-58 and subsequently recommended higher state support. The committee based its recommendation on the fact that so many vocational programs clearly had significance for the entire state, such as the aircraft mechanics program offered only at Janesville. Especially as vocational enrollments grew, Baldwin felt the state board should be represented. Greiber and the board agreed. Greiber was designated as the informal liaison with the joint staff to the coordinating committee.

Governor Gaylord Nelson was one of those interested in seeing the State Board of Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education become an official member of the coordinating committee. The President of the University of Wisconsin and the Director of the State Colleges also wanted the state board on the coordinating committee so that there would be a formal means for resolving conflicts. In July 1960, with all parties seeming to be in agreement, the board wrote to the CCHE indicating its willingness to have representation.

Labor reacted negatively to the plan. George Haberman, President of the State AFL-CIO, and other labor leaders feared that vocational education would be diluted or lost if it joined the committee. George Parkinson, Director of the Milwaukee Vocational and Adult School, was also opposed and lined up a number of other local vocational school directors behind him. In view of opposition of labor and some of the influential directors, a 6-person liaison committee was formed to work on the problem in 1961.

The state board appointed 3 members to the Liaison Committee and the CCHE did the same. The Liaison Committee was to try to win over the opposition to the board's membership. After working with labor, local directors, and CCHE members, the committee reported to the CCHE in June 1962 that the state board would accept membership under conditions that:

1) The vocational board and system have responsibility for the development of all post-high school vocational-technical programs; and

2) The state board have a number of representatives equal to the University of Wisconsin and state colleges.

The CCHE agreed to these conditions and legislation was drafted for the 1963 session. The coordinating committee subsequently reviewed the separate budgets of all the higher education agencies (except for VTAE budget items unrelated to post high school transfer and technical programs) and combined them into a single consolidated biennial budget for the Governor.

It is felt by some that securing membership on the CCHE was one of the most important actions ever taken by the state board. It was an official expression that vocational-technical education was not an *alternative* to higher education, but *was* higher education.

Federal Legislation in the 1960s

Two federal bills to encourage vocational training of unemployed people were passed in the 1960s — the 1962 Manpower Development and Training Act and the 1963 Federal Area Development Program. The latter benefitted primarily the northern part of the state in starting programs in stenography, machine operation, power sewing, and nurses aid for the unemployed and underemployed.

The board had decided to target the limited federal funds to the hard core unemployed. A 1966 report showed that 4,513 completed training at an average cost of $775.00 per trainee excluding individual subsidies, and that 77.8% were placed in full-time, permanent employment. The federal Vocational Education Act (VEA) was passed in 1963 (Public Law 95-40). In Wisconsin, it had the greatest effect on the development of programs in business and distributive education, because these areas were only minimally addressed in earlier federal legislation. Funds from the Smith-Hughes Act and George-Barden Act continued to be appropriated. The legislation provided for maintenance of existing programs where necessary.

The most obvious effect of the VEA was the stimulation of the building of new facilities. For the first time, federal funds were available for construction. Eau Claire and Kenosha were the first to build new facilities using the federal funds. The facilities were badly needed to meet the mounting demand for vocational-technical education. At least 2,300 students were turned away in 1964 because of a lack of adequate teaching facilities. The actual number desiring training was probably higher. As one director at the time suggested, "Once word gets around that school is full, other would-be students don't bother to apply." The new institutions at Eau Claire and Kenosha served as models for the rest of the state. However, it became apparent that facilities like those were not feasible for most vocational-technical schools because most did not have a sufficient tax base to justify or even maintain the modern shops, laboratories, and other facilities.

Cecil W. Beede, District-One Director from 1963 to 1974, points out that the new facilities had a salutary effect on the movement to divide the state into districts, which — at that time — was just around the corner.

> "My own experience in Eau Claire was that the major schools of the state visited the Eau Claire School, as I know they did the Kenosha School, and became very enthused about going back to their own areas and promoting technical institute building for their area. Eighty high schools of the Eau Claire area visited our facility. All of the county chairmen whose districts were to be served by Eau Claire toured the school and discussed the district possibilities. When it came time to move on the district plan, District-One did not have one negative vote."

Area Redistricting

The most significant state vocational legislation since 1911 was enacted in 1965. Through the 1950s and into the 1960s, local vocational and adult schools had faced a struggle in trying to provide occupational training with only a municipal tax base to draw upon. The state had been moving towards area consolidation. In 1964, Chapter 414, Laws of 1963, enabled county boards to form VTAE districts. That year, 5 districts in the Fox River Valley became interested in forming a VTAE district. Their interest resulted in Chapter 418, Laws of 1963, which enabled two or more contiguous school districts to form a VTAE district.

Redistricting legislation came from outside the vocational-technical system. David Martin, an Assemblyman from Neenah-Menasha, was the legislator responsible for it. Martin was interested because his father had been a general science teacher at Appleton Vocational School. Martin asked for and received permission from Governor Knowles to develop a plan of action for vocational education.

Martin asked State Director Greiber to prepare a mandatory redistricting bill. The provisions for redistricting embodied in eventual 1965 Assembly Bill 501 were quite general — a district could be formed from any contiguous combination of counties, municipalities, or school districts operating high schools. However, all parts of Wisconsin were to be part of a VTAE district by 1970.

In the meantime, the Coordinating Committee for Higher Education introduced its own redistricting bill, 1965 Senate Bill 220. In parts it was identical to Greiber's bill, but with some important differences. SB-220 would have:

1) created a system of community and technical education institutions;
2) provided state support of construction through dummy building corporations;
3) created a state board appointed by the governor without appointees from labor, management, and agriculture; and
4) discarded requirements of local district boards to have appointees from labor, management, and agriculture.

The CCHE was essentially proposing a community college system. Though Governor Knowles favored a community college system, the Legislature wasn't interested and the bill was killed. Martin's redistricting bill, 1965 AB-

501, not only had the support of the Governor, but of both parties as well. Such prominent Democrats as Assemblymen Obey, Nikolay, and Molinaro worked hard for the passage of the Republican bill with Assemblymen Martin, Steiger, Heinzen, and Pommerening.

There was bipartisan support to strike the word "community" from the bill to dispel any confusion with a community college system. Bipartisan support existed also for the separate board for VTAE.

Several amendments were offered primarily from rural constituencies to try to reduce the potential tax liability. For example, one amendment would have required approval of all government units in a district before the tax could be levied. All were rejected by the Assembly Committee on Education.

The Assembly debated 1965 Assembly Bill 501 on July 22, 1965. By the time it was passed, the bill included 2 amendments. Assembly Amendment 10 was a so-called anti-community college amendment: no collegiate transfer program could be offered in a vocational-technical or adult school in any town, city, or village where there was an existing institution of higher learning unless the city had a population of 150,000 or more. Assembly Amendment 12 provided that local boards would charge resident tuition at 20% of the instructional cost for statewide, full-time, collegiate transfer courses approved by the board.

The Senate added to 1965 AB-501, the redistricting bill, Senate Amendment 4. It stipulated that compulsory students, aged 16 to 18, could be referred to vocational schools if one existed in the city of residence. Governor Knowles signed the bill as amended and it became Chapter 292, Laws of 1965. By 1970, everyone in Wisconsin would have to be in a Vocational, Technical and Adult Education district.

Creating the New Districts

In 1965, Philip Lerman was elected President of the State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education. Joseph Noll was elected Vice President. It was an unlikely combination. Lerman, an employer member, was a liberal Democrat with close ties to the labor movement. He personally believed in the concept of community colleges. Joseph Noll, also an employer member, described himself as a fiscal conservative with close ties to the Republicans and to the Manufacturers Association. These two men were referred to by contemporary Democrats as "the dynamic duo." It was said, "When these two guys can agree on vocational education policy, they can take on anybody else and 'beat' them." Lerman and Noll were to be the most pivotal figures in the redistricting effort. The stage was set for the state board to be much more active in policy matters.

The redistricting bill had not defined criteria for the establishment of districts. The Wisconsin board staff had grappled with the idea of area organization or districting in the late 1950s and early 1960s. The earliest plan was to divide the state into districts based on congressional district boundaries. The 10-district plan was based on population. State board staff felt that the congressional districts had the population base necessary to support regional institutions and that smaller districts would fall short of resources. However, state staff and district directors did not agree; so the 10-district plan underwent constant revisions. The Executive Office became impatient with the prolonged debate and designated an interagency committee to study the matter. Out of that committee came a plan for 15 districts. In 1966 both the Coordinating Committee for Higher Education and the state board approved criteria for the formation of a total of 15 districts. Districts could be established where there were:

1) 3,000 high school students;
2) a potential for 780 full-time equivalent students in vocational-technical programs;
3) a minimum population of 185,000;
4) an equalized valuation of at least $450,000,000; and
5) ability to provide adequate facilities.

In August, September, and October of 1966, hearings were held in 14 locations throughout the state chaired by either Lerman or Noll. The hearings produced some changes in boundaries, but the 15-district plan was retained and approved shortly afterwards by the state board, by the CCHE, and by the Education Committee of the Legislative Council.

By 1970, the 15 districts approved in 1966 had grown to 18. The changes took place primarily in the Eau Claire, Racine, and Kenosha Districts.

Originally, District-One, which had its primary facility in Eau Claire, included all of Eau Claire, Pierce, Burnett, Polk, and St. Croix Counties. Local citizen groups requested that the large district be subdivided into Districts 1, 17, and 18. The change was approved in 1967 by the state board and the Legislative Council Education Committee. However, District 18 was not able to unify itself fiscally or programmatically. Both District 17 and District 18 had found that their districts were too small to really provide technical education. A petition from Pierce County of District 18 to joint District One was granted, with the remainder of District 18 being placed under the stewardship of the state board. In 1971, both District 17 and District 18 were abolished, and a new district, Indianhead, was formed.

District-7 (Racine) and District-6 (Kenosha) were merged in 1971 for quite different reasons. Racine purchased as its primary facility, a former UW-Extension building situated on Lake Michigan. Those in District-7 west of Interstate-94 were extremely unhappy with the choice. It meant driving through the city to reach the facility, further away than the facility at Kenosha, which was out of their district. The state board took the opportunity to merge the 2 districts. They had originally been planned as one district by the board, since the 2 cities were barely 10 miles apart. However, a historical rivalry between the 2 urban areas and the objection particularly of Racine had prevented one consolidated district earlier. The merger of Racine and Kenosha meant a greatly expanded financial base and more options for students in the new district.

Programs During the 1960s

It was during the decade of the 1960s that Wisconsin's vocational-technical system was transformed into the post-secondary system we know today. The stage had been set in the 1930s with New Deal training programs for adults. During the 1960s modern facilities built partly with federal funds meant that a greater number and variety of programs could be offered. The growth during the '50s particularly of technical programs provided a basis for further growth. Most importantly, Chapter 51, Laws of 1961, authorized the Board of Vocational and Adult Education to offer associate degrees for 2-year technical courses. This law, which had passed with the full support of the Coordinating Committee for Higher Education, was important because it affirmed that the vocational-technical system offered quality education worthy of a post-secondary degree. In recognition of its new privilege and responsibility, the board was renamed the Wisconsin Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education. The ability to grant associate degrees influenced all 5 program areas supervised by the state board.

Vocational Agriculture

Two noteworthy events occurred during the 1960s relative to agriculture. In 1967-68, the responsibility for high school vocational agriculture programs was transferred to the Department of Public Instruction. The state board retained responsibility for young and adult farmer programs.

Enrollments in both high school and post-secondary vocational agriculture programs slowly declined until the mid 1960s. One reason was the lack of participation by girls. Girls were barred from participation in Future Farmers of America. In 1965, only 40 girls were enrolled in vocational agriculture.

Another factor that discouraged enrollment was the offering only of production agriculture during a time when the number of family farms was decreasing and when potential young farmers were going on to post-secondary education or the war in Vietnam.

The second event was the introduction of agribusiness, which encompasses the nonproduction aspects of farming such as agricultural mechanics, feeds, seeds, fertilizers, conservation, farm machinery parts and sales, and food processing. With the help of funds from the Vocational Education Act of 1963, new programs were developed in agribusiness. The first agribusiness program was offered at Oshkosh: a 2-year program in conservation.

In an additional effort to get away from strictly production agriculture, pilot programs were initiated in 1968 in 9 secondary schools, in areas such as horticulture, agriculture metal fabrication, meat processing, feed mill operations, agriculture supply, sales, and service.

At the request of the Wisconsin Florists Association, the state board approved a one-year horticulture program in Kenosha at Gateway Technical Institute. Other post-secondary agribusiness programs started in the '60s included: food manufacturing; chemicals and fertilizers, and feed, seed and farm supply; farmstead mechanization; machinery parts and sales; animal technician; and agriculture building service.

Business and Distributive Education

A 2-year technical program in data processing was approved. A one-year fashion merchandising program was also approved.

Health Occupations

Prior to the 1960s, nursing programs had been funded and supervised by Trade and Industrial Education. The Vocational Education Act of 1963 made federal funds available for the first time specifically for health occupations. A program in technical nursing (R.N.s) was approved in 1964. The availability of federal funds immediately expanded health offerings.

In the early 1960s there were 9 programs in health occupations education offered in the state (7 in Practical Nursing and 2 in Medical Assisting). By the end of that decade there were 40 programs of 12 different types with enrollment increasing from 760 in 1965 to 3,639 in 1969.

At the urging of the State Dental and Medical Societies, the state board approved one-year programs for dental and medical assistants in 1964.

Soon after, programs for occupational therapy assistants, respiratory therapists, optometric assistants, ward clerks, operating room assistants, and dental laboratory technicians were approved.

During 1965-66, nursing assistant programs were conducted in 36 communities. Five of these were operated under the federal Manpower Development and Training Act or Area Redevelopment Act.

One of the challenges for state board's health supervisors during the 1960s was recruitment and retraining of teachers and maintaining of adequate clinical facilities for the practical nurse program.

The state board also began offering continuing education classes during the 1960s: medical classes and refresher courses for dental assistants.

Home Economics

As was the case with agriculture, supervisory responsbility for high school home economics programs was transferred to the Department of Public Instruction in 1967. The WBVTAE retained authority for adult and full-time post-secondary programs.

With the passage of the 1963 amendments, home economics was given the responsibility for developing occupational programs in the areas related to home economics, namely: Food Management Production and Services; Clothing Management Production and Services; Child Care and Development; Home Furnishings and Interior Design; Institutional/Home Management Production and Services. The supervision and development of Cosmetology programs also became the responsibility of home economics personnel. At that time, there was one program in Cosmetology. By 1975, there were 7 approved programs.

Comprehensive VTAE districts began to be formed in 1965 and home economics was included in all eight of the then newly formed districts. Each district offered courses for adults in foods and nutrition, clothing and textiles, consumer education, child development, parent education, and family relationships. These courses were primarily for homemakers.

Between 1966 and 1970 additional programs were developed in Food Management Production and Services. New programs were developed in Child

Care and Development, Clothing and Textile Services, and the first associate degree program in Interior Design was approved.

With the passage of the 1968 federal Vocational Education Act, consumer education was given special emphasis through categorical funding. These special funds are used to further develop home economics programs.

Trade and Industrial Education

Technical programs continued to gain enrollments. Enrollees in trade and industrial education accounted for 32% of the total vocational school program enrollment (186,665) in 1966-67. Two-year technical programs approved by the board in the 1960s included mechanical production technology, industrial electronics, law enforcement, fluid power maintenance, and architectural design.

Apprentice programs enrolled 6,097 that same year. The largest enrollments were in barbering, bricklaying, carpentry, cosmetology, electrical work, machine tool, painting and decorating, plumbing, sheet metal, steam fitting, and tool and die-making. An additional 39 apprentice programs received instruction from technical institutes.

Trade extension classes were provided to keep those already employed up to date in the latest techniques and equipment. Trade extension classes were offered to 15,140 workers in 1966-67 in appliance servicing, automotive repair, barbering and cosmetology, building trades, food preparation, foundry, heating, metal trades, painting and decorating, and plumbing.

Kellett Education Commission

In 1969, Governor Knowles created the Governor's Commission on Education. The commission (it became known as the Kellett commission on education) made its report in 1970. Looking at the entire educational structure in the state, the commission recommended the creation of a State Education Board to oversee all education boards. With regard to vocational education, it recommended a Board of Regents for Technical Colleges and the creation of a system of state-financed technical colleges that would retain the functions and programs of the vocational-technical schools and "expand opportunities for general studies relevant to career preparation." However, with the elction of a new administration in November of 1970, the report of the Kellett commission on education appears to have received little consideration.

CHAPTER 7

The 1970s

The challenge of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education for the 1970s was making the new districts workable. In 1971, Eugene Lehrmann became State Director. Formerly a vocational agriculture instructor and Director of Kenosha's vocational school, he had served as Assistant State Director since 1967. Also in 1971, the presidency of the Wisconsin VTAE Board was assumed by John Zancanaro.

Lehrmann saw that one of the biggest challenges of redistricting would be "How to do what we said we would do — deliver vocational-technical education to everyone in the new districts." Another challenge would be distributing vocational programs by geographic location. The newly formed districts were anxious to initiate new programs, yet it was the responsibility of the Wisconsin Board of VTAE to be sure that high cost programs were distributed so that all parts of the state would have equitable access to them. The Wisconsin board aggressively disapproved programs that it felt were either not needed or that were proposed in geographic locations not advantageous to the rest of the state. In 1971, the board disapproved 16 associate degree (technical) programs, 11 one-year vocational programs, one 2-year program, and 6 programs of less than one year.

The 1970s saw some major changes. In 1975, for the first time, students in VTAE institutions paid tuition. As was the case in other higher education programs, students enrolled in VTAE occupational programs were eligible for state and federal financial aid.

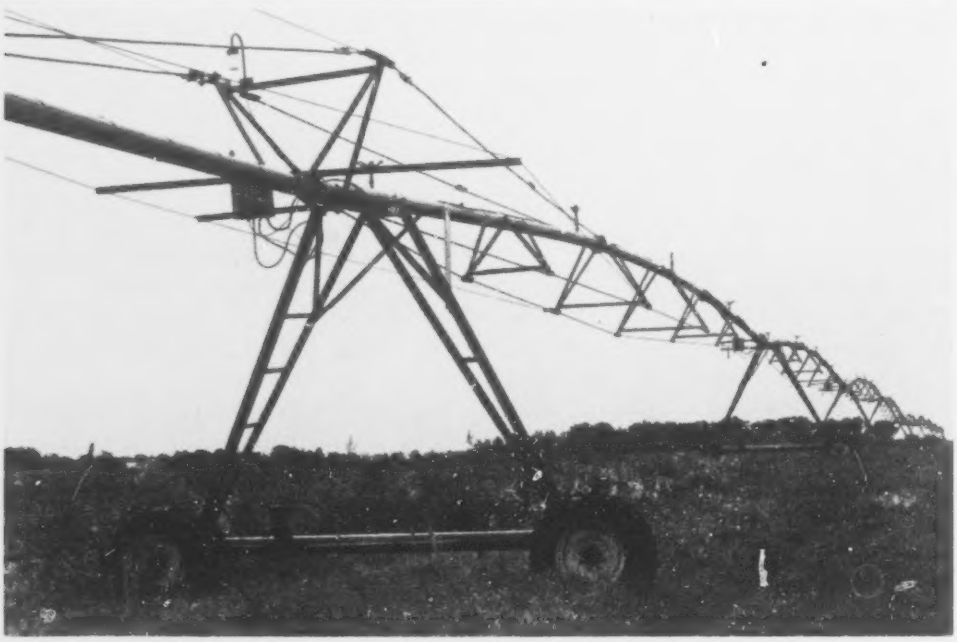
Another major change affecting the system was the merger of the University of Wisconsin and the State University System. The Coordinating Council for Higher Education was abolished shortly before the merger. The significance of this event for the VTAE system was two-fold. First, the mission of the VTAE system was defined by law. Institutions of vocational, technical, and adult education were to provide occupational preparation programs below the baccalaureate level, including associate degree, as well as training of apprentices and adult education below the professional level. Secondly, the chairman of the Wisconsin Board of VTAE would be an *ex officio* member of the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents, and the president of the Board of Regents would be an *ex officio* member of the Wisconsin Board of VTAE. This mutual representation would mean that the university system and the VTAE System would function cooperatively yet independently.

In 1977, the procedure for appointing local boards was refined. The new appointment procedure was intended to make local boards more representative of the populations within each district and to ensure participation by women and minority groups. The change reflected the system's efforts to reach those groups with services (see Chapter 9, Administration).

During the 1970s, the Wisconsin Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education continued its attention to thorough evaluation of its own efforts and those of the 16 local districts. Evaluation standards for programs had been developed in the 1950s and 1960s for individual programs. In 1970 evaluation was standarized in the state. In 1974, the first follow-up study of the state's VTAE graduates was conducted. In 1978, the Wisconsin Board began collecting data according to the requirements of the federal Vocational Education Data System (VEDS). Now all occupational programs in the state are evaluated every five years for instructor quality, curriculum, equipment, and, most important of all, the success of graduates. Each year an accountability report is prepared summarizing these findings. Between state and federal reporting requirements, the system is probably the most thoroughly evaluated of all the state's educational agencies.

Closely tied to evaluation is planning. Using program goals and information from each district and the recommendations of the State Advisory Council for Vocational Education, and the Wisconsin board itself, the board staff prepares "The Five-Year Plan for Vocational Technical and Adult Education". The plan is updated yearly.

In 1979, Robert Sorensen became State Director of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education. He had served as Director at Moraine Park Technical Institute prior to assuming the state directorship. Sorensen took over a system profoundly sensitive to economic and sociological developments in the state. The efforts of the system to respond to changes and meet new needs will make the decade of the 1980s challenging and at the same time positive years for vocational, technical and adult education.



Agricultural irrigation plays a vital role in helping to assure that food supplies keep pace with ever-increasing demand. Mid-State Technical Institute offers a program in irrigation and crop production to train people who can help the industry meet this challenge.

Part II: Vocational, Technical and Adult Education Today

CHAPTER 8

The 1980s

Describing today's VTAE system is just about as difficult as describing the whole State of Wisconsin. There is so much that might be said. The following chapter identifies trends in the system and cites examples of those trends in particular vocational-technical institutions. For the sake of space, not every institution that has a similar program is cited every time. If you read that "x" Technical Institute has such and such a program, that does not mean that your district does not have the program. To find out, write or call your local technical institute. If it does not have the program you want, let your interest be known. That is how new programs get started in the VTAE system.

Enrollments

Enrollments in the Vocational, Technical and Adult Education system have increased dramatically in comparison with other educational systems. Total enrollments in 1979-80 topped 453,000. Enrollment in full-time occupational preparation programs and continuing education programs to retrain or upgrade current employes was 366,883 (unduplicated headcount). By the end of 1980-81, 458,000 Wisconsin adults will have taken at least one course from a local vocational-technical institution. Wisconsin's enrollment of students over age 18 in VTAE programs is more than twice the national average.

The present VTAE system, composed of 16 districts, just celebrated its 10th anniversary. Although Wisconsin's vocational system dates back to 1911, by law, all parts of Wisconsin had to be in a VTAE district by 1970. The system has grown steadily since then. Students in full-time occupational programs in the fall of 1970 totaled 37,175. The fall 1980 figures of 88,700 in full-time programs represent a 138% growth in enrollments in occupational programs over the past 10 years. (This corresponds to results of a study by Kevin Munstenteiger showing a 55% jump nationally in the rate of less-than-baccalaureate degrees between 1970-76. During the same time, the number of baccalaureate degrees increased by only 10%).

There are 4 major reasons for the past decade of growth in the system: the quality of education, student demand, technology, and lifelong learning.

Quality of Education. There was a time when vocational schools were frankly looked on as an alternative to higher education. Today's modern laboratories and shops, skilled instructors, and sophisticated instructional delivery systems offer students top quality post-secondary education.

The quality of instructors cannot be overlooked, for although modern equipment is important, it is the instructor who finally determines the quality of instruction. The certification standards for instructors in the VTAE system are set by the state board. They are unique in requiring that teachers have

4,000 hours of work experience in the occupational area in which they teach. To keep their certification current, VTAE occupational instructors continue to work intermittently in business and industry, or they take additional course work related to their instructional fields. These demanding certification standards result in instruction that reflects what is really going on in the world of work. Occupational advisory committees also help keep instruction relevant. The University of Wisconsin-Stout administers an examination for technical competence, the National Occupational Competency Testing Institute examination. UW-Stout reports that "The Wisconsin Trades and Industry teachers who have taken the trade tests have consistently scored above the [national] mean, and in most cases at least one standard deviation above the mean." Wisconsin's selection standards for instructors are credited for this distinction.

Student Demand. In the past decade, students have become increasingly concerned with the employment potential of higher education. The U.S. Department of Labor reports that jobs requiring vocational training top the list of occupations employers most frequently seek to fill. The system's job placement rate of 93% attracts many. VTAE institutions were established within commuting distance of any student in the district. Therefore, students can attend their vocational-technical institute without the need to relocate. No programs require over 2 years of full-time study and many require a year or less. This puts a technical education within the reach of many students who simply could not afford 4 years for a baccalaureate degree. Finally, new student groups are participating in the system. Women, the handicapped and disadvantaged, and minority groups, although traditionally underrepresented in technical and trade occupations, are seeking technical training in unprecedented numbers. The federal encouragement to recruit these groups has naturally increased their rate of participation.

Technology. The incredible rate of increase in technology means that workers must continue taking courses to keep up with advances in their fields. Madison Area Technical College provides an example of how the VTAE system helps employes keep up with technological demands. MATC maintains a Business Special Help Laboratory equipped with the latest business and office equipment. In addition to students who need extra help, people may come in off the street for urgent educational needs. Recently, the laboratory was used by a man who had only 3 days to learn to run a mag-card typewriter before starting his new job. Another woman needed a quick brush-up of her skills before taking her civil service examination. Hundreds make use of the Business Special Help Laboratory weekly.

A look at a list of VTAE classes will show courses ranging from "Using Microprocessors" to "What's New In Word Processing Equipment" to "Computers in Small Businesses" — all intended for current employes.

Even venerable old trades such as horology (watchmaking) need to be updated with new technology. Over the past 10 years, Milwaukee Area Technical College's horology instructor has developed new courses in electronic watch technology. Now students study micro-electronics in addition to the theory and construction of pocket and wristwatches.

Many choose or are forced by job obsolescence to change careers in midlife. On the average, today's jobs will be obsolete in 8 years. The U.S. Department of Labor estimates that the average worker will change occupations 4 to 5 times in his or her lifetime. These changes require additional training that the VTAE system can provide. The problem of workers being displaced because of technology is not a new one. Charles McCarthy cited the problem in 19ll and added, "It is the duty of the state and public educational institutions to reach out a hand to this man and lift him over the stile."

Lifelong Learning. The concept of lifelong learning has had great implications for the VTAE system. Conversely, the system makes lifelong learning possible. Earlier retirement, longer life expectancy, and a desire to keep up with the times influence adults to take classes throughout their lifetimes. In the early part of the century, few adults even considered getting additional

Studios and facilities of WMVS/WMVT, public television stations at Milwaukee Area Technical College, serve as learning laboratories for students in the telecasting program.

schooling past grade school or high school. Tarbell, historian for the Milwaukee Vocational School, wrote: "Study and recitations were alright for young people, but not for grownups. Going back to school, sitting cramped in those seats, was out of the question. No other adults did it. The whole idea was unthinkable and unfashionable. The older generation had been out of school for five years up. There was still some nausea connected with the thought of restrictions, grade cards, restless students, and watchful teachers. Education was necessary for youngsters, but not for grownups." Today however, stories of grandmothers and grandfathers receiving their high school diplomas or graduating from post-secondary programs are commonplace. Lakeshore Technical Institute offered an Elder Hostel program during the summer of 1981 which was a weeklong learning experience tailored for the elderly. Gateway Technical Institute's Adult Learning Center recently assisted a woman 102 years of age to attain a lifelong goal of becoming a naturalized American citizen.

The trend to lifelong learning has had a dramatic influence on the kinds of students who attend VTAE institutions. Early in the history of the system, the majority of those attending continuation and vocational schools were in their teens. Today the average age of students in the system is 28.

Lifelong learning has also increased the demand for avocational courses. The VTAE system's provision of noncredit avocational courses has been criticized by some as frivolous. Some critics feel that courses to make more productive use of leisure time have no place in state-supported institutions. However, since noncredit avocational courses are not eligible for state aid, it is the students and local taxpayers who finance them. VTAE institutions, because they are autonomous, reflect the desires of the communities in which they are located.

The occupational potential of many avocational courses is frequently overlooked. In the home economics area, students who perfect sewing, drapery, reupholstery, and decorative craft construction skills are developing their own wage-earning potentials. One person's hobby is another's livelihood. For example, a key person in a large bee supply company in northeast Wisconsin got her start when she took a noncredit beekeeping course from Fox Valley Technical Institute. Western Wisconsin Technical Institute recently received a letter of thanks from a student whose WWTI course in creative writing "provoked a second semiprofessional career" for her. She described various publications in which her works were being published. She said, "I've used and reused the skills from this class."

A new short course at Wisconsin Indianhead Technical District, the "Business of Harvesting and Marketing of Fur-Bearing Animals", is another example of the fine line that frequently exists between leisure and income-producing endeavors.

Success of Graduates

93% Job Placement Rate. No other educational system evaluates its efforts as consistently and thoroughly as does vocational-technical education. Every year Wisconsin's State Board of VTAE conducts a follow-up study of the previous year's graduates. Each district attempts to contact its graduates 3 times by mail or by a combination of mail and telephone. Considerable effort is made to contact graduates to get the solid rate of response — 80% — that the state board aims for. (The placement study does not include the thousands of people who took one or several courses to improve their job skills or get additional training to change jobs. The study includes only graduates of full-time associate degree and vocational diploma programs.)

The major objectives of the follow-up study are to:

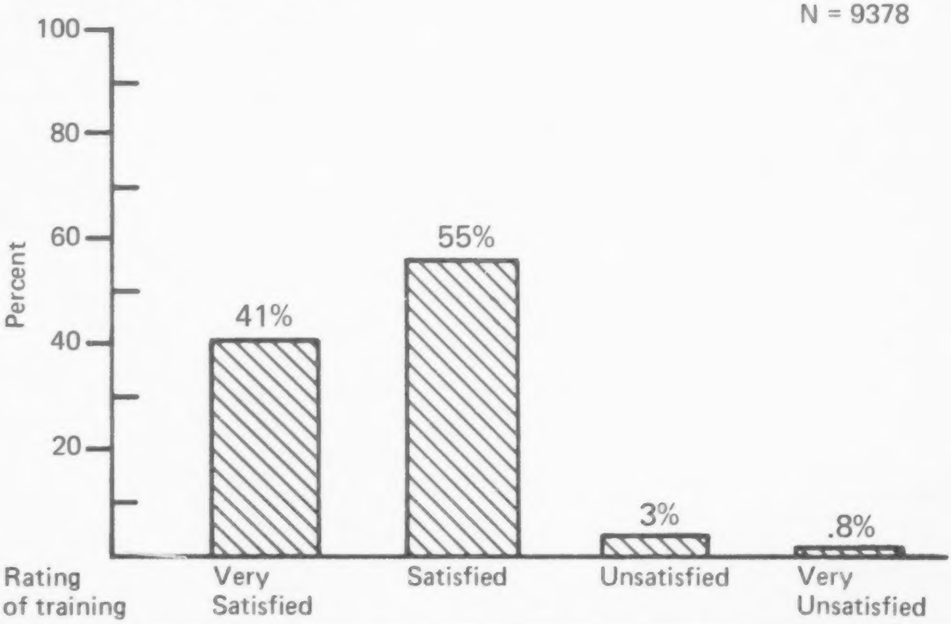
- — find out the employment status of graduates,
- — determine the relationship between graduates' education and their current activities,
- — provide information that can be used for career planning, and
- — provide data for program planning and evaluation.

In October 1979, 12,976 graduates were surveyed. Eighty-one percent or 10,572 responded.

Opinion of Their Training. Ninety-six percent of the respondents were satisfied or very satisfied with the training they received.

Figure 4. OPINION OF THEIR TRAINING

96% **Of the respondents were *satisfied* or *very satisfied* with the training they received.**



Source: Wisconsin Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, "1978-79 Student Follow-Up Report".

Labor Force Status. Ninety percent of the graduates are in or available for the labor force. Ten percent are not in the labor force due to: continuing education (7%), full-time homemaking (1%), or miscellaneous reasons (2%).

Placement Rate. Ninety-three percent of those available for the labor force are employed.

Where Employed. The VTAE system has always taken pride in serving local employment needs. The follow-up survey supports this claim. Of those employed, 71% are employed in the VTAE district in which they received their training. A full 91% are employed in Wisconsin.

Relatedness to Instruction. Of those employed, 84% are employed in occupations directly related to their training. Fifteen percent are employed in occupations not directly related to their training. The remaining one percent did not report. The percentage of those employed in occupations directly related to their training rises every year. Figure 5 indicates the figure since 1974-75 when the first statewide follow-up studies were conducted.

A detailed summary of placement results for each program is available from the state board. As stated earlier, the primary mission of the VTAE system is to educate people for employment. With a job placement rate of 93% in the 1978-79 school year,the system achieves its goal.

Figure 5. EMPLOYED PERSONS IN JOBS DIRECTLY RELATED TO THEIR TRAINING

Year	Percent
1977-78	82%
1976-77	80%
1975-76	76%
1974-75	63%

Source: Wisconsin Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, "1978-79 Student Follow-Up Report".

Economic Development And VTAE

One of the top goals of State Director Robert Sorensen is to expand the role which the VTAE system already plays in the economic development of Wisconsin. A state's economic development refers to its growth in terms of the number of new businesses and the expansion of existing businesses and industries. The rate of economic development is of concern to every citizen because it directly affects the employment rate and the tax rate. When industries are thriving, personal income taxes are less of a burden. In addition, the quality of life and the environment are affected. A stagnant economy means less government funds available for roads, education, social services and other government services. U.S. Representative Thomas Petri (R.: Wis.) recently said, "To have industrial expansion, we need a mixture of capital, entrepreneurship, and solid skills. If we don't have the skills, the other two factors can't help us." Providing workers with those skills is the mission of the VTAE system. As a welcome partner of business and industry, it contributes to economic development in a number of ways:

1. *Training for Employment.* The VTAE system provides over 264 different full-time associate degree and vocational diploma programs to prepare people for employment in skilled fields such as welding, auto mechanics, farm machinery repair; technical fields like data processing, electronics, laser technology; and paraprofessional positions such as dental hygienist, dispensing optician, and legal assistants. Graduates of these programs provide the labor to meet the 7,000 new jobs resulting from Wisconsin's economic development. Significantly, 93% of the graduates with associate degrees or vocational diplomas are employed in Wisconsin 6 months after graduation.

2. *Training for Workers Already Employed.* Rapidly expanding technology means that jobs become obsolete in an average of 8 years. By 1990, 66% of the number of blue collar workers needed in 1950 will no longer be needed. The remaining 34%, however, will have to have considerably more technical skills.

The VTAE system helps businesses keep up with the demands of technology by upgrading or retraining existing employes. Wisconsin Indianhead Technical Institute offered a course in blueprint reading to 100 of one company's production personnel. Their upgrading enabled the company to install tape-operated automatic lathes. District-One Technical Institute provided two hydraulics courses to a local lumber company's employes to improve maintenance and decrease breakdowns in hydraulic equipment. (The course was provided on just 3 weeks' notice.)

The system's ability to provide in-plant training is of particular importance considering that 75% to 80% of the potential for economic expansion is already present in existing business and industry, most of which is considered small business.

Another way the vocational-technical system contributes to economic development is by helping businesses improve worker productivity. Fox Valley Technical Institute (FVTI) offers a course to businesses exclusively for increasing their productivity. An FVTI consultant works with enrollees, not just in the classroom, but also in the plant. The consultant analyzes the production process and recommends improvements. FVTI instructors have gone to such varied industries as cheese factories, clockworks, bakeries, paper mills, and heavy equipment manufacturers. Twelve Fox Valley businesses collectively increased their yearly productivity by $100,000 in 1980, a gain they attributed to FVTI's assistance.

Another FVTI program, Individual Supervisory Development, trains managers through a technique similar to that used by hospitals in training doctors during their residencies. Although they work independently, the trainees are part of a team that provides diagnosis, feedback and advice. The program has proven successful; one Fox River Valley company experienced a dramatic rise in profits when its management personnel became involved in the FVTI program.

3. *Training Workers for New Industries.* When a firm decides to expand or open a new plant, one of the most important considerations will be — where will the skilled workers come from? A VTAE institution can set up training programs for virtually any industry. If a business plans and works with the local institution, the trained work force can be ready when the new plant opens. Southwest Wisconsin Technical Institute set up a welding program for 48 employes on 2 weeks' notice. Nicolet College and Technical Institute helped a local company to change its product line by training 17 new employes in safety and chain saw operation. North Central Technical Institute trained one company's 200 engineers, draftspersons, welders, and assembly workers in metric measurement. The newly acquired metric capacity of its workers allowed that firm to land a contract with a company in France.

The State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education assists industries that are considering relocating by providing information on the state's work force. The state board routinely collects information on employment trends. Ordinarily this information is used to determine where a new training program may be started. For example, if Technical Institute "X" requests approval to offer a program in laser technology, the district must complete a 3-stage application process and the state board must first gives its approval of the program. The board approves or disapproves based on the number of local businesses that might employ the graduates, prospective businesses, the population, and other trends relating to the work force. This up-to-date data base kept by the state board is at the disposal of business and industry.

4. *Professional Seminars.* The VTAE system contributes to the state's economic development by providing seminars and courses for professionals. The insurance and real estate industries rely heavily on the system to help people prepare for their licensure examinations and to continue training them in the many facets of those occupations. The medical profession relies on technical institutes to offer seminars for all members of the health care team from doctors to nurses to operating room assistants to occupational therapy assistants. Professional chefs have opportunities to sharpen their skills through technical institute activities.

North Central Technical Institute provided in-house simulated bank robbery programs to teach employes identification skills under stress. The course was taken by 360 bank employes.

District-One provided a course for ambulance service managers on organizational techniques and recruitment and retention of personnel.

Examples of VTAE seminars for other professionals in fields from police science to gemology might be cited here. What must be kept in mind is that wherever there are well-trained professionals who *stay* that way, the economic climate of the communities is enhanced.

5. *Supporting Innovation.* The productivity-increasing work Fox Valley Technical Institute is doing with business and industry is an example of supporting innovation in fairly large businesses. Supporting innovation for small businesses and even individuals with the goal of increased economic activity is

part of the system's commitment to economic development. Over 4,000 U.S. patents have been awarded to faculty and students of Milwaukee Area Technical College alone over the past 50 years. The Wisconsin VTAE Board sponsors Business and Industry Liaison (BAIL) programs in 9 districts. As part of the BAIL program, the board offered a series of clinics for inventors in 1977 and again in 1979. Many innovative ideas could develop into productive enterprises and employment if inventors knew how to develop, finance, produce, and market their ideas. The clinics were for people with "dreams, ideas, gadgets or products". They learned about framing the concepts, developing the product, production facilities, and marketing procedures. More than 1,400 attended the sessions, indicating that the service is needed. A third series of inventors' clinics was planned for 1981.

6. *Future Needs.* From the range of services provided by the system to stimulate economic development, it is clear that to do all that, a vocational-technical institution must be flexible. If a business needs a course on microprocessors to prepare for an upcoming order, it cannot be put off until next year or even next semester. The institution must be able to react quickly to what business needs. This quick response capability must be retained if the system is to continue to be a significant force in Wisconsin's economic development.

A limitation on future economic development activities is the cost controls under which districts must operate. Priority must be given to low-cost programs which will enable districts to stay within the limits of cost controls.

Outreach Efforts

As late as a decade ago, it was accepted that to get a higher education, a student had to commute to or live on a campus some distance from home. Going away to school, "Making the pilgrimage to Mecca", was accepted. Several developments have changed that. Although Wisconsin cities of 5,000 or more have had vocational schools since 1912, rural area were largely uninvolved in vocational-technical education. With the exception of vocational agriculture and home economics, the system was urban. By 1970, however, every Wisconsin citizen was part of a VTAE district. That meant that rural populations were suddenly paying taxes to support their district institution of vocational, technical and adult education. The rural group wanted its fair share of services, including opportunities for vocational-technical education reasonably close to home. More recently, the high cost and limited supply of fuel have made students reluctant to commute for lengthy distances. Additionally, the majority of students do not have the luxury of attending school full time. Most adults work and/or have family responsibilities and attend classes part time; they are forced to keep their travel time and expense to a minimum. These factors have encouraged the growth of outreach centers in the VTAE system.

Outreach or satellite centers are smaller campuses or buildings located away from the central campus of each district. The outreach centers provide credit and noncredit classes. The trend is towards more credit courses —

those that are intended for occupational preparation. All VTAE districts have at least one outreach center.

Proof that the system has made sincere efforts to promote outreach education is found in the number of locations in which programs are offered. Without an outreach effort, one could expect that associate degree courses and vocational programs would be offered in 16 locations — one for each district. However, in 1979-80, associate degree programs were offered in 392 locations. Vocational diploma programs were offered in 560 locations. Those figures attest to the system's efforts to provide occupational training not only at 16 major institutions, but throughout the districts.

One of the noteworthy outreach centers is the VTAE Regional Learning Center at Chilton. The center is a joint project between Fox Valley, Moraine Park, and Lakeshore Technical Institutes. The center is located in a rural area, parts of which lie in each of the 3 districts. There were not enough learners in the area to justify outreach centers by all 3 schools, yet clearly one learning center was needed to serve the communities of Brillion, Chilton, Hilbert, Kiel, New Holstein, Reedsville, and Stockbridge. Financed with a grant from the Governor's Employment and Training Office, and administered by the 3 districts, the VTAE Regional Learning Center opened in the spring of 1980. In its first year of operation, the Chilton VTAE Center reports the largest increases are in the classes offered for *credit*, rather than for personal enrichment.

Not all outreach efforts are to be found in a building. VTAE institutions are delivering education to people in a variety of ways. Southwest Technical Institute, Fennimore, developed a weekly series of radio tapes for homemakers who want or need to enter the job market. Gateway Technical Institute developed consumer radio programs that have been syndicated by National Public Radio. Madison Area Technical College used the daily newspaper to teach a course on energy to 95 people. Western Wisconsin Technical Institute had the state's first "careermobile". It contains a variety of printed and audio-visual career materials. The van is attended by career specialists who administer interest tests and counsel users on career choices. The van goes to the district's high schools as well as to central locations in the communities. The careermobile brings services to people who might not otherwise be able to take advantage of them.

Wisconsin Indianhead Technical Institute has a mobile nursing unit that travels to communities in the district that do not have laboratory facilities for instruction. The van is equipped with 4 beds and standard nursing unit equipment, so nursing assistant students can receive the same program of instruction whether they are at a WITI campus or in a small community some distance from campus. The mobile instruction unit is also used for community health classes and nursing career exploration.

Extent of Services

The VTAE system offers both credit and noncredit courses and programs. Credit programs are those which lead to occupational competency. Noncredit courses may be occupationally related, such as classes for current employes, or may be primarily for self-enrichment. The Wisconsin Board of VTAE concerns itself only with programs and courses for occupational training and upgrading. As noted earlier, nonoccupational courses, called community service classes, are a local decision based on what the citizens of the district want.

The VTAE system distinguishes between 4 types of occupational programs or courses: associate degree, vocational diploma, continuing education, and apprentice programs.

Associate Degrees. Associate degree programs are 2 years in length. The associate degree is conferred upon a student who completes a technical or college parallel program. Associate degrees are further broken into associate of applied arts, associate of applied sciences, associate of arts, and associate of sciences. Associate degree programs generally emphasize theory and conceptual learning with some laboratory and experiential learning. In 1979-80, 94 different associate degree programs were offered.

Vocational Diplomas. Vocational diploma programs range in length from several weeks to 2 years, although most are shorter than two years. Emphasis is on laboratory and experiential learning with some theory. In 1979-80, 170 different vocational programs were offered in Wisconsin.

Continuing Education. Continuing education refers to short-term or one-time offerings to upgrade or retrain people in occupational areas. These courses are usually not part of an associate degree or vocational diploma program. In 1979-80, 250,744 Wisconsin citizens took at least one continuing education course from the VTAE system. As Figure 6 indicates, the majority of enrollments are in occupationally related programs.

Figure 6. VTAE ENROLLMENT SUMMARY
1979-80

Program	Enrollment
College parallel (unduplicated headcount)	7,342
Associate degree programs (unduplicated headcount)	61,191
Vocational diploma programs (unduplicated headcount)	62,699
Continuing education (unduplicated headcount — includes courses and seminars to train, retrain, upgrade current workers)	250,744
Community services (duplicated headcount — includes courses for personal enrichment, not directly occupationally related)	131,769
TOTAL	455,371

Source: Wisconsin Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education.

Apprentice Programs. Apprenticeship as a means of learning a trade is at least 4,000 years old. The code of Hammurabi contained regulations relating to apprenticeships. Plato mentions it as well as the Egyptians of the 1st century B.C. Apprenticeships were practiced in Wisconsin prior to the 20th century, but it was a very individualized-type of education. The length of indenture and what was actually learned varied greatly from craftsman to craftsman, trade to trade, shop to shop. The 1911 legislation which established Wisconsin's vocational system also set up guidelines for the training of apprentices. By making the state a party to the indenture, this legislation brought much needed uniformity to apprentice training in Wisconsin. Today Wisconsin apprentices learn a trade by working with an employer for pay, and attending related classes, with pay, at a local technical institute. The related instruction for Wisconsin's apprentice programs is supervised by local VTAE districts. A minimum of 400 hours of related instruction is required if the term of apprenticeship is longer than 2 years and 144 hours per year if the term is 2 years or less. The majority of apprentices receive their classroom instruction from technical institutes. The Wisconsin Department of Industry, Labor, and Human Relations' Division of Apprenticeship and Training approves and oversees all indentures to ensure that agreements are kept by all parties and that standards are maintained.

The Wisconsin Apprenticeship Advisory Council provides DILHR with advice on all aspects of the apprenticeship system. Joint apprenticeship committees (JACS), though advisory, are another valuable resource for the apprentice system. JACs exist at both the state and local levels and assist in establishing and maintaining standards for apprenticeship. Vocational-technical institutes receive assistance and advice from JACs to keep related instruction for apprentices relevant and current. Although apprentices are actually selected by sponsors, area joint apprenticeship committees rate, approve, and recommend candidates. (An exception is found in the electrical trades, where joint apprenticeship committees select and assign apprentices.)

Currently there are over 8,000 indentured apprentices in Wisconsin. Instruction for almost all of them is provided by the 16 VTAE institutions. The Department of Industry, Labor, and Human Relations and the VTAE system jointly provide apprentice programs in the occupational areas shown in Figure 7.

Agriculture

Prior to the 1960s, most vocational agriculture programs supervised by the State Board of VTAE were located in high schools. High school vo-ag instructors typically taught evening classes for adult farmers in addition to the high school classes.

This changed when state law mandated that all geographical areas of Wisconsin be in a VTAE district by 1970. The districts, finding themselves with large rural taxpayer clienteles, began providing classes for farmers and those involved in agribusiness. Also, the success of the veteran on-the-farm training that program encouraged the organization of adult agriculture programs for nonveterans.

Throughout the 1970s agricultural education expanded to include agribusiness — the nonproduction facets of agriculture. Employment prospects are excellent for graduates of agribusiness programs.

Production agriculture is a program for recent veterans and for others established in farming. Farm training is for those becoming established in farm-

Figure 7. OCCUPATIONAL AREAS OF APPRENTICE PROGRAMS

CONSTRUCTION TRADES	INDUSTRIAL TRADES	SERVICE TRADES
Bricklayer/Mason	Instrument Repair	Auto Body Repair
Accoustical Systems	Drafting	Auto Mechanic
Carpenter	Electrical Maintenance	Radio and TV Repair
Electrician	Mechanical Maintenance	Barber
Painter/Decorator	Machine Adjustor	Appliance Repair
Plasterer	Machinist	Cosmetology
Plumber	Foundry Trades	Equipment Mechanic
Iron Worker	Patternmaker	Communications Linework
Sheet Metal Worker	Fabricator	Electric Linework
Steamfitter	Tool and Die Trades	Butcher
Glazier	Tool Designer	Cook
Lather	Tool Grinder	Dental Technician
Operating Engineer	Welder	Optical Technician
Asbestos Worker	Power Engineer	Watchmaker
Cement Finisher	Plastic Mold Designer	Shoe Repairer
Roofer	Lumber Grader	Surveyor
Mo Basin Boilermaker	Machine Erector	Business Machine Repair
Mo Valley Lineworker	Lift Truck Mechanic	Firefighter
Sprinkler Fitter	Diesel Mechanic	Baker
Miscellaneous	Heat Treater	Small Engine Repair
	Miscellaneous	Locksmith
		Jeweler
		Computer Programmer
		Protective Signal
		Day Care Teacher
		Truck Mechanic
		Heavy Duty Mechanic
		Water Plant Operator
		Miscellaneous
		Graphic Arts Trades

Source: Wisconsin Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, *The Wisconsin Apprentice,* vo. XXIII, no. 4, October 1980.

ing. Every year the VTAE system must train 1,374 new farm operators to keep Wisconsin's 48,000 farms going. The goal is to reach 60% of Wisconsin farmers with farm training.

Moraine Park Technical Institute offers 2 associate degree programs to train technicians for Wisconsin's food processing industries. They are Food Manufacturing-Dairy, and Food Manufacturing-Canning and Freezing.

To meet the need for butchers and inspectors in Wisconsin's meat packing and processing plants and stores, a vocational program, All Around Butcher, is conducted by the Southwest Wisconsin Technical Institute.

Mid-State Technical Institute has the state's only irrigation and crop production program. Presently potato and specialty crops are irrigated. As prices for grain and forage rise, it is feasible to irrigate those crops as well. For that reason, a need is emerging for programs in irrigation equipment. This is a possible future program.

Forestry and wood products continue to be important to Wisconsin's economy. Nicolet Technical College has programs for timber production and timber harvesting heavy equipment operator. Other northern areas could benefit from these programs as well.

Horticulture is in great demand in the state. Gateway Technical Institute and the Milwaukee Area Technical College offer programs in production, retailing, and landscape. However, since many high schools are offering horticulture, demand may be overtaken by supply.

The animal technician program at Madison Area Technical College has been well received by veterinarians. Allied programs such as animal caretaker and laboratory animal technician are also needed throughout the state.

Overall it is the goal of the VTAE system to increase enrollments in adult or short-term programs in agriculture or agribusiness by 10% each year.

All phases of agriculture/agribusiness/natural resources and related occupations, except horticulture and conservation, are expected to experience a high demand for trained people in the 1980s.

The total number of farmers will decrease, but those remaining and young people replacing those retiring will need to be better trained in production, marketing, business management, and use of equipment because of changing technology. The agribusiness sector will probably experience an increased demand for trained employes in sales, parts, service, installation, and operations because of the production and marketing services provided to farmers by those groups. Owners and operators of agribusiness will require training in the operation and financing of their businesses.

Figure 8. TOTAL ENROLLMENTS IN VTAE AGRICULTURE PROGRAMS, 1979-80

Program	Enrollment
OCCUPATIONAL PREPARATION (post-secondary)	(5,072)
Agricultural production	
Production agriculture	173
Farm management and operation	10
Livestock management	26
Equine management	33
Dairy herd management	56
Agriculture production and service	23
Farm operation	61
Farm training	3,797
Advertising production and agriculture	27
Crop production	9
Agricultural supplies/services	
Chemicals and fertilizers	8
Feeds, seeds and farm supply	60
Farrier	12
Agricultural mechanics	
Agriculture mechanics	124
Agri-equipment service	0
Dairy processing equipment mechanic	0
Agricultural buildings service	17
Farmstead mechanization	5
Machinery, parts and sales	36
Agricultural and automotive parts	24
Dairy equipment servicing	9
Agricultural products	
Food manufacturing — canning and freezing	12
Food manufacturing — dairy	23
Ornamental horticulture	
Horticulture – production	69
Horticulture — retail	43
Horticulture — ornamental	71
Arborist	8
Horticulture aide	40
Agricultural resources	
Conservation	150
Forestry	
Timber producer	14
Timber harvest equipment operator	31
Other	
Agribusiness sales/service	17
Animal technician	84
CONTINUING EDUCATION TO UPGRADE CURRENT EMPLOYES (not itemized)	(3,868)
TOTAL AGRICULTURE ENROLLMENTS (excluding high school enrollments)	8,940

Source: Wisconsin Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education.

Distribution

Distribution concerns itself primarily with marketing, sales, real estate, insurance, and finance, although there are a number of other business areas included under distribution. This occupational family is unique in that it requires a diversified labor pool. Graduates of 2-year associate degree programs, one-year vocational programs, high school distributive education programs, and 4-year colleges are equally in demand.

Distribution is a relative newcomer to Wisconsin's VTAE system. Although agriculture, home economics, and trade and industry programs were in existence in Wisconsin's vocational schools since their beginnings, distributive education did not really get a start until the 1930s, when the federal George-Deen Act made funds available for distributive education. The distributive programs experienced a growth spurt in the 1960s as a result of interest in the program by professional associations such as the Wisconsin Bankers Association, the Wisconsin Real Estate Association, and the Furniture Manufacturers and Dealers Association. The support of these and other business organizations continues to encourage the growth of distributive programs.

The most marked trend in distribution is the demand for retraining and upgrading for promotion of current employes. As current employes achieve upward mobility through experience and education, they move into management and supervisory positions, opening up employment slots for newly trained sales workers. Another boost to the VTAE's distribution enrollments has come as a result of state legislation for the preparation and continuing education of real estate and insurance professionals.

The greatest changes in distribution will probably not be in the number of new types of courses, but in the change in content of existing courses and programs. Computerized cash registers and inventory control, for example, have dramatically altered the substance of many jobs and have necessitated that employes use their time in different ways than previously.

Figure 9. TOTAL ENROLLMENTS IN VTAE DISTRIBUTION PROGRAMS, 1979-80

Program	Enrollment
OCCUPATIONAL PREPARATION (post-secondary)	(4,600)
Advertising services	
Broadcast — advertising sales	41
Marketing — communications	85
Apparel and accessories	
Marketing-fashion merchandise	713
Fashion retailing	24
Automotive	
Auto parts specialist	31
Replacement parts specialist	18
Finance and credit	
Finance	177
Banking and finance	43
Financial institutions management	24
Credit	63
Financial services assistant	38
Financial services aide	15
Floristry	
Floral art and design	14
Food distribution	
Supermarket management	38
Cashier	6
General merchandise	
Marketing	1,922
Marketing-retailing	121
Merchandising	99
Retail sales	38
Route sales specialist	12
Retail store training	30
Hotel and lodging	
Hotel-motel management	108
General sales — hotel-motel	0
Industrial marketing	
Marketing-industrial	90
Marketing-materials management	63
Insurance	
Insurance	89
Life insurance underwriter	1
Real estate	
Real estate	456
Recreation and tourism	
Hospitality management	59
Tourism industries specialist	1
Travel agent	56
Transportation	
Marketing-transportation and distribution	102
Other	
Property assessment	23
CONTINUING EDUCATION TO UPGRADE CURRENT EMPLOYES (not itemized)	(14,791)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION ENROLLMENTS (excluding high school student enrollments)	19,391

Source: Wisconsin Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education.

Home Economics

Vocational home economics education prepares males and females for the occupation of homemaking and for paid employment in home economics occupations. The 1963 Vocational Education Act amendments charged home economics with developing and maintaining wage-earning programs. Enrollment in full-time programs in 1979-80 was 1,378. Enrollment in the Consumer Homemaking/Adult Continuing Education was 40,351. This is unduplicated head count.

The 28 associate degree programs are in the following areas: Food Management Production and Services, Clothing and Textiles, Child Development, Interior Design, and the Occupation of Homemaking (consumer family manager).

The 47 one-year diploma programs are in the following areas: Food Services, Child Care Services, Clothing Services, Home Furnishings Services, and Cosmetology. The single 2-year diploma program is in the Food Production area. The 16 short-term vocational diploma programs are in: Food Service, Institutional/Home Management Services, Clothing Services, Cosmetology, Floral Art, and Child Care (family day care).

There is evidence that there will be an increase in the number of short-term programs in the 1980s. This is due in part to the changing economy and persons being employed outside the home and assuming the dual role of wage earner and homemaker. Demands for skilled labor will be in constant demand in the 1980s. There is also a trend toward attracting the older worker back into the labor force, necessitating retraining and updating of training.

Home economics has grown in enrollments and offerings since the 1963 mandate, and has made a valuable contribution in preparing individuals for the work force, particularly since many of the homemakers have returned to the labor force.

Figure 10. TOTAL ENROLLMENTS IN VTAE OCCUPATIONAL HOME ECONOMICS PROGRAMS, 1979-80

Program	Enrollment	Program	Enrollment
OCCUPATIONAL PREPARATION (post-secondary)	(1,153)	**Home furnishing, equipment and services**	
Care and guidance of children		Interior design	350
Child care and development	245	Home furnishings assistant	83
Child care assistant	205	**Institution and home management and services**	
Family day care	13		
Clothing management, production and service		Institutional services—hospitality	1
Clothing and textiles	44	CONTINUING EDUCATION TO UPGRADE CURRENT EMPLOYES (not itemized)	(7,908)
Clothing services	32		
Food management, production and services		TOTAL OCCUPATIONAL HOME ECONOMICS ENROLLMENTS (excluding high school student enrollments)	9,061
Food service management	125		
Food — institutional	20		
Food service assistant	35		

Source: Wisconsin Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education.

Health Occupations

The acceptance of the idea that health care is a human right has increased the demand for the number of health care workers. At the same time, advances in medical technology have increased the need for more sophisticated training programs. In the past, private schools and hospitals carried on health training programs. However, because of economies of scale, the majority of training has shifted to tax-supported institutions. The VTAE system, along with other educational institutions, plays an essential role in preparing the health care professionals needed by the state.

Health occupations have traditionally attracted larger numbers of female students. The VTAE system has actively attempted to recruit male students and instructors into the system. Fox Valley Technical Institute has one of the nation's 3 male dental assistant instructors.

There are a number of linkages between the VTAE health occupations personnel and other agencies that deal with health care. Several VTAE districts plan and offer programs for nursing team members jointly with U.W.-Extension, thereby eliminating potential duplication of services. Other agencies with which the VTAE health staff interacts include: the Wisconsin Board of Nursing/Bureau of Nurses of the Department of Regulation and Licensing; the Division of Health and Division of Community Services within the Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services; State Allied Health, Medical, Dental, and Nursing Associations, and other professional groups.

Health occupations offerings have increased to 126 programs in 28 occupational areas (13 technical or associate degree, 8 vocational, and 7 short-term). More than 7,000 students are enrolled in full-time health programs. There are 500 faculty members for the full-time programs. The 7,000 students receive their extended laboratory experiences in some 950 clinical resources in 250 Wisconsin communities.

In addition to full-time program students, an additional 6,000-7,000 students are enrolled in VTAE occupational extension courses taught by part-time instructors. Enrollees in community health offerings are another sizable group.

Both state board and local VTAE health personnel took part in the Statewide Study of Nursing and Nursing Education (SSNNE). The SSNNE concluded that the one-year (licensed practical nurse) program is insufficient to prepare graduates for the job situations many of them will face. Its recommendation is eventual phasing out of licensed practical nursing programs. The study points out that the recommendation is directed not toward the present Licensed Practical Nurse population, but toward programs preparing nurses to enter practice in the future. The recommendation reflects a trend in health occupations for longer, more intensive training. This is due not only to the dramatic increase in health care information, but also due to consumer demand. Average health care consumers are more knowledgeable about their own health needs and expect a great deal more from professionals than was previously the case. All 14 VTAE institutions that offer technical nursing programs provide opportunities to enable licensed practical nurses to become registered nurses.

A major portion of VTAE health offerings is in allied health programs, which are nonnursing occupations that provide services as part of health care teams. Examples are physical therapy assistant, medical records technician, optometric assistant. The need for these allied health workers will increase during the 1980s as will the need to keep current health workers updated.

Changes in the delivery system of health service and health care cost containment efforts will affect the future number and kinds of health workers needed, and therefore will affect preparatory programs also. Program evaluation and counsel from advisory committees should provide direction for new program development, program expansion, and/or discontinuance of noneffective programs.

Figure 11. TOTAL ENROLLMENTS IN VTAE HEALTH PROGRAMS, 1979-80

Program	Enrollment
OCCUPATIONAL PREPARATION (post-secondary)	7,140)
Dental	
Dental assistant	262
Dental hygienist	164
Dental laboratory	40
Medical laboratory technology	
Histotechnology	41
Medical laboratory technician	225
Nursing	
Nursing-technical	1,547
Practical nursing	1,484
Patient services worker	3
Pre-service nursing assistant	1,722
Operating room assistant	198
Homemaker-home health aide	51
School health aide	9
Rehabilitation	
Occupational therapy technician	180
Physical therapy assistant	36
Radiologic	
Radiologic technology	118
Opthalmic	
Dispensing optician	34
Optometric assistant	26
Optometric technician	25
Environmental health	
Environmental health	15
Miscellaneous	
Electroencephalographic technician	21
Respiratory therapy	145
Respiratory therapy technician	43
Medical assistant	385
Other	
Ward clerk	328
Central service assistant	18
Pharmacy technical aide	20
CONTINUING EDUCATION TO UPGRADE CURRENT EMPLOYES (not itemized)	(20,472)
TOTAL VTAE HEALTH ENROLLMENTS (excluding high school student enrollments)	27,612

Source: Wisconsin Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education.

Office Occupations

The demand for office workers remains high in spite of technological inventions that do some of the repetitive work. But the demand is for workers who, in addition to having basic skills, are also knowledgeable about computerized word processing equipment, microprocessors, micrographics. Specialized occupations such as legal secretaries as well as accounting-related positions are in the greatest demand.

The VTAE districts of Wisconsin offer a variety of courses in office education to prepare students for a number of positions. These courses may be offered on a full-time or part-time basis and are designed to provide preparatory training or to upgrade skills of those employed. Length of the full-time program may vary from less-than-a-semester to 4 semesters.

Traditional office education programs such as secretarial, data processing, and accounting continue to be popular with students. Such broadly based programs may be offered at vocational diploma and associate degree levels.

Associate degree programs are offered in Banking and Finance, Personnel, Credit, Court and Conference Reporting, Office Mid-Management, Word Processing, and Data Processing, to name a few. One of the most recent programs, Legal Assistant, which is endorsed by the State Bar Association, is offered for those who wish to be employed in law offices and for a considerable number of persons already employed in law offices who wish to upgrade their skills.

The State Board of VTAE stresses that many of the specialized office occupations and skills do not require 2-year associate degrees. Shorter term programs are adequate in a number of situations. There is great employment potential for programs of less than one year in finance, data preparation, word processing, and medical office areas. Other vocational diploma programs include clerk, clerk typist, business machines, stenographer, and many more.

In view of the many changes in the economy of the country and the great technological improvements that have occurred in recent years in communications and processing, it must follow that business and office education programs will continue to expand and to be available to citizens of the state.

Figure 12. TOTAL ENROLLMENTS IN VTAE OFFICE PROGRAMS, 1979-80

Program	Enrollment
OCCUPATIONAL PREPARATION (post-secondary)	(9,642)
Accounting and computing	
Accounting	2,917
Account clerk	518
Business machines	150
Business machines — bookkeeping	4
Business machines — calculating	5
Business data processing	
Data processing computer operations	84
Data processing machine operation	178
Data processing — key punch	9
Data processing	1,746
Data preparation	38
Data entry	6
Filing, office machines, clerical	
Business machines — duplicating	1
Financial clerking	17
Insurance clerk	2
Business machines — transcribing	3
Clerk — general office	8
Information communication	
Receptionist	9
Personnel training and related	
School service associate	18
Media assistant	16
Instructional assistant	17
Business administretion and personnel	48
Personnel technician	50
Stenographic, secretarial and related	
Word processing	30
Secretarial science	1,159
Secretarial science — legal	196
Secretarial science — medical	207
Court and conference reporting	201
Stenographer	193
Stenographer — legal	24
Stenographer — medical	25
Supervisory and administrative management	
Aviation, mid-management	29
Office, mid-management	265
General business	202
Supervisors management	264
Medical office mid-management	62
Typing and related	
Clerk typist	851
Clerk typist — medical	90
CONTINUING EDUCATION TO UPGRADE CURRENT EMPLOYES (not itemized)	(39,087)
TOTAL VTAE OFFICE ENROLLMENTS (excluding high school student enrollments)	48,729

Source: Wisconsin Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education.

Trades and Industry

Trades and Industry has the most varied range of programs of any of the occupational groupings of the Wisconsin Board of VTAE. Programs include occupations in construction, manufacturing, safety, emergency services, and personal service occupations such as barbering. Trades and Industry is another one of the original occupational clusters included in Wisconsin's early vocational schools, although the number and variety of programs has increased dramatically over the years. Trade and Industry is experiencing its greatest growth in service occupations such as machine repair, office machine repair, and facilities maintenance, among others. Vocational-technical institutions are preparing a record number of employes in fields related to energy audits, energy conservation, and inspection and maintenance of energy systems. The demand has also increased for technical and highly skilled supervisors. Less in demand are employes for manufacturing industries with lower-level skills.

An innovation in the Trades and Industry area which has proven popular is municipal services' occupational training. Local districts employ full-time municipal services coordinators who work with local public officials to establish training programs for local elected and appointed officials and their staffs. Programs are offered for town clerks, assessors, supervisors, and local government employes who work with the public.

Technological changes naturally affect the substance and the methods of vocational-technical education. The introduction of robotized automobile manufacturing, of highly sophisticated control systems, and changes in construction techniques mean that new workers must be trained differently. Also the skills and technical knowledge of current workers must be upgraded. This challenge will result in more Trades and Industry programs that use industry-based job training as part of a student's education.

Adult Basic Education

Many adults, because they lack a high school diploma, function below their potential. The Adult Basic Education (ABE) program is a second chance for many Wisconsin adults to acquire the basic educational skills necessary "for occupational training and more profitable employment." It is also a second chance to increase personal confidence and self-respect.

The ABE program began in Wisconsin in 1965 with initiative from the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. Funding for Adult Basic Education is a joint arrangement with federal monies provided by the Adult Education Act, state dollars made available through the Wisconsin Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, and local funding provided by the VTAE districts.

Each of the 16 VTAE districts provides ABE for its target population. Classes are located in technical institutes, store fronts, and community buildings. Teachers go where students are: some teach in jails and institutions; some teach in churches and homes for the aged; and some teach in the homes of invalids and the handicapped. The program is unique in its student orientation. Students in the ABE program set their own objectives, and work at their own pace and at a level appropriate for their academic needs. Teachers are available to help students individually, and instructional schedules are flexible to fit within work and family responsibilities.

The 3 major areas of instruction in the ABE program are: 1) basic skills including reading, writing, and arithmetic; 2) Preparation for the GED, a

Figure 13. TOTAL ENROLLMENTS IN VTAE TRADES AND INDUSTRY PROGRAMS, 1979-80

Program	Enrollment
OCCUPATIONAL PREPARATION (post-secondary)	(9,188)
Air conditioning	
Air conditioning, reference and heating	39
Appliance repair	
Appliance servicing	88
Automotive	
Auto body	80
Auto body	433
Auto mechanic	495
Automobile servicing	554
Upholstery and auto trim	12
Aviation	
Airframe mechanic	33
Power plant mechanic	17
Airframe and powerplant mechanic	125
Electronics — aircraft	28
Business machine maintenance	
Office machine repair	31
Office equipment repair	22
Commercial art	
Commercial art	586
Commercial photography	
Photography	226
Construction and maintenance	
Facility maintenance service	27
Carpentry	40
Electricity	110
Bricklaying and masonry	16
Preparatory plumbing	10
Building material specialist	10
Maritime construction	12
Custodial service	
Custodial services	78
Diesel mechanic	
Truck-construction-industry diesel mechanic	247
Diesel equipment mechanic	127
Diesel equipment servicing	43
Combustion engine	34
Industrial diesel mechanic	25
Industrial truck mechanic	9
Drafting	
Drafting — architectural	26
Drafting — mechanical	339
Electrical	
Electrical power distribution	31
Electronic	
Telephone service repair	56
Electronic servicing	226
Electronic servicing	220
Community antenna TV installation	13
Graphic arts	
Printing and publishing	104
Printing and publishing — operations	85
Printing and publishing — administration	14
Printing	47
Printing	102
Presswork	1
Visual communication	106
Instrument maintenance and repair	
Laboratory optician	3
Watch and allied instrument repair	17
Metalworking	
Machine repair	15
Machine maintenance	20
Numerical control part programmer	15
Packaging machinery service	27
Machine tool operation	220
Machine tooling technics	175
Machine tool operation	495
Machine tool technics	31
Production machine operation	22
Metal fabrication	71
Machine molder and machine coremaker	13
Welding	747
Production welding	197
Tool and die making	34
Precision and materials inspection	57
Personal services	
Barbering	123
Cosmetology	311
Cosmetology specialist	17
Quantity food	
Food service; baking	17
Baking	34
Restaurant and hotel cookery	284
Food preparation assistance preparation	124
Quantity food preparation	37
Fast foods service operations	5
Butcher — all around	40
Baker's assistant	23
Food service/kitchen helper	26
Refrigeration	
Refrigeration servicing	57
Small engine repair	
Small engine servicing	3
Small engine and chassis mechanic	185
Motorcycle servicing	11
Textile production and fabrication	
Tailoring — men's	8
Tailoring — busheler	18
Industrial sewing technics	7
Leather working	
Shoe servicing	13
Upholstery	
Upholstery	48
Woodworking	
Cabinetmaking and millwork	38
Wood technics	71
Wood technics	226
Industrial maintenance	39
Fluid power maintenance	39
Recreational equipment vehicle specialist	23
Truck driving	232
Truck driving (light)	0
Dump truck driving	5
Taxidermist	26
Jewelry services sales	12
CONTINUING EDUCATION TO UPGRADE CURRENT EMPLOYES (not itemized)	(59,854)
TOTAL VTAE TRADES AND INDUSTRY ENROLLMENTS (excluding high school student enrollments)	(69,042)

Source: Wisconsin Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education.

nationally recognized test for a certificate of High School Equivalency; and 3) English as a Second Language.

Those who attend the ABE program have a wide range of experiences and backgrounds. There is about an equal mix of men and women. In an average group of ten ABE students, six will be under 24, two will be between 25 and

34, one will be between 35 and 44, and one will be 45 or older. Minorities and ethnic groups have participated in the ABE program in excess of their percentage of the eligible population. Blacks and Native Americans participate at about 3 times their percentage of the eligible population, and Hispanics and Asians participate at over 10 times their percentage.

Enrollments in the ABE program have increased steadily in recent years.

Figure 14. TOTAL ENROLLMENTS IN VTAE TECHNICAL PROGRAMS, 1979-80

Program	Enrollment
OCCUPATIONAL PREPARATION (post-secondary)	(6,635)
Engineering-related	
Architectural	203
Architectural — industrial models	46
Architectural — residential design	135
Architectural — commercial	56
Automotive technician	114
Chemical	47
Paper and pulp chemical technology	34
Municipal engineer technician	14
Civil — highway	105
Civil — structural	89
Land surveying	117
Civil — public works	11
Power — electrical	41
Technical engineer — electrical	24
Electronics	1,085
Electronics — communications	88
Electronics — computer	124
Bio-medical electronics	85
Radio broadcasting	21
Electro-mechanical technology	102
Air conditioning	144
Industrial safety technician	25
Technical engineer — industrial	2
Industrial welding technology	50
Industrial engineer technician	328
Instrumentation	128
Photo-instrumentation	20
Technical engineer — mechanical	11
Combustion engine	42
Mechanical design	783
Engine technology	33
Fluid power	91
Quality assurance technician	3
Metals processing	1
Metallurgy	17
Plastics technology	15
Telecasting	41
Facility energy engineering	30
Health-related technology	
Funeral service	53
Medical record technician	84
Home economics-related	
Dietetic technician	46
Miscellaneous	
Aeronautics — pilot training	62
Fire science	260
Police science	1,149
Industrial hygiene technician	14
Social service associate	282
Library media technical assistant	9
Legal assistant	118
Interpreter training	37
Corrections science	52
Security loss prevention	3
Laser technician	46
Other	
Water and wastewater	13
Water and wastewater treatment technician	29
Occupational music	36
CONTINUING EDUCATION TO UPGRADE CURRENT EMPLOYES (not itemized)	(3,789)
TOTAL VTAE TECHNICAL ENROLLMENTS	10,424

Source: Wisconsin Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education.

In 1967, enrollment was 1,563, while in 1971 it was 6,599, increasing to 12,693 in 1976, and to 16,158 in 1979.

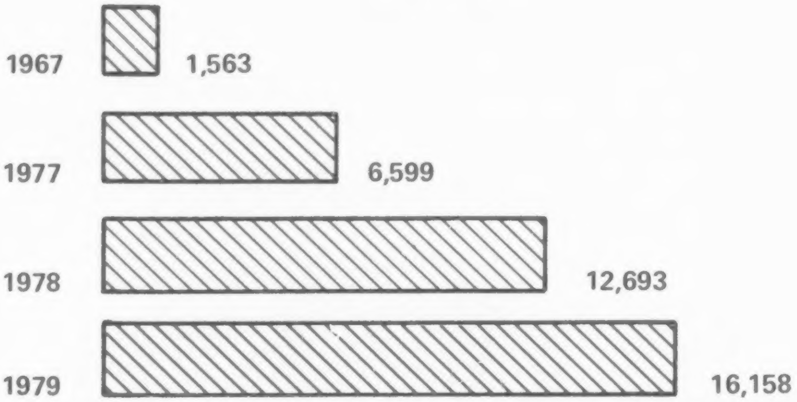
Public outlays for the ABE program tend to be recovered through the program's social benefits. The average annual cost per student of $125 per 100 hours of instruction is offset by the number of persons removed from public assistance, the increased buying power that employment represents, and the additional state and federal taxes that are generated as income increases.

In looking to the future, the ABE program has been receptive to innovative educational projects. In cooperation with the Department of Health and Social Services, the ABE program has helped to teach the Indochinese refugees the English language and the survival skills necessary for life in America.

The ABE program has combined the teaching of basic education and English as a second language with the teaching of vocational strategies and job-seeking skills. ABE has experimented with new ways for adults to obtain a high school diploma. "The External High School Diploma" offers an adult the opportunity to earn a standard high school diploma through the demonstration of knowledge and skills gained in the course of daily living. The ABE program has also been receptive to technological innovation. Basic educational instruction and preparation for the high school equivalency examination is offered on public television. Most recently, ABE has offered computer-assisted instruction on an experimental basis.

These, and other innovative projects, have kept the ABE program attuned to the educational needs of its target population.

Figure 15. NUMBER OF PEOPLE ENROLLED IN WISCONSIN ABE PROGRAMS



Source: Wisconsin Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, "Adult Basic Education in Wisconsin".

Student Services

All VTAE institutions have open admissions policies. For most programs the only admission requirement is a desire to learn. The system has taken on the difficult task of providing education and training to an incredibly diversified group. It provides guidance and counseling services to assist students to make the most of their strengths and to correct or compensate for limitations, to relate this information realistically to educational plans, to deal with common problems, and to know themselves as individuals and members of society. Specific student services programs include: information-giving; student acceptance; occupational information; group guidance, educational testing; applicant consulting; personnel recordkeeping; applicant appraisal, advising, counseling; student government; co-extracurricular activities; registration; social and academic regulation; financial aids; articulation; job placement; health; in-service; and administrative organization.

Student service functions are coordinated by staff members who have specific training. However, every member of the instructional staff has a responsibility to cooperate with that staff in the student services program.

Student Organizations

Vocational education has 3 aspects — classroom, on-the-job training, and student organizations. Each is an integral part of the instructional program. Student organizations in the Vocational, Technical and Adult Education system provide opportunities beyond regular instruction for learning by doing. Student-sponsored activities provide in-depth study of civic, social, leadership, and vocational competencies. State conferences provide opportunities for students to compete in skill events related to their occupational programs and serve to develop students' leadership abilities.

The Wisconsin Board of VTAE sponsors: the Wisconsin Distributive Education Association, the Wisconsin Office Education Association, the Vocational Industrial Clubs of America, the Wisconsin Association of Health Occupations, the Wisconsin Home Economics and Related Student Organization, and the Agrifuture student group. The board sponsors the groups by providing state staff to work with each organization.

Federal funds, membership dues, and donations are used to provide: state conferences and workshops which encourage civic, social, career and leadership development of state officers and local members; resource people for career and leadership conferences to promote activities integral to the vocational curriculum; program supplies, materials, and programs to broaden occupational aspirations and opportunities of students. *Student organization activities are supported with federal funds only when they are an integral part of the vocational instruction* offered and supervised by vocational education personnel certified in the occupational area of the student organization.

AGRIFUTURE: For post-secondary students enrolled in agriculture/agribusiness/natural resources and related occupations. Membership in 1979-80 was 360.

DISTRIBUTIVE EDUCATION CLUBS OF AMERICA (DECA): For students taking marketing, merchandising, and management courses in secondary and post-secondary schools. Membership in 1979-80 was 879.

OFFICE EDUCATION ASSOCIATION (OEA): For students enrolled in office education occupations in secondary and post-secondary schools. Membership in 1979-80 was 854.

VOCATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CLUBS OF AMERICA (VICA): For students taking trade, industrial, technical and health education courses in secondary and post-secondary schools. Membership in 1979-80 was 1,008.

WISCONSIN ASSOCIATION OF HEALTH OCCUPATIONS (WAHO): For students enrolled in health occupations in secondary and post-secondary schools. Membership in 1979-80 was 428.

WISCONSIN HOME ECONOMICS AND RELATED STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS (WHE/RSO): Voluntary state student organization at the post-secondary level, supporting home economics and related occupation education. Membership in 1979-80 was 501.

The Wisconsin Student Council of Technical Education (WSCTE) does not have a direct link to the WBVTAE. However, all student government representatives of VTAE districts belonging to WSCTE are members. The organization's goal is to unify students and keep communication flowing among the districts.

Services To The Handicapped, Disadvantaged, and Minority Group Members

Traditionally, the handicapped, the disadvantaged, and minority group members have not benefited as much as other population groups from vocational-technical education. In recent years, as these groups have become more politically active, they have brought attention to their need for vocational-technical education. The federal government has responded by setting aside a percentage of the funds available through the Vocational Education Act Amendments for handicapped and disadvantaged students. In the 1976 VEA Amendments, 30% was set aside to be spent specifically on programs for handicapped and disadvantaged. These set-aside funds must be spent for those groups if Wisconsin is to receive its full share of VEA funding. With increased federal funding and greater sensitivity of vocational educators, the system has taken great strides in the past decade to enable these groups to have equal access to vocational opportunities.

Handicapped

Beginning in 1921, the State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education was granted exclusive responsibility for administration of federal funds to provide vocational rehabilitation and training for handicapped people in Wisconsin. Originally vocational rehabilitation was provided to persons disabled in World War I. Within several years, the rehabilitation bill covered civilians as well. In 1943, rehabilitation services were extended to include the mentally retarded and mentally ill. Case workers from the state board worked individually with handicapped clients. In 1967, this responsibility was transferred to the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation in the newly created Department of Health and Social Services. However, the state board still continued to advocate and work toward training and employment for handicapped people. The theme that the state board used in the1950s and 1960s to encourage hiring of handicapped workers was, "Not A Gift, But A Lift."

The change was made primarily because of the increasing number of handicapped people to be served and because of the realization that handicapped persons needed a range of services broader than what the State Board of VTAE could provide. While the state board no longer works directly with handicapped citizens, it does encourage, support, and allocate federal funds for programs for handicapped people in local technical institutes. The programs are intended to help people who are physically or mentally handicapped succeed in regular vocational programs. The services provided vary from special recruitment, tutors, learning aids, and physical adaptations to job placement assistance.

Madison Area Technical College offers examples of the kinds of services provided handicapped people throughout the state. MATC retains a counselor/advocate for handicapped students who advises them on enrollments and then provides support and advice while students attend MATC. An academic coach for handicapped students helps them succeed scholastically.

Orthopedically handicapped students can improve their muscle tone and strength on a special rehabilitation machine donated to MATC by Independent Insurance Agents of Dane County. The Human Services Organization of MATC is a club of handicapped students and others interested in improving services to this group.

North Central Technical Institute (NCTI) has 2 exceptionally well-known special programs — the Program for the Visually Impaired (VIP) and the Program for the Hearing Impaired (HIP). VIP was the first program of its kind in the United States to be integrated in a vocational-technical institute.

The pre-vocational phases of both programs help students function as independently as possible and prepare them for vocational training. VIP students receive their actual training with other NCTI students with the assistance of notetakers, tutors, readers, orientation and mobility classes and audio, large print, or braille texts. Tutors, notetakers, and interpreters are provided when needed for HIP students who may also receive auditory training, speech and lipreading, and manual communications. They are also integrated in regular NCTI classes.

Students with special needs at Waukesha County Technical Institute sponsor an annual Handicap Awareness Day, on which both faculty and staff volunteer to accept the handicap for one working day. Handicaps taken on include blindness (blindfolds), deafness (earplugs plus earmuffs), wheelchair restricted, on crutches, one arm (the good arm bandaged and unusable), lack of speech, or any combination of these.

Lakeshore Technical Institute recently established "New Beginnings" in Manitowoc County, a 2-part program to help handicapped persons regain self-confidence and independence. The first part is peer counseling, which affords an opportunity to talk to a peer who also has a disability, to discuss difficulties in accepting the disability, alternatives in self-care, independence, and self-confidence. The peers will even come to the homes of handicapped people. The second part of New Beginnings is "share groups." Parents, friends, and spouses of the handicapped are invited to discussion groups to share similar problems and solutions. In addition, special workshops are offered to disadvantaged and handicapped people in the community on topics such as "Living with Disability," "Assertiveness," "Physiology of Health and Disabled Bodies," "Disability, Grief, Living." New Beginnings is headed by a woman, herself in a wheelchair.

Gateway Technical Institute provides a special service for the print-handicapped in the district. A sub-frequency GTI radio station — EARS — broadcasts readings of newspapers and books. A group of 20 volunteers reads the material over the air. EARS operates in addition to Gateway's regular station WGTD-FM.

One of the complaints of handicapped, particularly mentally handicapped, until recently is that they have been stereotyped into certain occupations such as food service or custodial. Both of these fields offer opportunities for many handicapped people, but there are a host of other options as well. Mid-State Technical Institute holds a summer Career Education workshop for handicapped and disabled. The workshops enable handicapped people to assess their individual skills and interests, to look at a number of career clusters and finally to get try-out experience in the occupational area of their choice. Mid-State offers an on-going service to handicapped and disadvantaged citizens in its Vocational Evaluation and Assessment Center. The center offers opportunities for individuals to explore their interests and capabilities. Clients of the center range from teen-agers to senior citizens. Recently the 1,000th client completed the evaluation process.

On the Beloit campus of Blackhawk Technical Institute, there is a class that is as tight-knit as a group can be — yet half of the students have never seen each other, nor has the teacher ever seen any of the students. The students are in piano tuning technology. The students are all visually handicapped, and so is the instructor. The piano tuning technology program is the only one of its kind east of the Mississippi. Job prospects for graduates of the program are exellent as there is a s

Fox Valley Technical Institute (FVTI) has several programs to train handicapped students in particular occupations. FVTI instructors taught horticulture classes to participants in a Sheltered Activity Center. The coursework enabled them to expand their existing greenhouse maintenance business.

A group of handicapped students was trained at FVTI through a Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) project in home and industrial cleaning. The group started its own cleaning business, which operates in the black. The business is so successful that the group recently asked FVTI to train more workers to meet the demands from satisfied customers.

A number of students with handicaps have succeeded in regular programs at FVTI. A blind student went through the Hotel and Restaurant program (the only thing he reported having trouble with was sectioning oranges). He now manages a Milwaukee cafeteria. A deaf student graduated from the Data Processing program and is employed in the Fox Valley. A man who lost both hands is succeeding in FVTI's Replacement Parts program.

The concern of the VTAE system with handicapped students is evident in other ways. All facilities are built to be completely accessible to wheelchairs with special adaptations such as lowered phones, drinking fountains, and elevators. Special parking places are reserved for handicapped. Even some course content reflects a new awareness. Madison's (MATC) training program for bus drivers includes attention to encouraging the mobility of disabled or mentally handicapped passengers.

In 1979-80, a total of $2.7 million was spent by the VTAE system for special programs and services for the handicapped. Of the total, $1 million came from local taxes, $462,806 from state aids, and $1.17 from federal funds.

The Disadvantaged and Minorities

The state board addresses the problem of disadvantagement because of the direct relationship between it and the lack of vocational skills. The rate of unemployment among minorities and disadvantaged groups is two to three times the national unemployment rate. The state board defines "disadvantaged" as "Persons who have academic or economic disadvantagement and who require special services, assistance, or programs in order to enable them to succeed in vocational education programs." Many disadvantaged people are enrolled in ABE and receive career assistance from vocational-technical institutions. A number are enrolled in regular programs without any special support.

To serve this group better, special projects are undertaken by individual vocational-technical institutions. Examples include programs initiated by Moraine Park and Fox Valley Technical Institutes to provide persons in correctional institutions with occupational training in areas such as welding, food service, auto mechanics, and others so that upon reentry to society, they will have marketable employment skills.

A number of programs to reach economically disadvantaged have been financed jointly by local institutions and funds from the Comprehensive Employment and Training ACT (CETA). The Wisconsin Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education has a CETA staff which assists local VTAE districts in developing and implementing programs.

Lakeshore Technical Institute and CETA jointly provide a program in manufacturing processes targeted primarily toward Indochinese refugees. Students learn machine drilling, riveting, use of pneumatic screwdrivers, and quality control. Graduates will be placed as assemblers in local industries. The program is an example of the linkage between vocational-technical training, CETA, and the private sector. The machines on which the students are trained are leased with CETA funds from local employers. Those same employers will have the advantage of new employes who are already proficient on company machinery.

Another CETA-VTAE program seeks to get "hard core" unemployed persons into employment or job training. Alternative Career Exploration (ACE) was organized in 1976 at Fox Valley Technical Institute. Originally for ex-offenders, it now also serves displaced homemakers, as well as drug abusers and other people who have not succeeded for any number of reasons. Since 1976, ACE has served over 1,000 people. The program uses a combination of group counseling and individual career guidance from FVTI staff. Students learn how to apply and interview for jobs. (They go through several videotaped mock interviews with local personnel directors.) They phone and visit with employers and take interest and aptitude tests.

Fifty-eight percent of the program's graduates become employed. Twelve percent are enrolled in further schooling. The success of the joint program is phenomenal given the extremely poor employability of ACE participants when they enroll.

Other target groups for joint CETA-VTAE projects are displaced homemakers and disadvantaged youth. Both Nicolet College and Gateway Technical Institute offer programs in which vocational training is provided to displaced homemakers. A stipend is provided by CETA which enables them to attend classes and still support themselves and their families.

Realistic career decision-making is crucial for disadvantaged youth. CETA holds youth Career Exploration Workshops in Wisconsin's technical institutes. The advantage of that setting is that students can get "hands on" career exploration experience. For example, in the welding shop, a young person can get the feeling of what it is really like to weld.

Cities typically come to mind when speaking of the disadvantaged. However, disadvantagement is not exclusively urban. Increasingly more rural populations, particularly in economically depressed areas, are classified as disadvantaged. Madison Area Technical College developed an Agri-Development program to improve the competency and the economic level of farm families who are financially or educationally disadvantaged. The program, which operates in Sauk and Marquette Counties, has been adopted by other districts. Classroom instruction is combined with on-the-farm technical assistance in production and management. A Homemaker Development program serves many of the same families.

Within the Wisconsin Indianhead District (WITI) are 4 Indian reservations. Approximately 7,123 Native Americans live in the district. WITI has made special efforts to serve this minority group. A Native American Advisory Committee, consisting of representatives from WITI and the 4 Native American communities, guides the on-going plan for training for reservation employment. A 1976 WITI study concluded that most Native Americans prefer to live and work on their reservations. So WITI's efforts have been directed, whenever possible, toward providing instruction on the reservations with the goal of eventual employment there. WITI retains a Native American liaison specialist who identifies training needs and coordinates WITI resources to meet them. Occupational courses offered recently on the reservations include fire science, home improvement, cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR), child care, ceremonial clothing design, introduction to auto mechanics, Indian craft production, blueprint reading, shorthand, typing, and welding.

Two other specialists on the WITI staff assist Native Americans. A tribal financial management specialist assists tribal personnel in establishing accounting systems and helps train accounting personnel. A tribal leadership training specialist is a resource person for management techniques. The leadership specialist consults individually with tribal managers and conducts classes, seminars, or workshops for tribal managers. Through these staff specialists and courses, over 1,150 Native Americans are served annually by WITI. Though the majority take classes on their home reservations, some 50 Native American students enroll in full-time programs at one of the 4 WITI campuses. (In 1979-80, in the VTAE system, over 800 Native American students were enrolled in full-time programs.)

At Waukesha County Technical Institute, an Ethnic Minority Task Force was developed in 1979. Fifteen minority group members representing instructional, administrative, and student services staffs address concerns of minority students and employes. Reflecting local demographics, the task force is primarily Hispanic. Task Force Cochairperson Jose Vasquez says, "Traditionally minorities go into a baccalaureate degree program or nothing at all. We are trying to get across the idea that there is an alternative (vocational-technical education) and it might be a better alternative for many minorities than a baccalaureate degree ... but there are not enough minority administrators and teachers in the VTAE system to serve as role models". Therefore, the task force seeks to increase minority participation and to *retain* minorities and ensure their success.

The task force has recruited students through special student orientations and employment of a minority counselor. Minority staff members are sought through booths at professional conferences and a special sensitivity to the need for recruitment. The task force also provides in-house counseling for upward mobility of minority staff members.

A Neighborhood Recruiting Project at Milwaukee Area Technical college sent 16 MATC students to contact central city residents personally by going door to door in the summer of 1980. The Neighborhood Recruiters handed out literature, explained programs, provided financial aid information, set up appointments with counselors, and even brought some reluctant persons to the campus. A total of 3,415 persons were contacted and 619 actually enrolled in day or evening classes in the fall. A recruiter assisted the minority students with registration, and the Neighborhood Recruiting Office continues to provide or refer students to supportive services that will help them succeed and graduate.

The innovative recruiting done by MATC's Neighborhood Recruiting Project illustrates the need to reach minority populations in ways different from those used to reach the population at large. The willingness to make that different or additional effort is a characteristic shared by the VTAE projects for disadvantaged and minorities. Another common thread is the concern that minorities are not proportionately represented in technical programs. Therefore, career counseling in these special projects involves a decided effort, whenever possible, to direct minorities and disadvantaged towards technical programs which have the most wage-earning and vertical mobility potential. A third common characteristic is a concern that disadvantaged and minority students not only enroll in VTAE programs, but that they *graduate* from them to assume their rightful place in the work force.

The Wisconsin Board of VTAE has a full-time affirmative action officer who is responsible for implementing federal civil rights legislation and legislation to eliminate sex discrimination in employment. The affirmative action officer provides technical assistance to the VTAE districts to assist them in complying with federal guidelines in those areas. Additionally, the officer monitors district compliance through desk audits and regular reporting.

In 1979, over $9 million was spent by the VTAE system for *special* programs and services for the disadvantaged. Of the total, $5 million came from local taxes, $2.1 million came from state aids, and $1.89 million came from federal funds.

Development of Alternate Energy Sources

The search for energy-producing alternatives to petroleum is both a challenge and an opportunity. No one questions the challenge. However, the inherent opportunities are frequently overlooked. For example, the development of energy alternatives is itself a job-producing effort. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that an additional 72,000 jobs directly related to energy production will be created by 1990. For example, conversion to even partial use of solar energy generates employment. Each house converted to use optimum amounts of solar energy produces 125 hours of on-site labor, 40 hours of work in metal fabrication, 26 hours in the making of heating and plumbing equipment, 20 hours of work in the manufacture of machinery and instruments, and 4 hours of labor in stone and clay industries.

Wisconsin's vocational system is already preparing to train people in new occupations that result from alternate energy sources. District-One, Eau Claire, received a grant from the U.S. Department of Energy to build one of 10 solar '80 homes in the Midwest. The design and working drawings for the home were developed by a team composed of an architect, a builder, a realtor, and District-One instructors. Students in District-One's Wood Technics program built the home which includes: draperies controlled by a photocell which automatically opens them at daylight to allow light in and closes them at dusk to retain the radiant heat; a water-tempering tank that warms cold water from the water main with room air, reducing the water heater's job by 5 degrees; an active solar water heater; mass walls that absorb and retain heat; and many other of the latest energy-saving technologies.

District-One trained its students to build the most modern and energy efficient of homes. The community is also learning from the project, as realtors, homemakers, bankers, and construction and related workers attend seminars on the home.

Men are encouraged to consider nontraditional career options. Here a student receives information and advice from the WO/MEN'S Education Bureau, Fox Valley Technical Institute.

District-One, Southwest Wisconsin, and Western Wisconsin Technical Institutes recently received solar furnaces as donations which will be used in the training of students in air-conditioning technology.

Special skills will be needed for weatherization, and production and installation of energy savers like double-paned windows, automatic flue dampers, electronic pilot lights, and sophisticated thermostats. Wisconsin's technical institutes will provide training for those special skills. Nicolet College in Rhinelander runs a class on construction of solar collectors as well as short courses on wood, sun, and wind as alternative energy sources.

Northeast Wisconsin Technical Institute, Green Bay, is developing an alternate energy demonstration/monitoring facility that will serve as a training laboratory for students in construction trade programs like architecture, wood technics, electricity, and civil and model building. The facility will demonstrate the latest energy technologies including solar, wind, wood, photovoltac, EKSO-A and bio-mass. One of the more unusual short courses in energy, earth-sheltered housing, is offered at NWTI.

This year, Southwest Wisconsin Technical Institute successfully competed for an alcohol fuels grant from the Department of Energy. The one-year pilot project is for technical training and developing public awareness which will promote renewable liquid fuel energy independence for southwest Wisconsin.

Wisconsin Indianhead Technical Institute offers a program unique to the state, Facility Engineering Technician. Graduates of the 2-year program will be employed in business, industry, and government to maximize efficiency of and minimize use of energy in facilities.

In addition to preparing people for occupations relating to alternate sources of energy, the system is helping consumers keep up with energy discoveries. Mid-State Technical Institute, Wisconsin Rapids, sponsored a home energy exposition in the fall of 1980 that attracted over 2,000 people. An instructor at Lakeshore Technical Institute designed an award-winning course to teach consumers how to save energy by making insulated window coverings for their homes. Virtually all the institutions offer courses in use of the energy-saving microwave ovens.

The shift to alternate energy forms means business is not as usual for government and commerce. VTAE institutions are providing special courses to help them adapt to new situations. For example, the increase in wood-burning stoves means a new kind of liability for home-owners and their insurance carriers. So Fox Valley Technical Institute offers a course on wood-burning devices especially for insurance agents. Many of the state's technical institutes offer courses for prospective state housing inspectors on the energy standards of the new Uniform Dwelling Code.

Northeast Wisconsin Technical Institute offers businesses an Industrial Energy Conservation Program to assist them in energy efficiency and conservation.

Besides preparing people for energy-related occupations and helping both consumers and businesses adapt to new energy sources, VTAE institutions set examples in energy conservation for their communities. Several years ago, Northeast Wisconsin Technical Institute received an award from the Federal Energy Administration for a 51% savings in natural gas consumption during the same year that the student population increased by 15%.

Madison Area Technical College has satellite facilities in Reedsburg and Portage designed to use 2 different systems of solar energy. When they were dedicated in 1978, they were the only examples in the United States of 2 buildings of similar size and serving similar purposes, located in the same geographic area and using 2 systems of solar energy.

Fox Valley Technical Institute is building a Skill Center in Oshkosh, which will be completed in February 1982. The building will be a model of energy efficiency for the state, featuring: an ice-maker heat pump which literally takes all the warmth out of water, leaving only ice behind; a solar air preheater; a solar water heater; natural lighting and ventilation; a radiant night heating system which utilizes warmth generated during the day in the building's shops.

The greatest employment demand for occupations related to alternate energy sources is further west than Wisconsin. But the state's VTAE system plays a decisive role in whether alternative energy equipment-producing industries locate in Wisconsin. The system stands ready to accommodate them.

Occupational Equity

Before World War II, men and women in the United States had fairly well-defined occupational and life roles. Large families and arduous household and farm chores took up most of most women's adult lives. Today's longer life expectancy, a soaring divorce rate, fewer children, and inflation mean that women must be adequately prepared as wage earners.

Women who are co-wage earners or heads of their households have begun to look to traditionally male occupations that pay substantially better than traditional female occupations like secretaries, waitresses, cosmetologists, and clerks. As stereotypes about men's and women's jobs have broken down, men have been able to enter occupations which previously excluded them such as nursing, child care, and elementary education.

The U.S. Congress recognized the need to provide women with training in occupations that provide a living wage. In the Vocational Education Act of 1963, funds were identified for programs to overcome sex discrimination and sex stereotyping in vocational programs. The 1976 VEA amendments *mandate* that each state spend federal dollars for programs for displaced homemakers and other special groups. As specified by the 1976 amendments, these programs are included in each state's 5-year plan for vocational education. Wisconsin's "Five-Year Plan for Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education" states that "It is the goal of the State Board to eliminate sex bias, sex role stereotyping, and sex discrimination in all VTAE programs and activities..."

The VEA amendments provided funds which Wisconsin has used to establish women's centers to help women adjust to the new economic realities. (The first women's center in the system opened in 1962 at Gateway Technical Institute, Racine and Kenosha.) In 1981, 15 out of 16 VTAE institutions have these centers, some of which are called Life/Work Planning or Career Assistance Centers. Their mission is to provide information, skills, and support to women entering or reentering the job market. The centers offer courses, workshops, seminars for women; counseling; job-finding assistance; referral to other community sources of assistance; brown bag lunches; discussion groups on topics of concern ranging from single parenting to assertiveness to self-esteem to interview and application techniques.

Displaced homemakers have received a great deal of attention from the VTAE women's centers. A displaced homemaker is a person who has been out of the labor force for at least 6 years. Typically a woman, she is 35 years or older and has worked in the home and raised a family. Because of divorce, death or disability of a spouse, the displaced homemaker has lost her major source of income and is forced to look for an outside job. The VTAE centers help displaced homemakers identify their abilities through testing and counseling. A whole range of career options are discussed. If course work is required to sharpen former job skills or gain new ones, those options are explored also. The Women's Educational Bureau at Fox Valley Technical Institute offers a job reentry workshop every semester for this group. Nicolet and Gateway offer 9-week classes on job reentry.

For the past 4 years, Mid-State Technical Institute in Wisconsin Rapids has hosted an annual seminar for women on business and finance. The seminar devotes equal time to women who must manage their own financial matters, possibly for the first time, and to women who want to have their own businesses.

Women and men who want to enter nontraditional occupations are also served by the VTAE women's centers. Nontraditional occupations for women typically are trade, technical, industrial, agricultural and apprenticeship occupations requiring training. Two years ago, an Apprenticeship Referral and Outreach for Women (AROW) Project was cosponsored by CETA and District-One.

One of AROW's goals was to make women aware that more than ever before, apprentice opportunities were open to them. It also provided supplementary instruction for women in basic technology to bring them up to par with other apprentice candidates. Counseling and follow-up support was part of the program. As a result of AROW, 121 women are employed in trade occupations or enrolled in other training programs.

At Madison Area Technical College, in the summer of 1977, 15 women who had been unemployed or had held jobs with wages below the poverty level took part in an intensive 8-week welding training program, funded through CETA. MATC had enrolled women in welding classes prior to this, but the summer program was the first all-women welding class. The instructor praised the students, saying that the class had shown a better overall attitude than any class in his teaching career. Employment results were excellent. Of the 15 women, 6 were employed in dairy equipment manufacturing, 2 in iron works, 2 in shipyards, and one in auto manufacturing. Another 2 went on to further education (Two are unknown)

Pre-apprentice training has the greatest potential for ensuring that women have equal access to the higher-paying apprentice occupations. Madison Area Technical College enrolled 8 women and 5 men in a Cement Finishing Pre-Apprentice Program. The trainees received instruction at MATC followed by on-the-job experience. Several of those women ultimately were accepted as cement finishing apprentices. Previously no women were indentured in that field in the Madison area. Both women and minorities enrolled in the 1978-79 Skilled Trades Improvement Program (STIP) designed to provide background for prospective building trades apprentices and maintenance mechanic apprentices. Women are now enrolled in 10 of MATC's 15 apprentice programs.

Getting into a nontraditional program is one challenge; staying in is another. The centers provide emotional support to help women cope with the sometimes negative attitudes of co-trainees, instructors, family, and friends. Milwaukee Area Technical College is fortunate to have a woman welding instructor. When she taught her first welding class for women, she lost several students who couldn't cope with the pressure. To her second welding for women class she added a weekly counseling component, "Self and Stress for Women in Welding."

Although the actual selecting of apprentices is done by sponsoring employers (or joint apprenticeship committees in the case of electrical trades), VTAE institutions are beginning to play a major role in making women aware of those opportunities and are providing supplemental training and support.

It is difficult to overcome long-held social values and ideas. Identification of occupational stereotypes needs to begin early. Indianhead VTAE District in Rice Lake has an annual event entitled, "Free To Be .... Nontraditional Day for High School Girls." The day includes speakers and opportunities to try out different occupations such as dairy herd management, machine tool operation, packaging machinery, small engine repair, and welding. The young women are encouraged to consider careers that will enable them to support themselves. Statistics support the need to provide vocational training for women. A large proportion of women who come to the VTAE women's centers are heads of their households. They are the breadwinners. Gateway's Women's Bureau reports that 54% of the users are heads of households. Milwaukee's Career Orientation and Women's Bureau reports that 72% of its users are heads of households. Yet women represent only 35% of those in occupational programs in Wisconsin. So more work needs to be done. However, since the VEA amendments became concerned with getting more women into occupational programs, particularly nontraditional, the extent of women's participation has increased. In 1965, District One, Eau Claire, reported that not a single woman was enrolled in any Trade and Industrial program. Today 66 women are enrolled in District One in full-time Trade and Industrial programs. A complementary role of the women's centers is to make both VTAE staff and community members aware of the damaging effects of sex stereotyping and sex discrimination for both women and men.

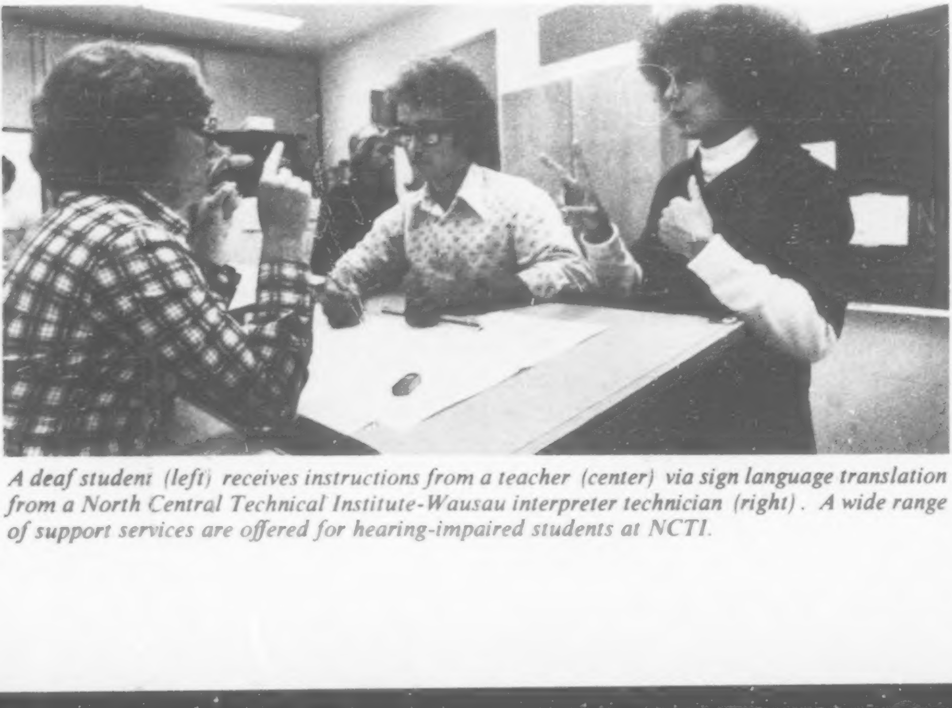
The 15 centers differ in staffing and administrative arrangement. Like the VTAE institutions of which they are a part, the centers tailor services to fit the needs of their communities. They all have advisory groups composed of laypersons and representatives of other human service agencies. The advisory committees point out what community needs the centers should try to meet, what should be improved, and what is working well.

Another characteristic the centers share is the fact that although their target group is women, their services are available to men as well. Men entering nontraditional occupations, making mid-life career changes, or those who suddenly find themselves single parents can get the same kinds of support offered to women. About 25% of the clients of the centers at Lakeshore and District One are men.

VTAE women's centers are beginning to serve a new group of clients — business and industry. Waukesha's Women's Development Center has received recognition in *Time* magazine and won a national grant as one of 6 community and junior colleges with exceptional outreach, counseling, and vocational testing plans for women. The Waukesha Center has provided area nursing homes with assertiveness training for nursing staffs. A group of women federal employes requested courses in assertiveness and transactional analysis. The Internal Revenue Service requested a seminar to promote more effective teamwork between male and female co-workers.

Last year, the WO/MEN's Educational Bureau at Fox Valley Technical Institute worked with 95 federal contractors in a joint effort to increase the applicant pool of qualified women in the Fox Valley.

The VTAE system spends increasingly more each year to reach target groups of women. A full-time sex equity coordinator is employed by the state board to assist local districts in their efforts to reduce sex stereotyping in counseling and training and to develop services to displaced homemakers. In 1980 the system spent $615,000 on projects like those mentioned. Of that total, $300,000 was from the Vocational Education Act amendments and $315,000



A deaf student (left) receives instructions from a teacher (center) via sign language translation from a North Central Technical Institute-Wausau interpreter technician (right). A wide range of support services are offered for hearing-impaired students at NCTI.

was state and local contributions. In 1981, a total effort of $950,000 is planned, of which $666,000 is VEA funding and $284,000 is from local and state sources.

While the exclusion of women from better paying occupations is a result of customs and beliefs of larger society, the VTAE system is taking on the responsibility of providing more equitable training opportunities for women.

Advisory Committees

A quarter of a century ago Wisconsin's Governor Walter Kohler, Jr. wrote:

> "We in Wisconsin feel that certain aspects of our vocational education program are unique. We are proud of its development because it is a product of the people. It was initiated through a series of studies made by lay people, legislators, and educators. It has continued to function with leadership from the same groups of people. The result is that it reflects that character of our state."

In stressing the involvement of lay people in the vocational-technical system, Governor Kohler was highlighting one of the system's major strengths. That involvement of the people continues today through an extensive system of advisory committees. This year, 10,328 citizens sit on 1,059 advisory committees in the state's VTAE districts. At the state level, 26 members of the Wisconsin State Advisory Council provide feedback and information to Wisconsin's Board of VTAE. To educate employes, an accurate knowledge of the work place is essential. Therefore, every occupational program funded through the Wisconsin Board of VTAE is required by federal law and state policy to have an advisory committee.

Advisory committees were built into the vocational-technical system from the start. In his report to the Legislature in 1911, Charles McCarthy urged the establishment of committees of employers and employes for the vocational schools he was proposing. The committees were necessary, he said, to keep instruction oriented to work and to prevent it from becoming too theoretical. The first advisory committees were established in Racine (1913) and Eau Claire (1916).

In World War II, as the state's vocational schools were engaged in intensive training for war production, the importance of advisory committees was reaffirmed, particularly as the schools offered new or different types of programs than they had previously.

Advisory committees consist of representatives of business and industry, other agencies, interested community members, and graduates. Membership of both management and labor makes the committees truly representative. The committees help establish new programs and evaluate ongoing curricula. Committees keep vocational-technical institutions informed on the latest developments and equipment in their fields. Committees share their knowledge of what business and industry need immediately and what is coming in the future. Some committees assist in placement of graduates and virtually all help establish local training standards. They provide support to the program and institution and serve as advocates in the community. From the institution's point of view, the advisory committee is a channel through which it can communicate its needs and its capacities to the public.

Advisory committees were considered important enough that Sec. 38.14 (5), Wisconsin Statutes, provides statutory recognition for the use of local advisory committees.

The administrative policy of the State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult education relating to advisory committees *mandates* such committees for all degree, diploma, and certificate programs. Each occupational committee must, by statute, be composed of an equal number of employers and employes who represent the occupation.

The committees must meet at least once a year, and minutes are to be sent to the state board. While advisory committees are required for occupational preparation programs, they are encouraged for other types of programs such as continuing education. It is clear from the WBVTAE policy document on advisory committees that vocational-technical institutes are expected to maintain active advisory committees that truly capitalize on the expertise of community members.

Unlike many institutional traditions, advisory committees have not outlived their usefulness. They are probably even more essential now than in the past. The constantly shifting patterns of work and the breakneck pace of technology make two-way communication with business not just important, but critical. In the near future it is likely that members of business and industry will not have to be asked to serve on advisory committees; they themselves will seek out membership for mutually beneficial reasons. While VTAE institutions gain through their competence and knowledge, members of the business community stand to gain employes whose training is complete and up-to-date and who will contribute significantly to the productivity of their respective enterprises.

Innovations in Instruction

The innovative curriculum approaches used in the VTAE system can be at least partly credited to the system's history. The continuation schools that began after 1911 had no existing curriculum to use. Recall Milwaukee Director Cooley's statement, "the needs of the students shall determine the curriculum." It must have been a teacher's bad dream at first. Each student was to receive instruction that would benefit him or her on the job. Yet, all the students had different jobs. The situation forced an individualized approach to education. For every class period, those early vocational instructors had to come up with a number of different lessons to match the different employment needs. The "open classroom" movement which began in the 1960s, in which a number of learning activities occur simultaneously, was not much different from the personalized lessons of the continuation schools.

During the Depression, Ivan Fay, an itinerant teacher trainer hired by the State Board of Vocational Education, actively encouraged teachers to try an innovation — "visual instruction." In one year he traveled to 22 schools and 2 teachers' conventions urging agriculture departments to buy a "filmstrip machine." Although the cost of even a single filmstrip projector was prohibitive for most schools during the Depression, the effort shows the thread of innovation that runs through the VTAE system's history.

Individualized Instruction. As early as 1929, Stout Institute (now UW-Stout) developed a course to teach teachers how to develop individual instruction sheets. Today all 16 VTAE institutions utilize individualized strategies where appropriate. The state VTAE Board is committed to individualized instruction for a very important reason. It helps ensure that students really learn the essentials of the occupations for which they are preparing. The implications of not learning those essentials could be greater for occupational programs than for general education. If one fails to learn one's history, the worst consequence is generally a poor grade. But when electrician apprentices or operating room assistants or data processing students fail to learn their lessons, the consequences are more serious: homes burn down; patients are endangered; time and money are lost due to error. Occupational preparation is serious business and the VTAE system strives for the most effective means of instruction.

Competency-Based Education. Underpinning individualized instruction is Competency-Based Education. CBE is a way of organizing instruction based on what a worker really needs to know to be occupationally competent. When those competencies are determined, the learning is broken into a series of steps. The steps are sequential and each one builds upon the other. In CBE, students don't move on to another competency until they have thoroughly mastered the one that comes before. As one woman in a Machine Tool program says, "You do it over until you get it right." As part of its commitment to CBE, the Wisconsin Board of VTAE requires that all funded curriculum projects result in competency-based instructional materials.

The State Board of VTAE has joined V-TECS, a national consortium of 16 states that develops competency-based curricula. To develop competencies for an occupation, the V-TECS researchers interview workers to find out what job tasks they really perform, how much time they spend on various tasks, what tools they use. This information is then arranged into a curriculum catalog as a sequential series of job duties. While this brief description may be an oversimplification of the process, it illustrates the point that Wisconsin's vocational-technical system is attempting to ensure that instruction is directly related to what goes on in the world of work. Since 1979, the State Board of VTAE has developed curriculum catalogs for Farm Manager, Maintenance Mechanic, Property Manager, Dental Hygiene, and Medical Records Technician programs. The board has the use of the 80 other catalogs developed through V-TECS which it can make available to the local VTAE schools. An additional 40 curriculum catalogs will be available by the end of 1981. *As excellent as the V-TECS curriculum catalogs are as a basis for curriculum, it is the local advisory committees that determine whether or not the competencies reflect local labor market needs.*

Validation Studies. Another way in which the WBVTAE ensures that curriculum accurately reflects the world of work is through validation studies. Over 25 validation studies have been conducted by the Research Coordinating Unit of the state board in the recent years. Validation research verifies job tasks performed and the skills and knowledge needed to perform them. The studies obtain feedback from former students and their employers on VTAE programs and update curricula as needed. Examples of validation studies conducted recently include Electronics Technology, Surveying, Farm Training, Mechanical Design, Marketing, Secretarial Science, Accounting, Communication Skills, Dental Assistant, Food Service, Auto Body. During 1980-81, studies were conducted by Milwaukee Area Technical College in Graphic Arts and by Madison Area Technical College in Heavy Equipment (Diesel) Mechanic.

Labor Market Needs. Changing a traditional curriculum into one that is competency-based requires a great deal of instructor time. CBE curriculum projects have been financed both by Vocational Education Act funds and by CETA. CETA is interested in CBE and in open-entry/open-exit programs which have frequent entry dates — every 6 weeks for example, as opposed to the traditional once-a-semester. CETA participants frequently have more success in CBE programs than in traditional programs because they can work at their own pace and the learning tasks build upon each other. (One of the reasons people fail in schools is that they may be forced to move on with the rest of the class even though they have not yet learned what they will need for subsequent lessons.) Open-entry/open-exit programs meet the needs of students who are anxious to get started with their training and, admittedly, "to be done with it" in order to get out into the working world.

The system is beginning to rely heavily on technology to individualize instruction and to provide CBE. Blackhawk Technical Institute has a program to enable licensed practical nurses to receive associate degrees to become registered (technical) nurses. The program is taught primarily through video and audio tapes. This allows students to work at their own pace and study during the times they are off work.

At Fox Valley Technical Institute, computer-assisted instruction is used in all divisions of the school to provide individualized instruction and testing for students. Students may use the computer as they might formerly have used worksheets. They type in their answers at the computer terminal and the computer immediately tells them if they are correct. If they are not correct, the computer will give the answer and refer the student to the lesson that should be reviewed. Exams are taken similarly. The computer is infinitely patient, does not play favorites, and never loses or forgets a score. Instructors can easily monitor students' progress and are freed from the clerical work of paper and test correcting to work individually with many more students than they would otherwise be able to.

Computerized Libraries. Computer technology is contributing to the improvement of library services. A number of VTAE districts already have their combined collections cataloged on computer and utilize terminals in place of the old card catalog system. Plans are underway to make the collections of all 16 VTAE libraries available to all Wisconsin citizens through a computer linkage of their catalogs.

Televised Instruction. Providing courses that students may take by watching programs on their home televisions is the latest effort of the system to individualize instruction. The majority of students attending VTAE institutions are adults who work and/or have family responsibilities. Limited time in which to attend classes plus constraints on travel brought on by the energy crisis make home television coursework essential.

Milwaukee Area Technical College has been a leader among the 16 institutions in using television for instruction. In 1952, then-Director William F. Rasche petitioned the FCC to have educational Channel 10 allocated to MATC for educational programming. The request was approved and MATC still provides the area with top-quality educational programs on Channel 10. In addition, the station serves as a training laboratory for prospective television technicians and producers.

Recently there has been a great growth in cable television service to the population of Wisconsin. In a few years, it will be available to almost all citizens in the state. This development, with its potential of making many channels available for educational purposes, will permit a much greater variety of educational offerings to be provided. The service capabilities of cable television will make it practical for most VTAE schools to offer courses via cable. Western Wisconsin Technical Institute in La Crosse has already begun providing classes over cable television.

The WBVTAE has encouraged television study by purchasing programs to be broadcast on local educational stations. The first statewide experiment was an adult T.V. high school series broadcast in 1980 over all Wisconsin's educational television stations to help students prepare for their high school equivalency diploma examination. Enrollment was 1,668. That first success led to the statewide broadcast of "Marketing Perspectives" and "DC Circuits" in the spring of 1981. Some VTAE institutions are writing and producing their own educational programs for broadcast, and the possibilities for providing even more programs via home television are limitless.

Fox Valley Technical Institute is taking television programming one step further by experimenting with videodiscs. In the coming decades, home television sets may have the capacity to play videodiscs in addition to receiving regular broadcasting. Without going into the technical aspects of the videodisc, suffice it to say that one videodisc contains two hours of class. Though initial production costs are high, discs can be reproduced inexpensively and easily sent in the mail. Students will be able to play the discs on 1990 television sets whenever they wish to have class. Discs can be played at a slow speed to show the steps of a certain process. Students can listen to discs in English, or select discs in another language. Videodiscs can be computer-linked to provide computer-assisted instruction. The videodisc has potential for being the most economical and truly versatile means yet used in the VTAE system to individualize instruction.

CHAPTER 9

Administration

Local Boards

Wisconsin's vocational, technical and adult education districts are governed by local boards. Local boards were an integral part of the 1911 legislation. The rationale for them was to ensure that the course of vocational education would be guided by lay people who were knowledgeable about the world of work. The boards were to be appointed by existing governing bodies to ensure equal representation of management and labor and to ensure that board positions would be filled with people genuinely interested in nurturing quality vocational education programs.

Today each district has a 7-member board of d[illegible]posed of 2 employers (those with power to hire and fire), 2 e[illegible]ithout power to hire and fire), 2 members at large (all sc[illegible]), and a district administrator (superintendent) from one o[illegible]ool districts (serving a 2-year term). In districts composed of [illegible]e local board is appointed by appointment committees consisting [illegible]unty board chairpersons. In the 3 districts which are made up of sch[illegible]istricts — Fox Valley, Milwaukee and Southwest Wisconsin — committees of presidents of local school boards appoint the boards. The 1977 Wisconsin legislative session revised the procedures for appointment of VTAE district boards (1977 Chapter 29). Wisconsin statute Section 38.10 is very specific about how boards are to be appointed.

One of the first actions the legislation requires is that the local appointment committees publicly announce board vacancies and invite citizens to submit names of individuals for consideration. Each appointment committee must then formulate a plan of representation (including supporting documentation) based on the geographic distribution of population and the distribution of women and minorities within the district.

At least 7 days before the appointment committee meets, the meeting date, time, place, and the names of individuals to be considered for appointment must be published. A public hearing must then be held to discuss the qualifications of those being considered. It is only after this public hearing has been held that the appointment committee may take action.

The State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education has the legislative responsibility to certify that the actual appointments comply with the plan of representation, and that the plan itself fulfill the spirit and intent of the statute.

This precise manner of appointing local VTAE district boards enables citizens to make their preferences for candidates known and to speak publicly for or against proposed appointees. The required apportionment plan helps ensure that the board represents a true cross section of each district's citizenry.

A district director administers local and state board policies in each of the 16 Wisconsin's VTAE districts. The function of the district director is defined by law (Sections 38.04, and 38.12, Wis. Stats.). The director is the chief administrator with responsiblity for supervising the entire district program. Although each district has a director, a variety of administrative structures exists below the level of director. Each administrative configuration reflects the needs and philosophy of the particular district.

State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education

At the state level, the Wisconsin Board for Vocational, Technical and Adult Education formulates a state 5-year plan which spells out criteria and standards for district operation. In addition, the state board is responsible for ensuring adequate financial support of occupationally related programs and courses.

The present State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education has had 4 names in its 70-year history. Each name change reflected a broadening of its role. The State Board of *Industrial* Education was established in 1911 to supervise Wisconsin's continuation schools for students who had quit high school. To reflect that more than industrial education was being taught in the continuation schools, the name was changed to State Board of *Vocational Education* in 1917. At the same time, the continuation schools became vocational schools. In the 1930s, the student body of the vocational schools shifted from youngsters 14-16 years old, to adults. To reflect the new adult student population, the board became the State Board of Vocational *and Adult* Education in 1937. During the 1950s, 2 year technical programs developed because business and industry required workers having significant education and training, but less than a baccalaureate degree. Technical programs filled that need, so in 1965 it became the Wisconsin Board of Vocational, *Technical* and Adult Education.

Wisconsin was the first state in the United States to have a separate board for vocational-technical education. Six other states have followed our example. In most other states, however, vocational-technical education is subsumed under a general state board of education. It is no coincidence that Wisconsin also has the most comprehensive system of post-secondary vocational-technical institutions in the nation. The separate board for vocational education has enabled it to flourish not as an "aside" to general education, but as a very specialized kind of higher education unto itself. Throughout the system's history, there have been attempts to merge the VTAE Board with other boards or to centralize the system. In a 1969 statewide referendum, voters rejected a state system of vocational education. The results of similar efforts have been the same. Local citizens, students, and representatives of business and labor have stood firm in demanding that the system remain separate to deliver the same number and quality of occupational programs.

The Wisconsin board supervises the occupational preparation programs of the 16 VTAE districts in the state. The board has statutory responsibility for initiating, developing, and evaluating occupational programs. The state board has 12 members — 3 employers, 3 employes, 3 farmers, and as *ex officio* members, the state superintendent of public instruction, the secretary of the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, and the president of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System. With the exception of the *ex officio* members, the Wisconsin board is appointed by the governor.

Robert Sorensen, Ph.D., State Director of Vocational Education, is the board's executive officer. The director is responsible for all administrative and supervisory matters, including the development, implementation, and evaluation of all program plans. The state board staff is an independent agency which carries out the board's policies.

The Wisconsin board has 4 standing committees:

An *Executive Committee*, which has the power of the board when the board is not in session;

A *Facilities and Finance Committee*, which reviews budget and facility needs;

A *District-State Relations Committee*, which reviews organizational matters affecting relations with the districts; and

An *Education Committee*, which approves the initiation or discontinuance of occupational education programs.

Major state board staff responsibilities are divided between 2 divisions. The *Division of Administration and Planning* is responsible for budget preparation, long range planning, and the provision of support staff services such as clerical, data processing, personnel, and policy and management analysis. The *Division of Community and Manpower Development* is responsible for occupational and education programs, and for educational programs for people with special needs. It performs research, professional development, and curriculum services; monitors district program activities for accountability and program improvement; and coordinates system offerings with other educational systems.

The board is advised on vocational education by the Wisconsin Advisory Council, which evaluates and reports on the system's educational programs, and assists the board in developing the long range and annual plans. The 26-member Advisory Council is appointed by the governor.

An instructor in Blackhawk Technical Institute's LPN-RN progression program prepares a tape for a student at an individual learning station. The progression program allows students to continue full-time employment as licensed practical nurses (LPN) while working toward their associate degree in nursing (RN).

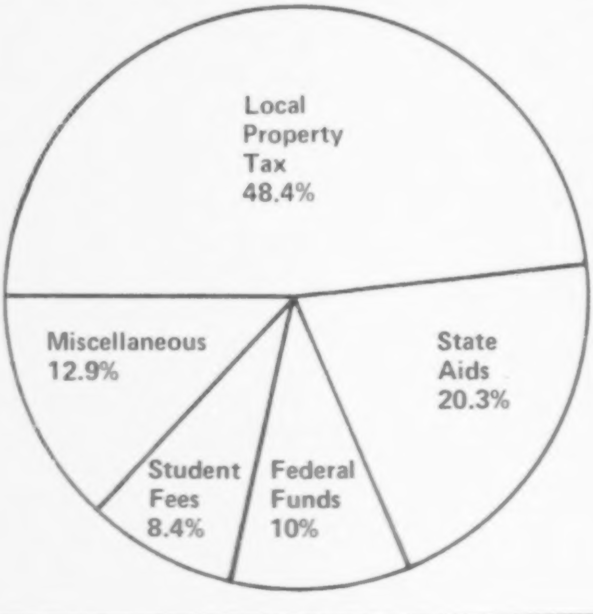
CHAPTER 10

Financing The VTAE System

Local VTAE institutions receive funds from 4 major sources: local property taxes, state aids, federal funds, and student fees. The projected budget and revenue figure for 1980-81 for all 16 VTAE institutions amounts to almost $276 million. The chart in Figure 16 shows the sources of revenue.

Figure 16. PROJECTED SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR WISCONSIN'S VTAE SYSTEM, 1980-81

Local Property Tax = $133,607,997
State Aids = $55,898,838
Federal Vocational Education Act Funds = $27,574,454
Fees for Programs and Materials = $23,321,519
Miscellaneous and Transfers = $35,380,604
Total = $275,783,412



Source: Wisconsin Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education.

Local Property Tax

By Wisconsin law, each VTAE district must have a budget meeting every year in June. Prior public notice of the proposed budget and the annual hearings must be given so that interested citizens may testify for or against the proposed budget. When the budget has been approved by the local board, an estimate is made of how much state aid, federal funds, and student fees will be available. The estimated remainder of the budget will be paid from the local property taxes. The tax is levied on the equalized valuation of all the property in a VTAE district furnished by the state Department of Revenue.

By Wisconsin law, a VTAE district may levy no more than 1.5 mills for operations or $1.50 for every 1,000 dollars of equalized valuation. The range is from a low of .96938 mills to a high of 1.40548. Another constraint on the tax levy is the 9.5% cost control initiated by the state legislature. Cost controls mean that a district may spend no more than 109.5% (excluding federal funding) of what it spent the previous year per student for operations.

State Aids

Only courses or programs for occupational preparation or upgrading are eligible for state aids. State aid is based on the number of full-time equivalent students enrolled at a vocational-technical institution. A full-time equivalent (FTE) student represents 30 credits in one year. One student attending full time taking 30 credits would amount to one FTE. However, the trend is more and more to part-time students. So, on the average, it takes 8 students to amount to one FTE.

This is a significant problem for the system in that support services provided to students from counseling to testing to registering to record keeping are costly. A district receives the same student aid for one person taking 30 credits as it does for 5 students taking 6 credits each.

Different types of occupationally related programs receive varying amounts of state aid. The following program types are listed from highest to lowest in terms of state aid.

Vocational Diploma programs on the average receive $4.45 per potential student hour of instruction.

Associate Degree programs on the average receive $3.88 per potential student hour of instruction.

College Parallel programs on the average receive $3.75 per potential student hour of instruction.

Continuing Education programs on the average receive $3.68 per potential student hour of instruction.

Federal Funds

Federal funds for vocational education come almost exclusively from the federal Vocational Education Act (VEA) and its amendments. Wisconsin received $17,170,999 in federal monies for schools in fiscal year 1980-81. Forty percent of that will automatically go to the Department of Public Instruction to support vocational programs and services in Wisconsin's high schools. Some will be used to defray the cost of the State Board of VTAE staff. A portion will be allocated to the Vocational Studies Centers at UW-Madison and UW-Stout. The remainder will be allocated through projects submitted by local VTAE districts. The areas of funding include:

Basic grants (to extend and only where necessary *maintain* local existing programs),

Program improvement and support services,

Programs of national significance,

State planning grants,

Special programs for handicapped and disadvantaged,

Consumer and homemaking,

Bilingual training,

State advisory councils, and

Smith-Hughes Act (a permanent appropriation since 1917).

Federal funds are meant to stimulate new programs and projects to meet the needs of special groups.

Tuition

Tuition accounts for the smallest portion of revenues among the 4 sources. Originally, vocational school courses were free of charge as high schools are. In 1975, student fees were charged for the first time. There are still no fees for students enrolled in Adult High School, Adult Basic Education, or English As A Second Language. Those 62 or older pay greatly reduced fees. All student fees are set by the State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education.

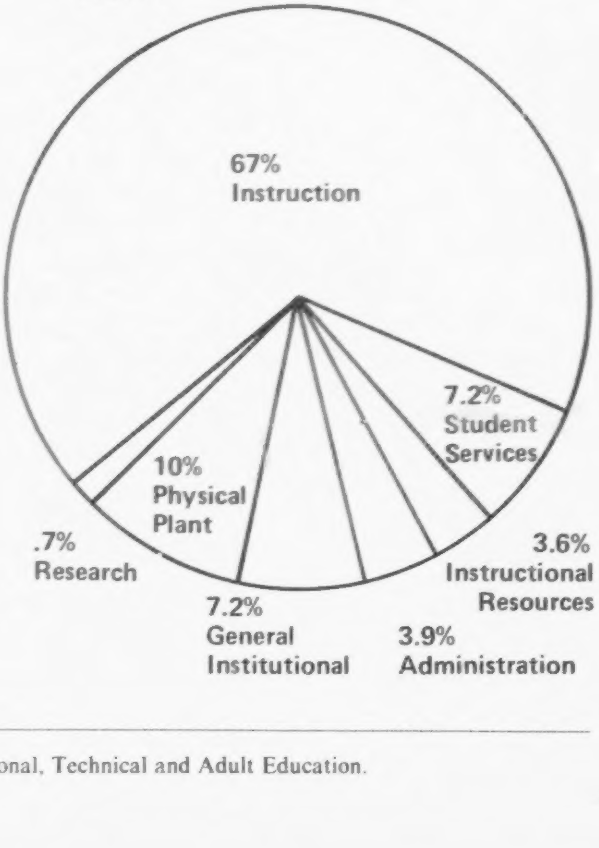
How Budgets are Spent

Without exception the majority of the operational budgets of Wisconsin's 16 VTAE districts is spent on instruction. The percentages range from 62.2% to 72.4% of the total budget. The chart in Figure 17 shows the statewide average of how operating budgets are allocated.

Figure 17. PROJECTED PERCENT OF OPERATIONAL BUDGETS BY CATEGORY

1980-81

Instruction
$132,639,807 or 67.4%
Instructional Resources
$7,104,655 or 3.6%
Student Services
$14,117,875 or 7.2%
Research
$1,457,939 or .7%
Administration
$7,663,543 or 3.9%
General Institutional
$14,103,362 or 7.2%
Physical Plant
$19,761,621 or 10%



Source: Wisconsin Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education.

CHAPTER 11
Relationships with Other Agencies

Wisconsin's 3 major branches of education, the State Board of VTAE, the Department of Public Instruction (for elementary and secondary education), and the University of Wisconsin System, cooperate in a number of ways. Both the president of the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents and the state superintendent of public instruction are *ex officio* members of the State Board of VTAE. Similarly the president of the state board is an *ex officio* member of the UW-Board of Regents as is the superintendent of public instruction. This means that all 3 branches have opportunities to coordinate and complement their efforts at the highest policy-making levels.

The University of Wisconsin System

A great deal of the mutual planning that goes on between the VTAE system and the University of Wisconsin system is carried out by 3 joint committees established in 1972 — the Joint Administration Committee on Continuing Education, the Joint Advisory Committee for Academic Programs, and the Joint Advisory Committee on Physical Facilities. All 3 are advisory and report to both the president of the UW System and the State Director of WBVTAE.

Joint Administration Committee on Continuing Education (JACCE)

Historically, the Vocational, Technical and Adult Education system and the University of Wisconsin-Extension developed side by side. The system's engineer, Charles McCarthy, foresaw UW-Extension offering classes to adults in the evening in the vocational schools which by day would be filled with young workers. As the VTAE system began to serve more adults than high school age students, the possibility of competition for the same students became very real. Therefore in 1972, then Director of the VTAE system, Eugene Lehrmann, met with John C. Weaver, then President of the University of Wisconsin System, to devise a means of coordinating the noncredit offerings of the 2 systems. Their objective was to continue to provide needed educational services to the people of Wisconsin without duplicating each other's efforts.

The result is the current UW-VTAE Joint Administration Committee on Continuing Education. At the state level, the JACCE is composed of 20 members. The VTAE members are appointed by the state director of the Board of VTAE. The UW members are appointed by the UW System president. The JACCE clarifies issues that have implications for several regions and develops recommendations for statewide policy.

Functioning under the JACCE are 6 regional councils in the state. Each local regional council is cochaired by a representative of the UW System and a representative of the VTAE system. (The cochairpersons also sit on the state level JACCE.) The 6 regional councils include 67 members.

The JACCE at the state level and the regional councils at the local level cooperate by providing a sounding board for each system. They provide direction by:

1. Discussing policy, issues, and problems to ensure adequate knowledge of them by faculty and administration;
2. Recommending policy to provide smooth operations without duplication;
3. Appointing special committees to investigate and develop recommendations on complex situations.

The power of the JACCE is limited to deliberation and recommendations to the state administrators. However, the significance of the JACCE lies primarily in the fact that the effort is voluntary on the part of both systems. Recognizing the imperative to avoid duplication of one another's services, both agencies take the task of joint planning seriously. As evidence, no new noncredit courses are offered through VTAE or the UW-Extension without the other's approval. Each system must "sign off" on the other's new program. This ensures that if one agency is offering a type of course, the other does not duplicate it.

Since its formation in 1972, the JACCE has helped the 2 systems clarify their unique features and delineate their continuing education responsibilities. UW-Extension is primarily involved in demonstrating and disseminating the results of research to Wisconsin communities. The VTAE system is primarily involved in education for employment. Examples of issues that have been dealt with through the JACCE are:

1. A problem arose when a University of Wisconsin cheesemaking program was referred to as an apprenticeship. The committee's recommendation was that the program not be identified as apprenticeship, since that is a responsibility of the VTAE system.
2. In the Northeast Regional Council, which serves the Fox Valley and northeastern Wisconsin area, the VTAE institutions, UW institutions, and local chambers of commerce published jointly a cooperative business management outreach bulletin outlining the dates, times, and locations of courses of interest to business people in the two systems.
3. Waukesha County Technical Institute and the UW Center at Waukesha have published joint advertisements and joint catalogs to eliminate duplication.
4. Six VTAE courses were added to the UW-Extension correspondence course catalog.
5. Most recently, a model for joint planning was developed by the Home Economics Joint Planning Committee. The model was tested in the Eau Claire and Milwaukee areas and has received positive evaluations as a tool to be used in the future within the JACCE committees.

As this voluntary coalition of post-secondary education moves into its ninth year of existence, it becomes even more effective in its efforts to coordinate the system's offerings.

Joint Administration Committee for Academic Programs (JACAP)

While the JACCE is primarily responsible for noncredit programs, the responsibility for coordinating full-time academic credit programs lies with the Joint Administration Committee for Academic Programs. JACAP reviews proposals for new academic programs for both the UW and VTAE systems. The review of new programs eliminates unnecessary duplication and leads to guidelines for acceptance of course credits. No new full-time programs may be implemented without review by the JACAP. The 8-member committee has equal representation from both systems and representatives from both the state and local level.

Joint Administration Committee on Physical Facilities (JACPF)

The Joint Administration Committee on Physical Facilities investigates ways in which resources and facilities can be shared by institutions in both systems.

Facilities represent a special kind of challenge for vocational-technical education. Not only must they meet standards for educational facilities, they must also meet industrial building and related equipment codes.

Since 1971, no new facilities construction may be undertaken without approval of the Wisconsin Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education. Building plans that have received recent approval are being carefully examined by the Wisconsin VTAE Board's Facilities and Finance Committee to ensure that they are as energy-efficient as possible.

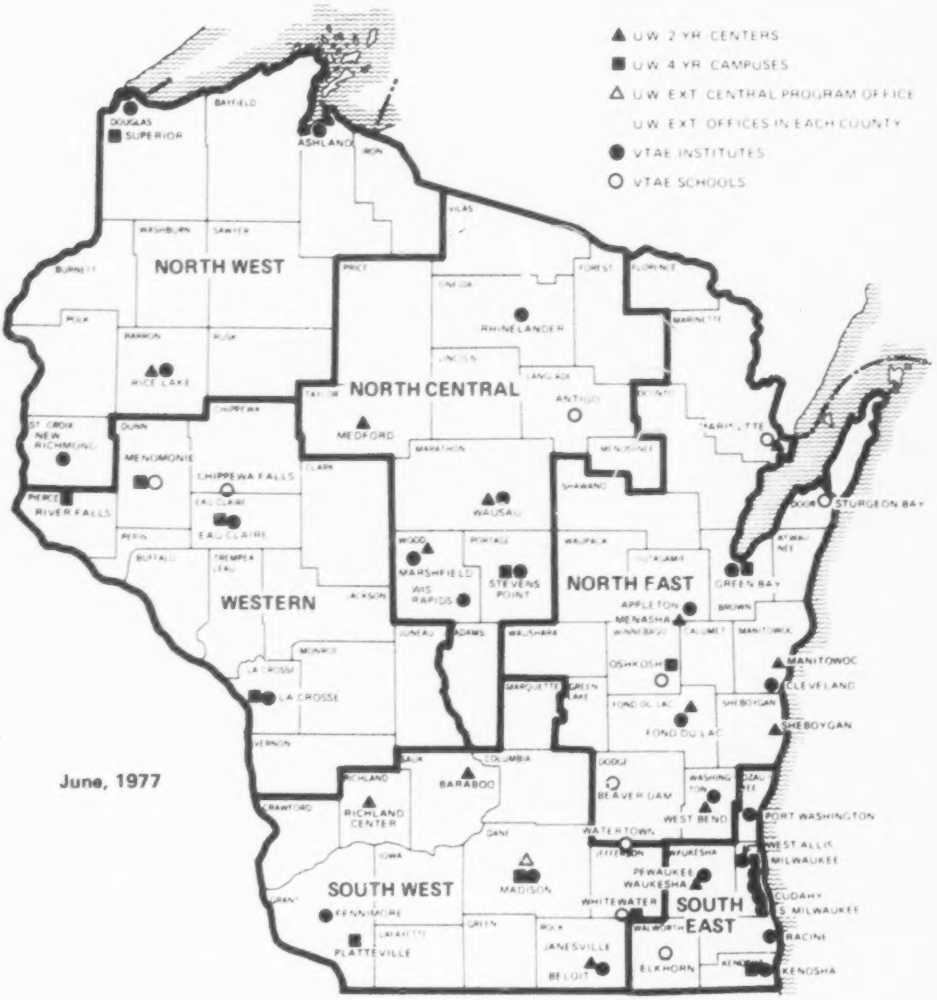
Since enrollments in occupational preparation programs have more than doubled in the past 10 years, expansion of facilities has been necessary for virtually all of the 16 districts. However, the trend to outreach education will influence facility needs. While enrollments will continue to grow, more classes will be offered in outlying communities rather than at a central campus. This means that less building of new facilities will be necessary, as local buildings will be rented, leased, or purchased for classroom space. What building does continue is likely to be specialized, such as laboratories or shops.

University Research Centers

Another link between the VTAE system and the UW System is to be found in the Vocational Studies Center at UW-Madison and the Center for Vocational, Technical and Adult Education at UW-Stout. Both centers were initiated in the early 1970s at the request of State Director Eugene Lehrmann. Each center began with a basic grant administered by the state board. UW-Stout is a "Special Mission" institution within the UW System (From 1911-1955 the State Board of Vocational Education was the board of trustees for Stout Institute.) It is charged with maintaining a special relationship to the VTAE system. The relationship frequently translates into evaluation and research services.

The Vocational Studies Center at UW-Madison is also a source of research in vocational education. It is particularly known nationwide for printed materials and consulting services relating to vocational-technical education for

Figure 18. REGIONAL COUNCIL AREAS—
UW-VTAE JOINT ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE ON
CONTINUING EDUCATION


▲ UW 2 YR CENTERS
■ UW 4 YR CAMPUSES
△ UW EXT CENTRAL PROGRAM OFFICE
UW EXT OFFICES IN EACH COUNTY
● VTAE INSTITUTES
○ VTAE SCHOOLS
NORTH WEST
NORTH CENTRAL
NORTH EAST
WESTERN
SOUTH WEST
SOUTH EAST
DOUGLAS
SUPERIOR
BAYFIELD
ASHLAND
IRON
VILAS
WASHBURN
SAWYER
BURNETT
PRICE
ONEIDA
FOREST
FLORENCE
MARINETTE
RHINELANDER
POLK
BARRON
RUSK
LINCOLN
LANGLADE
RICE LAKE
TAYLOR
ANTIGO
OCONTO
MEDFORD
ST. CROIX
NEW RICHMOND
DUNN
CHIPPEWA
MENOMONIE
CHIPPEWA FALLS
CLARK
MARATHON
MENOMINEE
MARINETTE
PIERCE
RIVER FALLS
EAU CLAIRE
WAUSAU
SHAWANO
DOOR
STURGEON BAY
PEPIN
BUFFALO
TREMPEALEAU
WOOD
PORTAGE
WAUPACA
OUTAGAMIE
KEWAUNEE
MARSHFIELD
WIS RAPIDS
STEVENS POINT
GREEN BAY
BROWN
JACKSON
APPLETON
MENASHA
WINNEBAGO
CALUMET
MANITOWOC
JUNEAU
ADAMS
WAUSHARA
MONROE
OSHKOSH
LA CROSSE
MARQUETTE
GREEN LAKE
FOND DU LAC
SHEBOYGAN
CLEVELAND
VERNON
SAUK
COLUMBIA
BARABOO
RICHLAND
RICHLAND CENTER
DODGE
BEAVER DAM
WASHINGTON
OZAUKEE
WEST BEND
PORT WASHINGTON
CRAWFORD
DANE
WATERTOWN
JEFFERSON
WAUKESHA
WEST ALLIS
MILWAUKEE
IOWA
MADISON
PEWAUKEE
WAUKESHA
GRANT
FENNIMORE
WHITEWATER
CUDAHY
S. MILWAUKEE
LAFAYETTE
GREEN
ROCK
WALWORTH
RACINE
PLATTEVILLE
JANESVILLE
BELOIT
ELKHORN
KENOSHA

June, 1977

Source: Joint Administration Committee on Continuing Education, "Cooperation in Higher Education".

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handicapped and disadvantaged students. In addition to research and development activities, the Vocational Studies Center provides services such as the Free Loan Library, *Vocational Educator* magazine, Wisconsin Occupational Information System, the Senior Survey, and many others.

Both centers receive Vocational Education Act funds from the State Board of VTAE.

Department of Public Instruction

While the VTAE system is concerned with post-secondary education, the Department of Public Instruction's Bureau for Vocational Education administers vocational education in Wisconsin's high schools. Currently 289 of Wisconsin's 434 high schools have vocational education programs. Twenty percent of those are considered comprehensive — that is, having "capstone" programs in the 5 occupational areas of Agriculture, Business, Distributive Education, Health, Home Economics, and Industrial Education.

High school vocational programs (funded) are administered by a local vocational education coordinator. They are charged with supervising vocational programs, conducting planning and evaluation activities and serving as liaisons between high school districts and the Department of Public Instruction.

Prior to the passage of the federal Vocational Education Act of 1963, all vocational education in the state was supervised by the Wisconsin Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education. State board supervision extended even to the agriculture and home economics programs of rural high schools.

In 1965, utilizing funds from the federal Vocational Education Act, DPI launched a 3-year vocational education pilot program in 34 high schools. The pilot program proved successful, and in 1967 authority for secondary vocational programs was transferred from the Wisconsin VTAE to the Department of Public Instruction's Bureau For Vocational Education, then known as the Bureau for Career and Manpower Development. DPI receives 40% of the Vocational Education Act funds that come into Wisconsin. The division of funds between DPI and VTAE is based on U.S. Department of Labor data on age groups within the total population. In 1979-80, out of a total of $14.7 million VEA funds, $5.9 million went for secondary programs. Like those of the post-secondary system, high school *vocational* enrollments have grown dramatically.

In 1966, 2,260 high school students graduated from approved vocational programs; in 1979 that number had grown to slightly over 25,000 graduates. The primary objective of secondary vocational programs is to prepare students for immediate employment upon high school graduation. The majority of vocational graduates seek and find employment. Approximately 15% of Wisconsin's high school graduates go on to post-secondary VTAE programs. The Secondary Vocational Evaluation Project conducted by Dorothy Dale of the UW-Stout Vocational Studies Center showed that 20% of the students who complete a high school vocational program enroll in VTAE; 14% of those without high school vocational education enroll in VTAE. So it is apparent that participation in a high school vocational education program encourages students to go on to VTAE training.

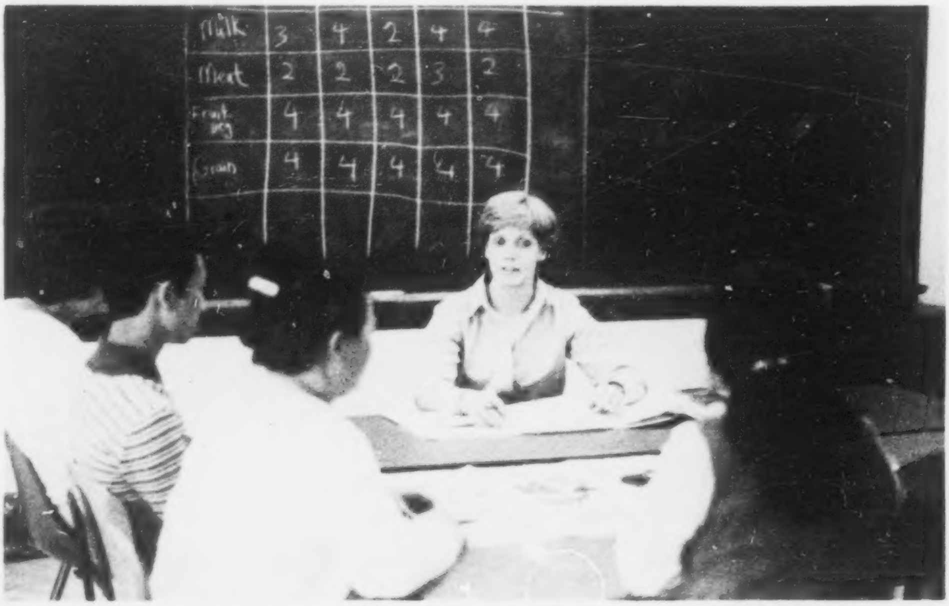
Impact of High School Vocational Education on Post-Secondary Programs

Orville Nelson the UW-Stout Vocational Studies Center also recently studied the *impact* of high school vocational education on post-secondary programs. The sample included 800 students from four VTAE districts. The students surveyed divided into 3 groups:

1. High school vocational education group--those who had completed a capstone course during their senior year;
2. Practical arts group--those who had taken several courses in different areas in the vocational curriculum;
3. No high school vocational education group--those who had taken only one or two beginning industrial arts or home economics courses.

Relationship of High School to VTAE Program. The most frequent response given to the question, "How can you use the skills and knowledges you learned in your high school program in your VTAE program?" was that they could use them to move more rapidly through their coursework. This response was checked by 48% of the high school vocational education graduates and by 38% of the practical arts sample. In the nonvocational sample, 16% of the respondents said they used their skills in this way. The next most frequent response to this question was that these skills were used to test out of courses.

Ninety-two percent of the students with high school vocational education indicated the skills and knowledge acquired in their high school program were related to their present programs. In contrast, 29% of those without high school vocational education program said their high school program was directly or somewhat related to their VTAE program. A majority of those without high school vocational education (55%) indicated their high school program was not related to their post-secondary VTAE program. The differences in these response patterns were statistically significant. Thus, those who had taken vocational education in high school or had enrolled in a series of practical arts courses tended to enroll in associate degree programs more frequently than those who did not have these experiences in high school.



This class for disabled persons in Lakeshore Technical Institute's "New Beginnings" program is being taught by an instructor who has a disability caused by childhood polio.

Satisfaction With High School Vocational Education Program. VTAE students who had participated in a high school vocational education program reported significantly more satisfaction with their high school program than those who had enrolled in a practical arts sequence or in a general education program in high school.

Impacts on Career Development. One of the 2 survey forms used included a list of career development impacts. Information was acquired on the degree to which their high school programs had impacts on understanding their abilities and interests, career decision making, knowledge of the world of work, and job seeking skills.

The major differences in impact of high school programs appeared in the following areas. Those who had vocational programs in high school reported they had received significantly more help in understanding their interests and abilities as contrasted with those in a general education program. Similar results were found in understanding their values. Students who had vocational education in high school also reported it gave them more assistance in making a career choice, helped to alert them to conditions in the job market and provided more information on emerging occupations.

In the area of general employability skills, students from high school vocational education programs reported significantly more help in several areas. Understanding how to keep a job and understanding how to acquire a job both were rated significantly higher by the students who had vocational programs in high school as compared with those who had been in a general education sequence. In the area of understanding how to acquire a job, the vocational students' mean was also higher than that for the practical arts students.

Knowledge of tools and equipment and completion of the VTAE program on schedule received significantly higher ratings by students who had enrolled in a high school vocational program as compared with those who were in general education sequence. The means for those who had taken a practical arts sequence were lower than those who had been in a vocational sequence but the differences were not statistically significant. In the area of understanding what to expect from a post-secondary VTAE program, the mean response for high school vocational education graduates was significantly higher than the means either for the practical arts or for the general education students.

There was a slight but not statistically significant tendency for women who had enrolled in high school vocational education programs to be enrolled in more nontraditional vocational programs at the post-secondary level.

Program Changes at the VTAE Level. Students who had enrolled in a high school vocational education program or a practical arts sequence reported significantly fewer program changes while enrolled in a VTAE school. Approximately 90% of those who had taken a high school vocational education program or practical sequence stayed with their original choice when enrolled at the post-secondary level. This percentage compares with 74% of those in general education sequence who remained with their first program choice.

Since program changes are costly to the schools and students, it would appear that participation in a high school vocational education program or in portions of it has cost benefits to both students and post-secondary VTAE schools. These cost benefits have several dimensions. Students who change programs lose time and money. In addition, the positions left open in their original program when they make changes may not be filled until the next term or school year, depending upon the curriculum design. For those VTAE programs which have a waiting list, this means a potential student who could have benefited from the program has had to defer enrolling. At the same time, the program will be operating at less than maximum capacity for a portion of the school year.

Summary. Based on data collected in this important study, the following major impacts of participating secondary vocational education have been identified.

> There is a tendency for students who take a secondary vocational education program to enroll more frequently in post-secondary VTAE program, especially associate degree programs, than students who participate in other programs in high school.
>
> Students with a high school vocational education background make significantly fewer program changes while attending a VTAE school.
>
> Vocational education graduates report significantly more relationship between their high school and VTAE programs than students who enrolled in other high school programs.
>
> There is a slight tendency for females who enrolled in a high school vocational program to more frequently select a nontraditional program at the post-secondary level.
>
> Students who enroll in a high school vocational educational program report that they have more knowledge of how to obtain and keep a job.

Articulation

Articulation is the term used to describe the coordination and cooperation that takes place between the VTAE system and the DPI. Although articulation prevents unnecessary duplication, its most important function is to help provide a smooth transition for students as they move from one educational level to another. For example, where articulation efforts have taken place, a student who has had basic drafting in high school will have all the skills he or she needs to enter more specialized drafting courses at a technical institute. The student won't have to go over information already learned as there is an orderly sequence between the high school and post-secondary curriculum.

Articulation may occur in curriculum, sharing of faculty, and sharing of facilities. Almost all articulation projects in 1980-81 were curriculum projects to convert traditional curricula into competency-based formats. Blackhawk Technical Institute distributive education instructors worked with instructors from district high schools on competency-based distributive education materials. A similar project at Waukesha County Technical Institute brought together auto mechanics, food service and welding instructors from high schools and WCTI. Articulation projects were carried on in 11 other districts as well.

In 1980-81 the State Board of VTAE invested $32,000 of federal VEA funds in articulation activities in 13 VTAE districts. Two to 3 times that amount was invested locally for these articulation efforts.

In addition to articulation activities, VTAE institutions and high schools cooperate to provide instruction in 2 ways — contracting and the providing of VTAE health occupations instructors to high schools. Contracting is a practice whereby a high school sends a single student or an entire class to a technical institute for one or several courses. Contracting is used by high schools that wish to enrich vocational education opportunities for students or that are unable to hire an instructor for the needed vocational class or classes. High schools pay tuition for the students' attendance in VTAE classes. Nine VTAE districts contracted with high schools in 1979-80 to serve 1,576 secondary students. Because of the unavailability of certified high school health occupations' instructors, high schools with health occupations' programs frequently request VTAE instructors. In 1979-80, 30 VTAE instructors taught health occupations' courses in high schools to 804 secondary students.

Facilities Sharing Between High Schools and VTAE Districts

Another study was conducted by the center at UW-Stout in 1979 in response to expressed concerns that high schools and technical institutes were duplicating each other's facilities. The UW-Stout survey examined how extensively high school facilities are utilized for VTAE adult education. Of 143 local vocational education coordinators (LVECs) responding, 91% reported their elementary or secondary laboratories and classrooms had been used for VTAE courses. The type of facilities most often used were laboratories for agriculture, industrial education, home economics, and business/office education.

Eighty-two percent of the coordinators indicated that courses to improve vocational skills were offered. Two-thirds indicated that their facilities were used to develop employability skills. Career exploration was provided in 31% of the high school facilities. Avocational courses were also checked frequently (89%).

The UW-Stout study concludes, "The data from this survey .... indicate extensive usage of LEA (local education agency) facilities for adult education. Therefore caution needs to be exercised in raising the charge of duplication of facilities. In many areas of Wisconsin, the local school districts' facilities are the only ones available in the immediate area for the adult vocational education programs. In addition, of course, they serve the high school students' needs for vocational education."

Future Trends

In 1978-80, the number of students between the ages of 16 and 18 who were not enrolled in high school, who did not have diplomas, but who were enrolled in VTAE districts was 1,911. A recent revision in Wisconsin's compulsory attendance and truance laws (Chapter 298, Laws of 1979) means that more high school students will be served by VTAE districts. Chapter 298 raised the age of compulsory attendance throughout the state to age 18. Previously students age 16 and over who did not have a VTAE institution within their school districts were exempted from attendance. The new law provides that any student over age 16 may with approval of parent or guardian and the school board attend the nearest VTAE institution. In these cases, the school board and VTAE district must contract to provide the services.

The Legislative Council Special Committee on School DropOut Prevention, chaired by Representative Richard Flintrop, has been formulating policy recommendations to enable VTAE districts to better serve high school dropouts between the ages of 16 and 18. The historical significance of this legislation cannot go unnoticed. Vocational education in Wisconsin was initiated to serve high school dropouts. Through compulsory school attendance legislation, vocational schools effectively jettisoned the group during the Depression to serve adults in need of training and retraining. Today high school leavers again look to VTAE institutions for education. If resources remain stable, VTAE districts will continue to serve *both* high school leavers and adults.

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA)

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was passed by Congress in 1973. The purpose of the law was to get chronically unemployed persons into the labor market. A natural partnership has evolved between CETA and the state's vocational-technical institutes. Technical institutes are major providers of job training. A familiar pattern has emerged in joint CETA-VTAE programs; participants receive job training from technical schools and a living stipend and/or part-time employment from CETA during training. (Specific programs are discussed under "Services to Handicapped, Disadvantaged, and Minority Group Members.")

A full-time CETA staff at the VTAE Board assists technical institutes, other state agencies, CETA Prime Sponsors, and community-based organizations in developing joint programs. Where the need exists, entire classes are designed for CETA participants. These "class-size" programs must be approved by the VTAE Board regardless of where the funds are from. Like regular occupational programs proposed by VTAE institutions, CETA class-size programs are developed according to local labor market need.

Some class-size programs which begin as CETA experiments are so successful that they become permanent full-time offerings. This is the case with Wisconsin Indianhead Technical Institute's Cable Television Installer and Advertising Salesperson programs, both of which began as CETA programs.

Title VII of CETA legislation requires that every Prime Sponsor have a Private Industry Council (PIC), which functions in an advisory capacity. Representatives from local VTAE institutions are on the PICs since they provide the bulk of vocational-technical education services for CETA programs.

In 1979-80, over 10,446 Wisconsin people received CETA-funded services in 16 VTAE institutions. A substantial amount of the $139 million in CETA funds which came to Wisconsin from the Department of Labor was utilized for economic development through the VTAE system. (The Department of

Industry, Labor and Human Relations, the Governor's Employment and Training Office, Prime Sponsors, community-based organizations, other agencies also receive and administer CETA funds.)

U.S. Department of Education

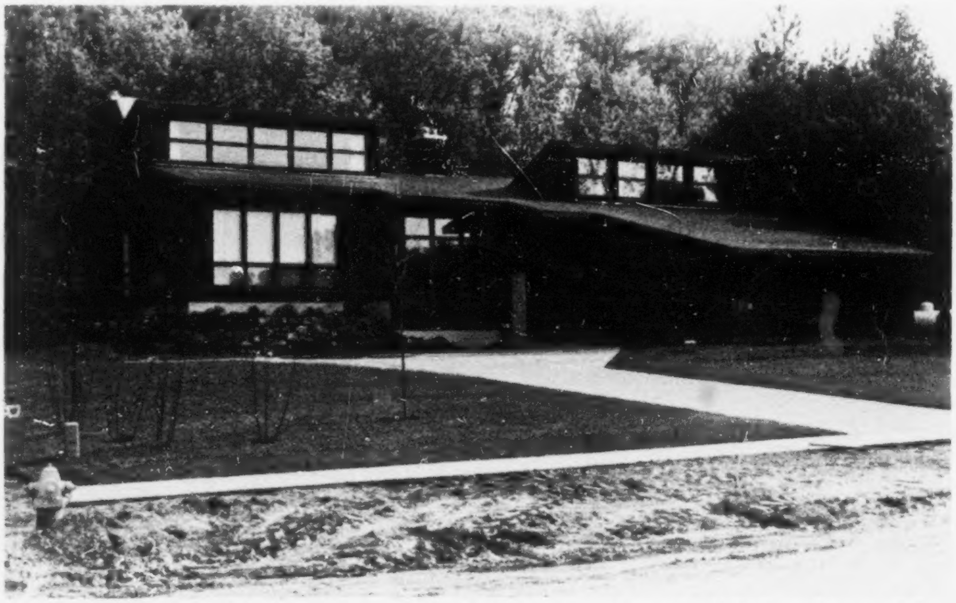
At the federal level, the state board cooperates with the Department of Education to administer and be accountable for Vocational Education Act amendments funds. The federal government has rigorous requirements for planning and evaluation, all of which the state board carries out.

Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations (DILHR)

The State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education and the Department of Industry, Labor, and Human Relations cooperate in the training and employment of Wisconsin's 8,000 indentured apprentices. The Department of Industry, Labor, and Human Relation supervises all aspects of the indenturing of apprentices. Almost all of Wisconsin's apprentices receive their related classroom instruction in local VTAE institutions.

Educational Approval Board

The Educational Approval Board is for administrative purposes, attached to the Wisconsin Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, but it functions independently. Its major functions are to approve all institutional courses and programs for veterans' benefits and to supervise and approve proprietary (private, for profit) schools, except cosmetology. The Educational Approval Board is composed of up to 7 members who represent state agencies



District One Technical Institute-Eau Claire received a grant from the U.S. Department of Energy to help construct this passive solar home in the community. The home has been sold and is being monitored for its energy efficiency.

and others interested in educational programs. Members are appointed by the governor. Although there is no statutory requirement that the State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education be represented on the board, Eugene Lehrmann, former VTAE state director, is a current member, and state VTAE staff regularly attend meetings to maintain communication.

Higher Educational Aids Board

The Wisconsin Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education is represented with other post-secondary agencies on the Higher Educational Aids Board. Grants, loans and work-study allocated by the HEAB assist needy students to attend VTAE schools. These resources have grown from $2,500 for the system in 1964 to an estimated $28,000,000 awarded to students in 1980-81 (financial aid is designed to *supplement* the resources of the student).

The WBVTAE also maintains cooperative relationships with a variety of agencies, labor unions and professional organizations too numerous to mention.

The Local-State-Federal Team

The VTAE system is a good example of partnership between local, state, and federal levels of government. Each plays a distinct and important role in providing hundreds of thousands of Wisconsin people with job skills.

Vocational institutions have historically been local schools. From the beginning, (when they were operated by cities) to the present (when they serve multiple counties), they have been operated primarily to meet local employment and education needs. Each 7-member local board is appointed according to a representation plan; in addition to including an equal number of employers and employes and a public school administrator, the board membership must reflect a district's population grouping, including numbers of women and minorities.

The Wisconsin Board of VTAE is responsible for establishing a long-range plan for vocational, technical and adult education in Wisconsin. New program requests are considered against a current 5-year plan. The state board spells out criteria and standards for district operation. Finally, it is the responsibility of the state board to provide adequate financial support for occupational programs.

The local boards must follow state policy for occupational preparation programs. However, they are completely free to offer any nonoccupational programs local citizens desire. Because of this freedom, VTAE institutions have been responsive to local needs. Ultimately it is the local people who build the buildings, hire the teachers, and offer instruction to the communities.

The rationale for state approval and partial financing of occupational programs is that many occupational programs have implications beyond a single district, influencing labor supply and demand in other parts of the state. The state board's long-range planning helps ensure that occupational programs are located where they are most needed. This planning also helps to distribute geographically programs that are expensive, like truck driving, to give students across the state fairly equal access to them.

The federal government plays an important role in Wisconsin's VTAE system by providing funds primarily through the federal Vocational Education Act and its amendments to support planning, development, and initiation of new or improved programs. (The state board is the only agency in Wisconsin designated to administer VEA funds.) Federal funds enable Wisconsin's VTAE system to respond to the training needs of the nation as well as of state and local communities. As was suggested earlier, federal funds enable state and local programs to go far beyond what they might accomplish with their own resources alone. Yet without local systems already in place, the federal funds would be inadequate to create any significant impact. Federal, state, and local vocational-technical education initiatives are mutally supportive. Their interaction enables the Wisconsin system of vocational, technical and adult education to provide services to all who desire them in all areas of our state.

West Central Technical Institute has an internationally known police artist training program. Attending officers learn techniques for using police artistry as an aid in identifying subjects by facial characteristics.

CHAPTER 12

The 1990s: Conclusion

The future of Wisconsin's vocational, technical and adult education will crystallize around technology and the resulting need for a highly skilled work force. The current rate of technological growth will only increase. Anyone who remembers certain older department stores of the 1940s will recall that transactions were conducted via cables strung between the checkout counter and the main office. A capsule containing the customer's money was cranked along the cable up to the office. Change and a receipt came back to the customer in capsule. Constrast this with today's electronic cashier register which "reads" prices with a laser gun, figures your change, keeps track of the store's inventory, and wishes you a nice day on your receipt. Those kinds of quantum leaps will continue to take place, not every 40 years, but every 5 to 10 years. At the same time, demand for skilled workers is rising, traditional labor sources are waning — post WWII workers are retiring and a declining high school population means there are fewer students to go into training immediately after high school. It is predicted that the shortage of skilled workers and technicians will be critical by 1990. A corollary is that the U.S. will import skilled workers if the shortage is not met.

However, vocational, technical and adult education can play an important role in preventing that shortage in Wisconsin. As technology changes the workplace, VTAE will be there to train new workers, and perhaps even more importantly, to *retrain* existing workers.

All of the trends identified for the 1980s will exert an influence on the next century. The handicapped, disadvantaged, minority group members, and women whom the VTAE system has actively tried to reach in the past decade will continue to be target populations. New populations not now significantly served by the system will make up a large segment of enrollment — Cubans, Haitians, Southeast Asians. Such immigrant groups will need and will seek vocational-technical training.

Outreach education may become even more critical as Americans are forced to limit their travel due to increasingly expensive and scarce fossil fuels. More small towns and rural areas will have access to credit courses for occupational preparation through local VTAE learning centers, and through classes broadcast on television that require a minimum of actual class meetings. Though the existing campuses will still maintain the sophisticated laboratories and equipment needed for vocational-technical instruction, most citizens will be able to take much of their nonlaboratory coursework in their own communities. The trend to lifelong learning will reinforce the present trend for an older student population. The median student age, now 28, will doubtless rise as adults enroll in order to stay occupationally current, to change occupations, to improve themselves, to plan for retirement, and to make constructive use of their leisure time after retirement.

Vocational, technical and adult education in Wisconsin is organized to cope with change. Because each institution is local, it has flexibility and the ability to respond to educational needs as they arise. In 1980, thousands of Cuban refugees arrived at Fort McCoy. In less than 2 weeks, Western Wisconsin Technical Institute was providing classes in English As A Second Language and basic career counseling inside the fort. Few enterprises can organize and deliver complex services with that kind of lead time.

Not only is the system equipped to cope with change, it creates and positively influences change. The blacksmith occupation provides an example of how the system both influences and adapts to change. During World War I and the early 1920s, blacksmithing was a popular program in the state's vocational schools. When automobiles replaced horses, vocational schools began training auto mechanics. A renewed interest in raising horses has prompted Gateway and Lakeshore Technical Institutes to offer Farrier and Equine Management programs. Program graduates are employed in their own businesses, in stables, on farms, and on commercial race tracks. The availability of trained specialists will in turn stimulate horse-raising.

Because it is flexible, the system as a whole will change in the years ahead. Yet any changes will be made with these questions in mind:

Will VTAE institutions still be able to respond quickly to local needs?

Will VTAE institutions remain flexible enough to respond to the latest technology and thus keep occupational programs up-to-date?

Will the focus of the VTAE system remain on training for employment?

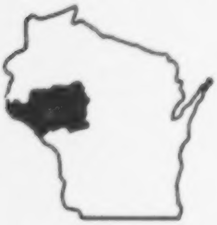
Will VTAE institutions continue to influence their local economies by providing skilled workers for industries in their districts?

Will VTAE institutions still be able to meet the diverse training needs of their entire district populations of people from their teens to the elderly, of women, of handicapped, of disadvantaged, of minority group members?

A "yes" answer to all these questions will be the guide for the future. A final guide to future directions should be the role vocational, technical and adult education plays in national defense. It may be truly said that the VTAE system is the first line in the development of the work force, of productivity, and in economic development. As was demonstrated in World War II, a sound VTAE system is the nation's first line of defense. Decision-makers must give it that same priority.

Writing in 1911, Charles McCarthy, the founder of Wisconsin's vocational-technical system said, "Our country has changed from a new land of boundless virgin natural resources to a country which must preserve its inheritance .... Wisconsin's natural resources are not as large as those of a number of other states." Seventy years later, Wisconsin's 16 vocational, technical and adult education districts are developing and refining a natural resource that is renewable and abundant — its people.

Figure 19. WISCONSIN VTAE DISTRICTS AT A GLANCE



Vocational, Technical and Adult Education District One

Mr. Norbert K. Wurtzel, District Director VTAE District One 620 West Clairmont Avenue Eau Claire, Wisconsin 54701 Telephone: 715-836-3911

The city of Eau Claire is the site of District One Technical Institute. Vocational and adult schools are located in Chippewa Falls and Menomonie in addition to 32 outreach centers in area high schools. district One offers 22 associate degree programs and 35 vocational diploma programs and serves 23,500 students annually.

Western Wisconsin Vocational, Technical and Adult Education District (District 2)

Mr. Charles G. Richardson, District Director Western Wisconsin Technical Institute Sixth and Vine Streets La Crosse, Wisconsin 54601 Telephone: 608-785-9200

Western Wisconsin Technical Institute is located in La Crosse with campus centers at Independence, Mauston, Tomah and Viroqua. Evening courses may be taken at 30 field service centers throughout the district. WWTI offers 36 associate degree and 30 vocational diploma programs, with an enrollment of 23,200.

Southwest Wisconsin Vocational, Technical and Adult Education District (District 3)

Mr. Ronald H. Anderson, District Director Southwest Wisconsin VTAE District Bronson Boulevard Fennimore, Wisconsin 53809 Telephone: 608-822-3262

The Southwest Wisconsin Technical Institute VTAE campus is located in Fennimore. Additionally, SWTI provides evening courses in 31 locations. Thirty-eight vocational diploma programs and 13 associate degree programs are available. Total enrollment is 14,700.

Vocational, Technical and Adult Education District Four

Mr. Norman P. Mitby, District Director VTAE District 4 211 North Carroll Street Madison, Wisconsin 53703 Telephone: 608-266-5100

The Madison Area Technical College, District 4, maintains a downtown center plus one Technical and one Apprentice Center. Campuses are also located in Fort Atkinson, Portage, Reedsburg, and Watertown. A Vocational-Adult Center is located in Stoughton and there are 39 adult centers in high school districts. 41,900 students are served annually. District 4 offers 40 associate degree programs and over 35 vocational programs, also college transfer programs.

Figure 19. WISCONSIN VTAE DISTRICTS AT A GLANCE — Cont.

BLACKHAWK VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATION DISTRICT (DISTRICT 5)

Mr. Orvis Johnson, District Director Blackhawk VTAE District 6004 Prairie Road, Co. Trk. G., P.O. Box 5009 Janesville, Wisconsin 53547 Telephone: 608-756-4121

The central campus of BLACKHAWK TECHNICAL INSTITUTE is located midway between Beloit and Janesville. A second campus is located in Beloit. The district also maintains an airport campus at Rock County Airport for Airframe and Powerplant, and Aircraft Electronics programs. A Decatur center serves residents of Green County. 15,200 students are served annually. BTI offers 14 associate degree and 44 vocational diploma programs.

GATEWAY VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATION DISTRICT (DISTRICT 6)

Mr. Keith W. Stoehr, District Director Gateway VTAE District 3520 30th Avenue Kenosha, Wisconsin 53142 Telephone: 414-656-6900

GATEWAY TECHNICAL INSTITUTE has campuses in 3 locations: Elkhorn, Kenosha, and Racine. The district serves 40,200 students annually. Gateway offers 32 associate degree programs, 28 vocational diploma programs and related instruction for 40 apprentice programs.

WAUKESHA COUNTY AREA VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATION DISTRICT (DISTRICT 7)

Dr. Richard T. Anderson, District Director Waukesha County Area VTAE District 800 Main Street Pewaukee, Wisconsin 53072 Telephone: 414-691-3200

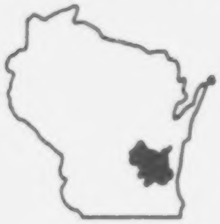
The WAUKESHA COUNTY TECHNICAL INSTITUTE campus is located just off I-94 in Pewaukee. The 8-building campus serves 33,600 students annually. WCTI offers 19 associate degree programs and 25 vocational diploma programs. Related instruction is provided for 9 apprentice programs.

MILWAUKEE AREA VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATION DISTRICT (DISTRICT 8)

Dr. William L. Ramsey, District Director Milwaukee Area VTAE 1015 North Sixth Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203 Telephone: 414-278-6600

MILWAUKEE AREA TECHNICAL COLLEGE includes: The Milwaukee campus located in the downtown Civic Center Complex, the North Campus Center in Mequon, the South Campus Center in Oak Creek, and the West Campus Center in West Allis. 63,000 students are served annually. MATC offers 65 associate degree programs and 80 vocational diploma programs. It also has college transfer programs.

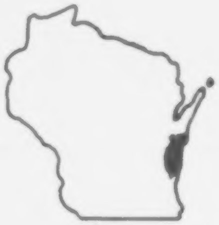
Figure 19. WISCONSIN VTAE DISTRICTS AT A GLANCE — Cont.



MORAINE PARK VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATION DISTRICT (DISTRICT 9)

Dr. John J. Shanahan, District Director Moraine Park VTAE District 235 North National Avenue Fond du Lac, Wisconsin 54935 Telephone: 414-922-8611

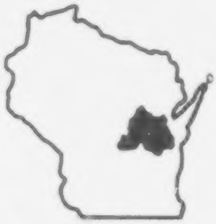
MORAINE PARK TECHNICAL INSTITUTE maintains campuses in Beaver Dam, Fond du Lac, and West Bend. 31,000 students are served annually. The district offers 23 associate degree programs, 31 vocational diploma programs, and related instruction for 12 apprentice programs.



LAKESHORE VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATION DISTRICT (DISTRICT 10)

Mr. Frederick J. Nierode, District Director Lakeshore VTAE District 1290 North Avenue Cleveland, Wisconsin 53015 Telephone: 1-800-242-7692

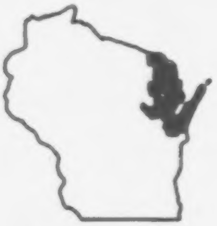
LAKESHORE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE is located in the village of Cleveland, Wisconsin, halfway between the cities of Manitowoc and Sheboygan. The 3-building campus serves 21,000 students annually. LTI offers 22 vocational diploma programs, 24 associate degree programs and 25 certificate programs.



FOX VALLEY VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATION DISTRICT (DISTRICT 11)

Mr. William M. Sirek, District Director Fox Valley VTAE District 1825 N. Bluemound Drive P.O. Box 2277 Appleton, Wisconsin 54913 Telephone: 414-735-5600

FOX VALLEY TECHNICAL INSTITUTE maintains campuses at Appleton and Oshkosh. Regional Learning Centers are located in Chilton, Clintonville, Neenah and Wautoma. Evening courses are offered in 26 communities. FVTI serves 38,600 students annually. 27 associate degree, 31 vocational diploma, and related instruction for 24 apprentice programs are offered.

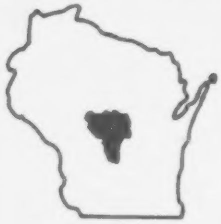


NORTHEAST WISCONSIN VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATION DISTRICT (DISTRICT 12)

Dr. Gerald Prindiville, District Director Northeast Wisconsin Vocational, Technical and Adult Education District 2740 West Mason Street Green Bay, Wisconsin 54303 Telephone: 414-499-3125

The NORTHEAST WISCONSIN TECHNICAL INSTITUTE campus is located in Green Bay with satellite campuses in Marinette and Sturgeon Bay. 38,700 students are served annually. NWTI offers 19 associate degree, and 38 vocational diploma programs, and related instruction for 19 apprentice programs.

Figure 19. WISCONSIN VTAE DISTRICTS AT A GLANCE — Cont.



Mid-State Vocational, Technical and Adult Education District (District 13)

Mr. Earl F. Jaeger, District Director Mid-State VTAE District
500 32nd Street North Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin 54494
Telephone: 715-423-5650

Mid-State Technical Institute, an 8-county district, maintains campuses at Marshfield, Stevens Point, and Wisconsin Rapids. 12,300 students are served annually. Mid-State offers 12 associate degree programs, 20 vocational diploma programs and 2 certificate programs.

North Central Vocational, Technical and Adult Education District (District 14)

Dr. Dwight E. Davis, District Director North Central VTAE
District 1000 Schofield Avenue Wausau, Wisconsin 54401
Telephone: 715-675-3331

North Central Technical Institute's main campus at Wausau and the branch campus at Antigo provide vocational, technical and adult educational services to citizens in 10 counties. Outreach classes are held in 24 communities. 21,700 students are served annually. Evening and part-time enrollments total 17,000. NCTI offers 19 associate degree programs and 24 vocational programs.

Nicolet Vocational, Technical and Adult Education District (District 15)

Dr. Richard J. Brown, District Director Nicolet VTAE District
Highway G South, P.O. Box 518 Rhinelander, Wisconsin 54501
Telephone: 715-369-4410

Nicolet College and Technical Institute is located on Lake Julia near Rhinelander. As a public community college, it serves the liberal arts, career preparation, and special interest needs of 9,300 students annually. Nicolet College offers 11 associate degree, 16 vocational diploma and 2 certificate programs. It also provides college transfer programs.

Wisconsin Indianhead VTAE District (District 16)

Mr. Daniel Wagner, District Director Wisconsin Indianhead
VTAE District P.O. Box B Shell Lake, Wisconsin 54871
Telephone: 715-468-2815

The 11-county district of the Wisconsin Indianhead Technical Institute has campuses in 4 locations: Ashland, New Richmond, Rice Lake, and Superior. 25,200 students are served annually. WITI offers 16 associate degree programs, 58 vocational programs and 11 special programs.

A Note on Sources

I am indebted to Robert J. Spinti for his work, "The Development of Trade and Industrial Education in Wisconsin" (unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Missouri, 1968). Spinti provides a carefully detailed history not only of trade and industrial education, but Wisconsin's total vocational-technical system as well.

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The Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau has an extensive collection of material on vocational education.

In addition, a wealth of information on vocational-technical education is available from the Research Coordinating Unit (RCU) at the Wisconsin Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education in Madison. The Wisconsin Association for Vocational and Adult Education (WAVAE) can also be of assistance to the researcher.

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For a complete listing of special articles found in

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1935 to 1962 *Blue Books:* see 1964 *Blue Book*, pages 227 to 232.

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Wisconsin Constitution: text as amended through April 1981, votes on constitutional amendments and statewide referenda submitted to the people

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Vocational, Technical and Adult Education in Wisconsin:

Apprentice Programs — Steamfitter

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WISCONSIN CONSTITUTION

As Amended Through April 1981.

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WISCONSIN CONSTITUTION

As amended through April 1981 *

PREAMBLE

We, the people of Wisconsin, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessings, form a more perfect government, insure domestic tranquility and promote the general welfare, do establish this constitution.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

Equality; inherent rights. SECTION 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Slavery prohibited. SECTION 2. There shall be neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude in this state, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Free speech; libel. SECTION 3. Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right, and no laws shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence, and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous be true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

Right to assemble and petition. SECTION 4. The right of the people peaceably to assemble, to consult for the common good, and to petition the government, or any department thereof, shall never be abridged.

Trial by jury; verdict in civil cases. SECTION 5. [*As amended November 1922*] The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law without regard to the amount in controversy; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases in the manner prescribed by law. Provided, however, that the legislature may, from time to time, by statute provide that a valid verdict, in civil cases, may be based on the votes of a specified number of the jury, not less than five-sixths thereof. [*1919 AJR–26; 1921 AJR–14; 1921 c. 504*]

Excessive bail; cruel punishments. SECTION 6. Excessive bail shall not be required nor shall excessive fines be imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Rights of accused. SECTION 7. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf; and in prosecution by indictment, or information, to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district wherein the offense shall have been committed; which county or district shall have been previously ascertained by law.

Prosecutions; second jeopardy; self-incrimination; bail; habeas corpus. SECTION 8. [*As amended November 1870*] No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person for the same offense shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it. [*1869 AJR–6; 1870 SJR–3; 1870 c. 118*]

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* For the original (or subsequently superseded) text of any section shown as "*amended*" or "*repealed*" in this edition, consult the 1977 WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK at page 199 to 236.

On May 13, 1981, the Circuit Court for Dane County enjoined the certification of the vote on the "bail" amendment. If it is subsequently held that the "bail" amendment was validly ratified, Section 8 of Article I will read as follows:

Prosecutions; double jeopardy; self-incrimination; bail; habeas corpus. SECTION 8. [*As amended April 1981*] (1) No person may be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person for the same offense may be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor may be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself or herself.

(2) All persons, before conviction, shall be eligible for release under reasonable conditions designed to assure their appearance in court, protect members of the community from serious bodily harm or prevent the intimidation of witnesses. Monetary conditions of release may be imposed at or after the initial appearance only upon a finding that there is a reasonable basis to believe that the conditions are necessary to assure appearance in court. The legislature may authorize, by law, courts to revoke a person's release for a violation of a condition of release.

(3) The legislature may by law authorize, but may not require, circuit courts to deny release for a period not to exceed 10 days prior to the hearing required under this subsection to a person who is accused of committing a murder punishable by life imprisonment or a sexual assault punishable by a maximum imprisonment of 20 years, or who is accused of committing or attempting to commit a felony involving serious bodily harm to another or the threat of serious bodily harm to another and who has a previous conviction for committing or attempting to commit a felony involving serious bodily harm to another or the threat of serious bodily harm to another. The legislature may authorize by law, but may not require, circuit courts to continue to deny release to those accused persons for an additional period not to exceed 60 days following the hearing required under this subsection, if there is a requirement that there be a finding by the court based on clear and convincing evidence presented at a hearing that the accused committed the felony and a requirement that there be a finding by the court that available conditions of release will not adequately protect members of the community from serious bodily harm or prevent intimidation of witnesses. Any law enacted under this subsection shall be specific, limited and reasonable. In determining the 10-day and 60-day periods, the court shall omit any period of time found by the court to result from a delay caused by the defendant or a continuance granted which was initiated by the defendant.

(4) The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety requires it. [*June 1980 Spec.Sess. AJR–9; 1981 AJR–5*]

Remedy for wrongs. SECTION 9. Every person is entitled to a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries, or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property, or character; he ought to obtain justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, conformably to the laws.

Treason. SECTION 10. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against the same, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

Searches and seizures. SECTION 11. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Attainder; ex post facto; contracts. SECTION 12. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed, and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

Private property for public use. SECTION 13. The property of no person shall be taken for public use without just compensation therefor.

Feudal tenures; leases; alienation. SECTION 14. All lands within the state are declared to be allodial, and feudal tenures are prohibited. Leases and grants of agricultural land for a longer term than fifteen years in which rent or service of any kind shall be reserved, and all fines and like restraints upon alienation reserved in any grant of land, hereafter made, are declared to be void.

Equal property rights for aliens and citizens. SECTION 15. No distinction shall ever be made by law between resident aliens and citizens, in reference to the possession, enjoyment or descent of property.

Imprisonment for debt. SECTION 16. No person shall be imprisoned for debt arising out of or founded on a contract, expressed or implied.

Exemption of property of debtors. SECTION 17. The privilege of the debtor to enjoy the necessary comforts of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws, exempting a reasonable amount of property from seizure or sale for the payment of any debt or liability hereafter contracted.

Freedom of worship; liberty of conscience; state religion; public funds. SECTION 18. The right of every man to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience shall never be infringed; nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent; nor shall any control of, or interference with, the rights of conscience be permitted, or any preference be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship; nor shall any money be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of religious societies, or religious or theological seminaries.

Religious tests prohibited. SECTION 19. No religious tests shall ever be required as a qualification for any office of public trust under the state, and no person shall be rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion.

Military subordinate to civil power. SECTION 20. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

Rights of suitors. SECTION 21. *[As amended April 1977]* (1) Writs of error shall never be prohibited, and shall be issued by such courts as the legislature designates by law.

(2) In any court of this state, any suitor may prosecute or defend his suit either in his own proper person or by an attorney of the suitor's choice. *[1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9]*

Maintenance of free government. SECTION 22. The blessings of a free government can only be maintained by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

Transportation of school children. SECTION 23. *[As created April 1967]* Nothing in this constitution shall prohibit the legislature from providing for the safety and welfare of children by providing for the transportation of children to and from any parochial or private school or institution of learning. *[1965 AJR–70; 1967 AJR–7]*

Use of school buildings. SECTION 24. *[As created April 1972]* Nothing in this constitution shall prohibit the legislature from authorizing, by law, the use of public school buildings by civic, religious or charitable organizations during nonschool hours upon payment by the organization to the school district of reasonable compensation for such use. *[1969 AJR–74; 1971 AJR–10]*

ARTICLE II.

BOUNDARIES

State boundary. SECTION 1. It is hereby ordained and declared that the state of Wisconsin doth consent and accept of the boundaries prescribed in the act of congress entitled "An act to enable the people of Wisconsin territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union," approved August sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of the state of Illinois -- that is to say, at a point in the center of Lake Michigan where the line of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same; thence running with the boundary line of the state of Michigan, through Lake Michigan, Green Bay, to the mouth of the Menominee river; thence up the channel of the said river to the Brule river; thence up said last-mentioned river to Lake Brule; thence along the southern shore of Lake Brule in a direct line to the center of the channel between Middle and South Islands, in the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the head waters of the Montreal river, as marked upon the survey made by Captain Cram; thence down the main channel of the Montreal river to the middle of Lake Superior; thence through the center of Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Louis river; thence up the main channel of said river to the first rapids in the same, above the Indian village, according to Nicollet's map; thence due south to the main branch of the river St. Croix; thence down the main channel of said river to the Mississippi; thence down the center of the main channel of that river to the northwest corner of the state of Illinois; thence due east with the northern boundary of the state of Illinois to the place of beginning, as established by "An act to enable the people of the Illinois territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states," approved April 18th, 1818.

Enabling act accepted. SECTION 2. [*As amended April 1951*] The propositions contained in the act of congress are hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, and shall remain irrevocable without the consent of the United States; and it is hereby ordained that this state shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, nor with any regulations congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to bona fide purchasers thereof; and in no case shall nonresident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. Provided, that nothing in this constitution, or in the act of congress aforesaid, shall in any manner prejudice or affect the right of the state of Wisconsin to 500,000 acres of land granted to said state, and to be hereafter selected and located and under the act of congress entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and grant pre-emption rights," approved September fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one. [*1949 AJR–64; 1951 AJR–7*]

ARTICLE III.
SUFFRAGE

Electors. SECTION 1. [*As amended November 1934*] Every person, of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state for one year next preceding any election, and in the election district where he offers to vote such time as may be prescribed by the legislature, not exceeding thirty days, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election: (1) Citizens of the United States.

(2) Persons of Indian blood, who have once been declared by law of congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

(3) The legislature may at any time extend, by law, the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated; but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast on that question at such election; and provided further, that the legislature may provide for the registration of electors, and prescribe proper rules and regulations therefor. [*1931 AJR–52; 1933 SJR–74*]

Who not electors. SECTION 2. No person under guardianship, non compos mentis or insane shall be qualified to vote at any election; nor shall any person convicted of treason or felony be qualified to vote at any election unless restored to civil rights.

Votes to be by ballot. SECTION 3. All votes shall be given by ballot except for such township officers as may by law be directed or allowed to be otherwise chosen.

Residence saved. SECTION 4. No person shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this state by reason of his absence on business of the United States or of this state.

Military stationing does not confer residence. SECTION 5. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this state in consequence of being stationed within the same.

Exclusion from suffrage. SECTION 6. Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who have been or may be convicted of bribery or larceny, or of any infamous crime, and depriving every person who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election from the right to vote at such election.

ARTICLE IV.
LEGISLATIVE

Legislative power. SECTION 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and assembly.

Legislature, how constituted. SECTION 2. The number of the members of the assembly shall never be less than fifty-four nor more than one hundred. The senate shall consist of a number not more than one-third nor less than one-fourth of the number of the members of the assembly.

Apportionment. SECTION 3. [*As amended November 1962*] At their first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding soldiers, and officers of the United States army and navy. [*1959 SJR–12; 1961 SJR–11*]

Representatives to the assembly, how chosen. SECTION 4. [*As amended November 1881*] The members of the assembly shall be chosen biennially, by single districts, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November after the adoption of this amendment, by the qualified electors of the several districts, such districts to be bounded by county, precinct, town or ward lines, to consist of contigious territory and be in as compact form as practicable. [*1880 SJR–9; 1881 AJR–7; 1881 c. 262*]

Senators, how chosen. SECTION 5. [*As amended November 1881*] The senators shall be elected by single districts of convenient contiguous territory, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the assembly are required to be chosen, and no assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a senate district. The senate districts shall be numbered in the regular series, and the senators shall be chosen alternately from the odd and even-numbered districts. The senators elected or holding over at the time of the adoption of this amendment shall continue in office till their successors are duly elected and qualified; and after the adoption of this amendment all senators shall be chosen for the term of four years. [*1880 SJR–9; 1881 AJR–7; 1881 c. 262*]

Qualifications of legislators. SECTION 6. No person shall be eligible to the legislature who shall not have resided one year within the state, and be a qualified elector in the district which he may be chosen to represent.

Organization of legislature; quorum; compulsory attendance. SECTION 7. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner under such penalties as each house may provide.

Rules; contempts; expulsion. SECTION 8. Each house may determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish for contempt and disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member; but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same cause.

Officers. SECTION 9. [*As amended April 1979*] Each house shall choose its presiding officers from its own members. [*1977 SJR–51; 1979 SJR–1*]

Journals; open doors; adjournments. SECTION 10. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy. The doors of each house shall be kept open except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither house shall, without consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days.

Meeting of legislature. SECTION 11. [*As amended April 1968*] The legislature shall meet at the seat of government at such time as shall be provided by law, unless convened by the governor in special session, and when so convened no business shall be transacted except as shall be necessary to accomplish the special purposes for which it was convened. [*1965 AJR–5; 1967 AJR–15*]

Ineligibility of legislators to office. SECTION 12. No member of the legislature shall, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed or elected to any civil office in the state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the term for which he was elected.

Ineligibility of federal officers. SECTION 13. [*As amended April 1966*] No person being a member of congress, or holding any military or civil office under the United States, shall be eligible to a seat in the legislature; and if any person shall, after his election as a member of the legislature, be elected to congress, or be appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat. This restriction shall not prohibit a legislator from accepting short periods of active duty as a member of the reserve or from serving in the armed forces during any emergency declared by the executive. [*1963 SJR–24; 1965 SJR–15*]

Filling vacancies. SECTION 14. The governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the legislature.

Exemption from arrest and civil process. SECTION 15. Members of the legislature shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest; nor shall they be subject to any civil process, during the session of the legislature, nor for fifteen days next before the commencement and after the termination of each session.

Privilege in debate. SECTION 16. No member of the legislature shall be liable in any civil action, or criminal prosecution whatever, for words spoken in debate.

Enactment of laws. SECTION 17. *[As amended April 1977]* (1) The style of all laws of the state shall be "The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:".

(2) No law shall be enacted except by bill. No law shall be in force until published.

(3) The legislature shall provide by law for the speedy publication of all laws. *[1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9]*

Title of private bills. SECTION 18. No private or local bill which may be passed by the legislature shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

Origin of bills. SECTION 19. Any bill may originate in either house of the legislature, and a bill passed by one house may be amended by the other.

Yeas and nays. SECTION 20. The yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the request of one-sixth of those present, be entered on the journal.

SECTION 21. *[Repealed. 1927 SJR–61; 1929 SJR–7; vote April 1929]*

Powers of county boards. SECTION 22. The legislature may confer upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties of the state such powers of a local, legislative and administrative character as they shall from time to time prescribe.

Town and county government. SECTION 23. *[As amended April 1972]* The legislature shall establish but one system of town government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable, but the legislature may provide for the election at large once in every 4 years of a chief executive officer in any county with such powers of an administrative character as they may from time to time prescribe in accordance with this section and shall establish one or more systems of county government. *[1969 SJR–58; 1971 SJR–4]*

Chief executive officer to approve or veto resolutions or ordinances; proceedings on veto. SECTION 23a. *[As amended April 1969]* Every resolution or ordinance passed by the county board in any county shall, before it becomes effective, be presented to the chief executive officer. If he approves, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it with his objections, which objections shall be entered at large upon the journal and the board shall proceed to reconsider the matter. Appropriations may be approved in whole or in part by the chief executive officer and the part approved shall become law, and the part objected to shall be returned in the same manner as provided for in other resolutions or ordinances. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members-elect of the county board agree to pass the resolution or ordinance or the part of the resolution or ordinance objected to, it shall become effective on the date prescribed but not earlier than the date of passage following reconsideration. In all such cases, the votes of the members of the county board shall be determined by ayes and noes and the names of the members voting for or against the resolution or ordinance or the part thereof objected to shall be entered on the journal. If any resolution or ordinance is not returned by the chief executive officer to the county board at its first meeting occurring not less than 6 days, Sundays excepted, after it has been presented to him, it shall become effective unless the county board has recessed or adjourned for a period in excess of 60 days, in which case it shall not be effective without his approval. *[1967 AJR–18; 1969 SJR–8]*

Lotteries and divorces. SECTION 24. *[As amended April 1977]* The legislature shall never authorize any lottery or grant any divorce. (1) The legislature may authorize bingo games licensed by the state, and operated by religious, charitable, service, fraternal or veterans' organizations or those to which contributions are deductible for federal or state income tax purposes. All profits must inure to the licensed organization and no salaries, fees or profits shall be paid to any other organization or person.

(2) The legislature may authorize raffle games licensed by the state, and operated by local religious, charitable, service, fraternal or veterans' organizations or those to which contributions are deductible for federal or state income tax purposes. The legislature shall limit the number of raffles conducted by any such organization. All profits must inure to the licensed local organization and no salaries, fees or profits shall be paid to any other organization or person.

(3) Except as the legislature may provide otherwise, the following activities do not constitute consideration as an element of a lottery:

(a) To listen to or watch a television or radio program.

(b) To fill out a coupon or entry blank, whether or not proof of purchase is required.

(c) To visit a mercantile establishment or other place without being required to make a purchase or pay an admittance fee. [*1975 AJR–43; 1977 AJR–10*]

Stationery and printing. SECTION 25. The legislature shall provide by law that all stationery required for the use of the state, and all printing authorized and required by them to be done for their use, or for the state, shall be let by contract to the lowest bidder, but the legislature may establish a maximum price; no member of the legislature or other state officer shall be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any such contract.

Extra compensation; salary change. SECTION 26. [*As amended April 1977*] The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office except that when any increase or decrease provided by the legislature in the compensation of the justices of the supreme court or judges of any court of record shall become effective as to any such justice or judge, it shall be effective from such date as to each of such justices or judges. This section shall not apply to increased benefits for persons who have been or shall be granted benefits of any kind under a retirement system when such increased benefits are provided by a legislative act passed on a call of ayes and noes by a three-fourths vote of all the members elected to both houses of the legislature, which act shall provide for sufficient state funds to cover the costs of the increased benefits. [*1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9*]

Suits against state. SECTION 27. The legislature shall direct by law in what manner and in what courts suits may be brought against the state.

Oath of office. SECTION 28. Members of the legislature, and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices to the best of their ability.

Militia. SECTION 29. The legislature shall determine what persons shall constitute the militia of the state, and may provide for organizing and disciplining the same in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Elections by legislature. SECTION 30. In all elections to be made by the legislature the members thereof shall vote viva voce, and their votes shall be entered on the journal.

Special and private laws prohibited. SECTION 31. [*As amended November 1892*] The legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws in the following cases:

1st. For changing the name of persons or constituting one person the heir at law of another.

2nd. For laying out, opening or altering highways, except in cases of state roads extending into more than one county, and military roads to aid in the construction of which lands may be granted by congress.

3rd. For authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams at points wholly within this state.

4th. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors or others under disability.

5th. For locating or changing any county seat.

6th. For assessment or collection of taxes or for extending the time for the collection thereof.

7th. For granting corporate powers or privileges, except to cities.

8th. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund.

9th. For incorporating any city, town or village, or to amend the charter thereof. [*1889 SJR–13; 1891 SJR–13; 1891 c. 362*]

General laws on enumerated subjects. SECTION 32. [*Created November 1871*] The legislature shall provide general laws for the transaction of any business that may be prohibited by section thirty-one of this article, and all such laws shall be uniform in their operation throughout the state. [*1870 SJR–14; 1871 AJR–29; 1871 c. 122*]

Auditing of state accounts. SECTION 33. *[Created November 1946]* The legislature shall provide for the auditing of state accounts and may establish such offices and prescribe such duties for the same as it shall deem necessary. *[1943 SJR–35; 1945 SJR–24]*

Continuity of civil government. SECTION 34. *[Created April 1961]* The legislature, in order to ensure continuity of state and local governmental operations in periods of emergency resulting from enemy action in the form of an attack, shall (1) forthwith provide for prompt and temporary succession to the powers and duties of public offices, of whatever nature and whether filled by election or appointment, the incumbents of which may become unavailable for carrying on the powers and duties of such offices, and (2) adopt such other measures as may be necessary and proper for attaining the objectives of the section. *[1959 AJR–48; 1961 SJR–1]*

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE

Governor; lieutenant governor; term. SECTION 1. *[As amended April 1979]* The executive power shall be vested in a governor who shall hold office for 4 years; a lieutenant governor shall be elected at the same time and for the same term. *[1977 SJR–51; 1979 SJR–1]*

SECTION 1m. *[Repealed. 1977 SJR–51; 1979 SJR–1; vote April 1979]*

SECTION 1n. *[Repealed. 1977 SJR–51; 1979 SJR–1; vote April 1979]*

Eligibility. SECTION 2. No person except a citizen of the United States and a qualified elector of the state shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor.

Election. SECTION 3. *[As amended April 1967]* The governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at the times and places of choosing members of the legislature. They shall be chosen jointly, by the casting by each voter of a single vote applicable to both offices beginning with the general election in 1970. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes cast jointly for them for governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected; but in case two or more slates shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant governor, the two houses of the legislature, at its next annual session shall forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of the slates so having an equal and the highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant governor. The returns of election for governor and lieutenant governor shall be made in such manner as shall be provided by law. *[1965 AJR–3; 1967 AJR–8 and SJR–11]*

Powers and duties. SECTION 4. The governor shall be commander in chief of the military and naval forces of the state. He shall have power to convene the legislature on extraordinary occasions, and in case of invasion, or danger from the prevalence of contagious disease at the seat of government, he may convene them at any other suitable place within the state. He shall communicate to the legislature, at every session, the condition of the state, and recommend such matters to them for their consideration as he may deem expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of the government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the legislature, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SECTION 5. *[Repealed. 1929 SJR–81; 1931 SJR–6; vote November 1932]*

Pardoning power. SECTION 6. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses, except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason he shall have the power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the legislature at its next meeting, when the legislature shall either pardon, or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall annually communicate to the legislature each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon or reprieve with his reasons for granting the same.

Lieutenant governor, when governor. SECTION 7. *[As amended April 1979]* (1) Upon the governor's death, resignation or removal from office, the lieutenant governor shall become governor for the balance of the unexpired term.

(2) If the governor is absent from this state, impeached, or from mental or physical disease, becomes incapable of performing the duties of the office, the lieutenant governor shall serve as acting governor for the balance of the unexpired term or until the governor returns, the disability ceases or the impeachment is vacated. But when the governor, with the consent of the legislature, shall be out of this state in time of war at the head of the state's military force, the governor shall continue as commander in chief of the military force. *[1977 SJR–51; 1979 SJR–1]*

Secretary of state, when governor. SECTION 8. *[As amended April 1979]* (1) If there is a vacancy in the office of lieutenant governor and the governor dies, resigns or is removed from office, the secretary of state shall become governor for the balance of the unexpired term.

(2) If there is a vacancy in the office of lieutenant governor and the governor is absent from this state, impeached, or from mental or physical disease becomes incapable of performing the duties of the office, the secretary of state shall serve as acting governor for the balance of the unexpired term or until the governor returns, the disability ceases or the impeachment is vacated. *[1977 SJR–51; 1979 SJR–1]*

SECTION 9. *[Repealed. 1929 SJR–82; 1931 SJR–7; vote November 1932]*

Governor to approve or veto bills; proceedings on veto. SECTION 10. *[As amended November 1930]* Every bill which shall have passed the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. Appropriation bills may be approved in whole or in part by the governor, and the part approved shall become law, and the part objected to shall be returned in the same manner as provided for other bills. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, or the part of the bill objected to, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill or the part of the bill objected to, shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within six days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law unless the legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. *[1927 SJR–35; 1929 SJR–40]*

ARTICLE VI.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Election of secretary of state, treasurer and attorney general; term. SECTION 1. *[As amended April 1979]* The qualified electors of this state, at the times and places of choosing the members of the legislature, shall in 1970 and every 4 years thereafter elect a secretary of state, treasurer and attorney general who shall hold their offices for 4 years. *[1977 SJR–51; 1979 SJR–1]*

SECTION 1m. *[Repealed. 1977 SJR–51; 1979 SJR–1; vote April 1979]*

SECTION 1n. *[Repealed. 1977 SJR–51; 1979 SJR–1; vote April 1979]*

SECTION 1p. *[Repealed. 1977 SJR–51; 1979 SJR–1; vote April 1979]*

Secretary of state; duties, compensation. SECTION 2. *[As amended November 1946]* The secretary of state shall keep a fair record of the official acts of the legislature and executive department of the state, and shall, when required, lay the same and all matters relative thereto before either branch of the legislature. He shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law. He shall receive as a compensation for his services yearly such sum as shall be provided by law, and shall keep his office at the seat of government. *[1943 SJR–35; 1945 SJR–24]*

Treasurer and attorney general; duties, compensation. SECTION 3. The powers, duties and compensation of the treasurer and attorney general shall be prescribed by law.

County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies. SECTION 4. *[As amended April 1972]* Sheriffs, coroners, register of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers and chief executive officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. The offices of coroner and surveyor in counties having a population of 500,000 or more are abolished. Counties not having a population of 500,000 shall have the option of retaining the elective office of coroner or instituting a medical examiner system. Two or more counties may institute a joint medical examiner system. Sheriffs shall hold no other office; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant, but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. *[1969 SJR–63; 1971 SJR–38]*

ARTICLE VII.

JUDICIARY

Impeachment; trial. SECTION 1. *[As amended November 1932]* The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the senate. The assembly shall have the power of impeaching all civil officers of this state for corrupt conduct in office, or for crimes and misdemeanors; but a majority of all the members elected shall concur in an impeachment. On the trial of an impeachment against the governor, the lieutenant governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office, after he shall have been impeached, until his acquittal. Before the trial of an impeachment the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try the impeachment according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust under the state; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law. *[1929 SJR–103; 1931 SJR–8]*

Court system. SECTION 2. *[As amended April 1977]* The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a unified court system consisting of one supreme court, a court of appeals, a circuit court, such trial courts of general uniform statewide jurisdiction as the legislature may create by law, and a municipal court if authorized by the legislature under section 14. *[1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9]*

Supreme court: jurisdiction. SECTION 3. *[As amended April 1977]* (1) The supreme court shall have superintending and administrative authority over all courts.

(2) The supreme court has appellate jurisdiction over all courts and may hear original actions and proceedings. The supreme court may issue all writs necessary in aid of its jurisdiction.

(3) The supreme court may review judgments and orders of the court of appeals, may remove cases from the court of appeals and may accept cases on certification by the court of appeals. *[1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9]*

Supreme court: election, chief justice, court system administration. SECTION 4. *[As amended April 1977]* (1) The supreme court shall have 7 members who shall be known as justices of the supreme court. Justices shall be elected for 10-year terms of office commencing with the August 1 next succeeding the election. Only one justice may be elected in any year. Any 4 justices shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of the court's business.

(2) The justice having been longest a continuous member of said court, or in case 2 or more such justices shall have served for the same length of time, the justice whose term first expires, shall be the chief justice. The justice so designated as chief justice may, irrevocably, decline to serve as chief justice or resign as chief justice but continue to serve as a justice of the supreme court.

(3) The chief justice of the supreme court shall be the administrative head of the judicial system and shall exercise this administrative authority pursuant to procedures adopted by the supreme court. The chief justice may assign any judge of a court of record to aid in the proper disposition of judicial business in any court of record except the supreme court. *[1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9]*

SECTION 5. *[Repealed. 1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9; vote April 1977]*

Court of appeals. SECTION 5. *[Created April 1977]* [1] The legislature shall by law combine the judicial circuits of the state into one or more districts for the court of appeals and shall designate in each district the locations where the appeals court shall sit for the convenience of litigants.

(2) For each district of the appeals court there shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the district one or more appeals judges as prescribed by law, who shall sit as prescribed by law. Appeals judges shall be elected for 6-year terms and shall reside in the district from which elected. No alteration of district or circuit boundaries shall have the effect of removing an appeals judge from office during the judge's term. In case of an increase in the number of appeals judges, the first judge or judges shall be elected for full terms unless the legislature prescribes a shorter initial term for staggering of terms.

(3) The appeals court shall have such appellate jurisdiction in the district, including jurisdiction to review administrative proceedings, as the legislature may provide by law, but shall have no original jurisdiction other than by prerogative writ. The appeals court may issue all writs necessary in aid of its jurisdiction and shall have supervisory authority over all actions and proceedings in the courts in the districts. [*1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9*]

Circuit court: boundaries. SECTION 6. [*As amended April 1977*] The legislature shall prescribe by law the number of judicial circuits, making them as compact and convenient as practicable, and bounding them by county lines. No alteration of circuit boundaries shall have the effect of removing a circuit judge from office during the judge's term. In case of an increase of circuits, the first judge or judges shall be elected. [*1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9*]

Circuit court: election. SECTION 7. [*As amended April 1977*] For each circuit there shall be chosen by the qualified electors thereof one or more circuit judges as prescribed by law. Circuit judges shall be elected for 6-year terms and shall reside in the circuit from which elected. [*1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9*]

Circuit court: jurisdiction. SECTION 8. [*As amended April 1977*] Except as otherwise provided by law, the circuit court shall have original jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal within this state and such appellate jurisdiction in the circuit as the legislature may prescribe by law. The circuit court may issue all writs necessary in aid of its jurisdiction. [*1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9*]

Judicial elections, vacancies. SECTION 9. [*As amended April 1977*] When a vacancy occurs in the office of justice of the supreme court or judge of any court of record, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the governor, which shall continue until a successor is elected and qualified. There shall be no election for a justice or judge at the partisan general election for state or county officers, nor within 30 days either before or after such election. [*1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9*]

Judges: eligibility to office. SECTION 10. [*As amended April 1977*] (1) No justice of the supreme court or judge of any court of record shall hold any other office of public trust, except a judicial office, during the term for which elected. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge who shall not, at the time of election or appointment, be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which chosen.

(2) Justices of the supreme court and judges of the courts of record shall receive such compensation as the legislature may authorize by law, but may not receive fees of office. [*1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9*]

SECTION 11. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9; vote April 1977*]

Disciplinary proceedings. SECTION 11. [*Created April 1977*] Each justice or judge shall be subject to reprimand, censure, suspension, removal for cause or for disability, by the supreme court pursuant to procedures established by the legislature by law. No justice or judge removed for cause shall be eligible for reappointment or temporary service. This section is alternative to, and cumulative with, the methods of removal provided in sections 1 and 13 of this article and section 12 of article XIII. [*1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9*]

Clerks of circuit and supreme courts. SECTION 12. [*As amended November 1882*] There shall be a clerk of the circuit court chosen in each county organized for judicial purposes by the qualified electors thereof, who shall hold his office for two years, subject to removal as shall be provided by law; in case of a vacancy, the judge of the circuit court shall have power to appoint a clerk until the vacancy shall be filled by an election; the clerk thus elected or appointed shall give such security as the legislature may require. The supreme court shall appoint its own clerk, and a clerk of the circuit court may be appointed a clerk of the supreme court. [*1881 AJR–16; 1882 SJR–20; 1882 c. 290*]

Justices and judges: removal by address. SECTION 13. [*As amended April 1977*] Any justice or judge may be removed from office by address of both houses of the legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concur therein, but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section unless the justice or judge complained of is served with a copy of the charges, as the ground of address, and has had an opportunity of being heard. On the question of removal, the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals. *[1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9]*

Municipal court. SECTION 14. *[As amended April 1977]* The legislature by law may authorize each city, village and town to establish a municipal court. All municipal courts shall have uniform jurisdiction limited to actions and proceedings arising under ordinances of the municipality in which established. Judges of municipal courts may receive such compensation as provided by the municipality in which established, but may not receive fees of office. *[1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9]*

SECTION 15. *[Repealed. 1963 SJR–32; 1965 SJR–26; vote April 1966]*

SECTION 16. *[Repealed. 1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9; vote April 1977]*

SECTION 17. *[Repealed. 1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9; vote April 1977]*

SECTION 18. *[Repealed. 1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9; vote April 1977]*

SECTION 19. *[Repealed. 1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9; vote April 1977]*

SECTION 20. *[Repealed. 1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9; vote April 1977]* See Art. I, sec. 21.

SECTION 21. *[Repealed. 1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9; vote April 1977]* See Art. IV, sec. 17.

SECTION 22. *[Repealed. 1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9; vote April 1977]*

SECTION 23. *[Repealed. 1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9; vote April 1977]*

Justices and judges: eligibility for office; retirement. SECTION 24. *[As amended April 1977]* (1) To be eligible for the office of supreme court justice or judge of any court of record, a person must be an attorney licensed to practice law in this state and have been so licensed for 5 years immediately prior to election or appointment.

(2) Unless assigned temporary service under subsection (3), no person may serve as a supreme court justice or judge of a court of record beyond the July 31 following the date on which such person attains that age, of not less than 70 years, which the legislature shall prescribe by law.

(3) A person who has served as a supreme court justice or judge of a court of record may, as provided by law, serve as a judge of any court of record except the supreme court on a temporary basis if assigned by the chief justice of the supreme court. *[1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9]*

ARTICLE VIII.

FINANCE

Rule of taxation uniform; income, privilege and occupation taxes. SECTION 1. *[As amended April 1974]* The rule of taxation shall be uniform but the legislature may empower cities, villages or towns to collect and return taxes on real estate located therein by optional methods. Taxes shall be levied upon such property with such classifications as to forests and minerals including or separate or severed from the land, as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxation of agricultural land and undeveloped land, both as defined by law, need not be uniform with the taxation of each other nor with the taxation of other real property. Taxation of merchants' stock-in-trade, manufacturers' materials and finished products, and livestock need not be uniform with the taxation of real property and other personal property, but the taxation of all such merchants' stock-in-trade, manufacturers' materials and finished products and livestock shall be uniform, except that the legislature may provide that the value thereof shall be determined on an average basis. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes, privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided. *[1971 AJR–2; 1973 AJR–1]*

Appropriation; limitation. SECTION 2. *[As amended November 1877]* No money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law. No appropriation shall be made for the payment of any claim against the state except claims of the United States and judgments, unless filed within six years after the claim accrued. *[1876 SJR–14; 1877 SJR–5; 1877 c. 158]*

Credit of state. SECTION 3. *[As amended April 1975]* Except as provided in s. 7 (2) (a), the credit of the state shall never be given, or loaned, in aid of any individual, association or corporation. *[1973 AJR–145; 1975 AJR–1]*

Contracting state debts. SECTION 4. The state shall never contract any public debt except in the cases and manner herein provided.

Annual tax levy to equal expenses. SECTION 5. The legislature shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the state for each year, and whenever the expenses of any year shall exceed the income, the legislature shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year, sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency as well as the estimated expenses of such ensuing year.

Public debt for extraordinary expense; taxation. SECTION 6. For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures the state may contract public debts (but such debts shall never in the aggregate exceed one hundred thousand dollars). Every such debt shall be authorized by law, for some purpose or purposes to be distinctly specified therein; and the vote of a majority of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, shall be necessary to the passage of such law; and every such law shall provide for levying an annual tax sufficient to pay the annual interest of such debt and the principal within five years from the passage of such law, and shall specially appropriate the proceeds of such taxes to the payment of such principal and interest; and such appropriation shall not be repealed, nor the taxes be postponed or diminished, until the principal and interest of such debt shall have been wholly paid.

Public debt for public defense; bonding for public purposes. SECTION 7. [*As amended April 1975*] (1) The legislature may also borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the state in time of war; but the money thus raised shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the loan was authorized, or to the repayment of the debt thereby created.

(2) Any other provision of this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding:

(a) The state may contract public debt and pledges to the payment thereof its full faith, credit and taxing power:

1. To acquire, construct, develop, extend, enlarge or improve land, waters, property, highways, buildings, equipment or facilities for public purposes.

2. To make funds available for veterans' housing loans.

(b) The aggregate public debt contracted by the state in any calendar year pursuant to paragraph (a) shall not exceed an amount equal to the lesser of:

1. Three-fourths of one per centum of the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state; or

2. Five per centum of the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state less the sum of: a. the aggregate public debt of the state contracted pursuant to this section outstanding as of January 1 of such calendar year after subtracting therefrom the amount of sinking funds on hand on January 1 of such calendar year which are applicable exclusively to repayment of such outstanding public debt and, b. the outstanding indebtedness as of January 1 of such calendar year of any entity of the type described in paragraph (d) to the extent that such indebtedness is supported by or payable from payments out of the treasury of the state.

(c) The state may contract public debt, without limit, to fund or refund the whole or any part of any public debt contracted pursuant to paragraph (a), including any premium payable with respect thereto and any interest to accrue thereon, or to fund or refund the whole or any part of any indebtedness incurred prior to January 1, 1972, by any entity of the type described in paragraph (d), including any premium payable with respect thereto and any interest to accrue thereon.

(d) No money shall be paid out of the treasury, with respect to any lease, sublease or other agreement entered into after January 1, 1971, to the Wisconsin State Agencies Building Corporation, Wisconsin State Colleges Building Corporation, Wisconsin State Public Building Corporation, Wisconsin University Building Corporation or any similar entity existing or operating for similar purposes pursuant to which such nonprofit corporation or such other entity undertakes to finance or provide a facility for use or occupancy by the state or an agency, department or instrumentality thereof.

(e) The legislature shall prescribe all matters relating to the contracting of public debt pursuant to paragraph (a), including: the public purposes for which public debt may be contracted; by vote of a majority of the members elected to each of the 2 houses of the legislature, the amount of public debt which may be contracted for any class of such purposes; the public debt or other indebtedness which may be funded or refunded; the kinds of notes, bonds or other evidence of public debt which may be issued by the state; and the manner in which the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state shall be determined.

(f) The full faith, credit and taxing power of the state are pledged to the payment of all public debt created on behalf of the state pursuant to this section and the legislature shall provide by appropriation for the payment of the interest upon and instalments of principal of all such public debt as the same falls due, but, in any event, suit may be brought against the state to compel such payment.

(g) At any time after January 1, 1972, by vote of a majority of the members elected to each of the 2 houses of the legislature, the legislature may declare that an emergency exists and submit to the people a proposal to authorize the state to contract a specific amount of public debt for a purpose specified in such proposal, without regard to the limit provided in paragraph (b). Any such authorization shall be effective if approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon. Public debt contracted pursuant to such authorization shall thereafter be deemed to have been contracted pursuant to paragraph (a), but neither such public debt nor any public debt contracted to fund or refund such public debt shall be considered in computing the debt limit provided in paragraph (b). Not more than one such authorization shall be thus made in any 2-year period. *[1973 AJR–145; 1975 AJR–1]*

Vote on fiscal bills; quorum. SECTION 8. On the passage in either house of the legislature of any law which imposes, continues or renews a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or renews an appropriation of public or trust money, or releases, discharges or commutes a claim or demand of the state, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be duly entered on the journal; and three-fifths of all the members elected to such house shall in all such cases be required to constitute a quorum therein.

Evidences of public debt. SECTION 9. No scrip, certificate, or other evidence of state debt, whatsoever, shall be issued, except for such debts as are authorized by the sixth and seventh sections of this article.

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. *[As amended April 1968]* The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion. Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways or the development, improvement and construction of airports or other aeronautical projects or the acquisition, improvement or construction of veterans' housing or the improvement of port facilities. Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; of the moneys appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount not to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment may be raised by a tax on property. *[1965 SJR–28; 1967 SJR–18]*

ARTICLE IX.

EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE

Jurisdiction on rivers and lakes; navigable waters. SECTION 1. The state shall have concurrent jurisdiction on all rivers and lakes bordering on this state so far as such rivers or lakes shall form a common boundary to the state and any other state or territory now or hereafter to be formed, and bounded by the same; and the river Mississippi and the navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the state as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

Territorial property. SECTION 2. The title to all lands and other property which have accrued to the territory of Wisconsin by grant, gift, purchase, forfeiture, escheat or otherwise shall vest in the state of Wisconsin.

Ultimate property in lands; escheats. SECTION 3. The people of the state, in their right of sovereignty, are declared to possess the ultimate property, in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the state; and all lands the title to which shall fall from a defect of heirs shall revert or escheat to the people.

ARTICLE X.
EDUCATION

Superintendent of public instruction. SECTION 1. [*As amended November 1902*] The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as the legislature shall direct; and their qualifications, powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. The state superintendent shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state at the same time and in the same manner as members of the supreme court, and shall hold his office for four years from the succeeding first Monday in July. The state superintendent chosen at the general election in November, 1902, shall hold and continue in his office until the first Monday in July, 1905, and his successor shall be chosen at the time of the judicial election in April, 1905. The term of office, time and manner of electing or appointing all other officers of supervision of public instruction shall be fixed by law. [*1899 SJR–21; 1901 SJR–24; 1901 c. 258*]

School fund created; income applied. SECTION 2. The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this state for educational purposes (except the lands heretofore granted for the purpose of a university) and all moneys and the clear proceeds of all property that may accrue to the state by forfeiture or escheat, and all moneys which may be paid as an equivalent for exemption from military duty; and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, and all moneys arising from any grant to the state where the purposes of such grant are not specified, and the five hundred thousand acres of land to which the state is entitled by the provisions of an act of congress, entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and to grant pre-emption rights," approved the fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one; and also the five per centum of the net proceeds of the public lands to which the state shall become entitled on her admission into the union (if congress shall consent to such appropriation of the two grants last mentioned) shall be set apart as a separate fund to be called "the school fund," the interest of which and all other revenues derived from the school lands shall be exclusively applied to the following objects, to wit:

1. To the support and maintenance of common schools, in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

2. The residue shall be appropriated to the support and maintenance of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

District schools; tuition; sectarian instruction; released time. SECTION 3. [*As amended April 1972*] The legislature shall provide by law for the establishment of district schools, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable; and such schools shall be free and without charge for tuition to all children between the ages of 4 and 20 years; and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein; but the legislature by law may, for the purpose of religious instruction outside the district schools, authorize the release of students during regular school hours. [*1969 AJR–41; 1971 AJR–17*]

Annual school tax. SECTION 4. Each town and city shall be required to raise by tax, annually, for the support of common schools therein, a sum not less than one-half the amount received by such town or city respectively for school purposes from the income of the school fund.

Income of school fund. SECTION 5. Provision shall be made by law for the distribution of the income of the school fund among the several towns and cities of the state for the support of common schools therein, in some just proportion to the number of children and youth resident therein between the ages of four and twenty years, and no appropriation shall be made from the school fund to any city or town for the year in which said city or town shall fail to raise such tax; nor to any school district for the year in which a school shall not be maintained at least three months.

State university; support. SECTION 6. Provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a state university at or near the seat of state government, and for connecting with the same, from time to time, such colleges in different parts of the state as the interests of education may require. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the state for the support of a university shall be and remain a perpetual fund to be called "the university fund," the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the state university, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed in such university.

Commissioners of public lands. SECTION 7. The secretary of state, treasurer and attorney general, shall constitute a board of commissioners for the sale of the school and university lands and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. Any two of said commissioners shall be a quorum for the transaction of all business pertaining to the duties of their office.

Sale of public lands. SECTION 8. Provision shall be made by law for the sale of all school and university lands after they shall have been appraised; and when any portion of such lands shall be sold and the purchase money shall not be paid at the time of the sale, the commissioners shall take security by mortgage upon the lands sold for the sum remaining unpaid, with seven per cent interest thereon, payable annually at the office of the treasurer. The commissioners shall be authorized to execute a good and sufficient conveyance to all purchasers of such lands, and to discharge any mortgages taken as security, when the sum due thereon shall have been paid. The commissioners shall have power to withhold from sale any portion of such lands when they shall deem it expedient, and shall invest all moneys arising from the sale of such lands, as well as all other university and school funds, in such manner as the legislature shall provide, and shall give such security for the faithful performance of their duties as may be required by law.

ARTICLE XI.

CORPORATIONS

Corporations; how formed. SECTION 1. *[As amended April 1981]* Corporations without banking powers or privileges may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes. All general laws or special acts enacted under the provisions of this section may be altered or repealed by the legislature at any time after their passage. *[1979 AJR–53; 1981 AJR–13]*

Property taken by municipality. SECTION 2. *[As amended April 1961]* No municipal corporation shall take private property for public use, against the consent of the owner, without the necessity thereof being first established in the manner prescribed by the legislature. *[1959 AJR–22; 1961 SJR–8]*

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. SECTION 3. *[As amended April 1981]* (1) Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law may determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of statewide concern as with uniformity shall affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature.

(2) No county, city, town, village, school district, sewerage district or other municipal corporation may become indebted in an amount that exceeds an allowable percentage of the taxable property located therein equalized for state purposes as provided by the legislature. In all cases the allowable percentage shall be 5 percent except as specified in pars. (a) and (b):

(a) For any city authorized to issue bonds for school purposes, an additional 10 percent shall be permitted for school purposes only, and in such cases the territory attached to the city for school purposes shall be included in the total taxable property supporting the bonds issued for school purposes.

(b) For any school district which offers no less than grades one to 12 and which at the time of incurring such debt is eligible for the highest level of school aids, 10 percent shall be permitted.

(3) Any county, city, town, village, school district, sewerage district or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness under sub. (2) shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within 20 years from the time of contracting the same.

(4) When indebtedness under sub. (2) is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties or sewerage districts having a population of 150,000 or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, or to purchase, acquire, construct, extend, add to or improve a sewage collection or treatment system which services all or a part of such city or

county, the city, county or sewerage district incurring the indebtedness shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding 50 years from the time of contracting the same.

(5) An indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village, city or special district, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village, city or special district, and shall not be included in arriving at the debt limitation under sub. (2). [*1979 SJR–28; 1981 SJR–5*]

Acquisition of lands by state and subdivisions; sale of excess. SECTION 3a. [*As amended April 3, 1956*] The state or any of its counties, cities, towns or villages may acquire by gift, dedication, purchase, or condemnation lands for establishing, laying out, widening, enlarging, extending, and maintaining memorial grounds, streets, highways, squares, parkways, boulevards, parks, playgrounds, sites for public buildings, and reservations in and about and along and leading to any or all of the same; and after the establishment, layout, and completion of such improvements, may convey any such real estate thus acquired and not necessary for such improvements, with reservations concerning the future use and occupation of such real estate, so as to protect such public works and improvements, and their environs, and to preserve the view, appearance, light, air, and usefulness of such public works. If the governing body of a county, city, town or village elects to accept a gift or dedication of land made on condition that the land be devoted to a special purpose and the condition subsequently becomes impossible or impractible, such governing body may by resolution or ordinance enacted by a two-thirds vote of its members elect either to grant the land back to the donor or dedicator or his heirs or accept from the donor or dedicator or his heirs a grant relieving the county, city, town or village of the condition; however, if the donor or dedicator or his heirs are unknown or cannot be found, such resolution or ordinance may provide for the commencement of proceedings in the manner and in the courts as the legislature shall designate for the purpose of relieving the county, city, town or village from the condition of the gift or dedication. [*1953 SJR–29; 1955 SJR–9*]

SECTION 4. [*Repealed. 1899 AJR–16; 1901 SJR–25; 1901 c. 73; vote November 1902*]

SECTION 5. [*Repealed. 1899 AJR–16; 1901 SJR–25; 1901 c. 73; vote November 1902*]

General banking law. SECTION 4. [*As amended April 1981*] The legislature may enact a general banking law for the creation of banks, and for the regulation and supervision of the banking business. [*1979 AJR–53; 1981 AJR–13*]

ARTICLE XII.

AMENDMENTS

Constitutional amendments. SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the legislature, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of holding such election; and if, in the legislature so next chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner and at such time as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the constitution; provided that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner that the people may vote for or against such amendment separately.

Constitutional conventions. SECTION 2. If at any time a majority of the senate and assembly shall deem it necessary to call a convention to revise or change this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote for or against a convention at the next election for members of the legislature. And if it shall appear that a majority of the electors voting thereon have voted for a convention, the legislature shall, at its next session, provide for calling such convention.

ARTICLE XIII.
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Political year; elections. SECTION 1. *[As amended November 1884]* The political year for the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year, and the general election shall be holden on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November. The first general election for all state and county officers, except judicial officers, after the adoption of this amendment, shall be holden in the year A.D. 1884, and thereafter the general election shall be held biennially. All state, county or other officers elected at the general election in the year 1881, and whose term of office would otherwise expire on the first Monday of January in the year 1884, shall hold and continue in such offices respectively until the first Monday in January in the year 1885. *[1881 AJR-16; 1882 SJR-20; 1882 c. 290]*

SECTION 2. *[Repealed: 1973 SJR-6; 1975 SJR-4; vote April 1975]*

Eligibility to office. SECTION 3. No member of congress, nor any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States (postmasters excepted) or under any foreign power; no person convicted of any infamous crime in any court within the United States; and no person being a defaulter to the United States or to this state, or to any county or town therein, or to any state or territory within the United States, shall be eligible to any office of trust, profit or honor in this state.

Great seal. SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of the legislature to provide a great seal for the state, which shall be kept by the secretary of state, and all official acts of the governor, his approbation of the laws excepted, shall be thereby authenticated.

Residents on Indian lands, where to vote. SECTION 5. All persons residing upon Indian lands, within any county of the state, and qualified to exercise the right of suffrage under the constitution, shall be entitled to vote at the polls which may be held nearest their residence, for state, United States or county officers. Provided, that no person shall vote for county officers out of the county in which he resides.

Legislative officers. SECTION 6. The elective officers of the legislature, other than the presiding officers, shall be a chief clerk and a sergeant at arms, to be elected by each house.

Division of counties. SECTION 7. No county with an area of nine hundred square miles or less shall be divided or have any part stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same.

Removal of county seats. SECTION 8. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed by law, and a majority of the voters of the county voting on the question shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point.

Election or appointment of statutory officers. SECTION 9. All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the boards of supervisors, or other county authorities, as the legislature shall direct. All city, town and village officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people or appointed, as the legislature may direct.

Vacancies in office. SECTION 10. *[As amended April 1979]* (1) The legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy, where no provision is made for that purpose in this constitution.

(2) Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of lieutenant governor, the governor shall nominate a successor to serve for the balance of the unexpired term, who shall take office after confirmation by the senate and by the assembly. *[1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1]*

Passes, franks and privileges. SECTION 11. *[As amended November 1936]* No person, association, copartnership, or corporation, shall promise, offer or give, for any purpose, to any political committee, or any member or employe thereof, to any candidate for, or incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality, of this state, or to any person at the request or for the advantage of all or any of them, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

No political committee, and no member or employe thereof, no candidate for and no incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality of this state, shall ask for, or accept, from any person, association, copartnership, or corporation, or use, in any manner, or for any purpose, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

Any violation of any of the above provisions shall be bribery and punished as provided by law, and if any officer or any member of the legislature be guilty thereof, his office shall become vacant.

No person within the purview of this act shall be privileged from testifying in relation to anything therein prohibited; and no person having so testified shall be liable to any prosecution or punishment for any offense concerning which he was required to give his testimony or produce any documentary evidence.

Notaries public and regular employes of a railroad or other public utilities who are candidates for or hold public offices for which the annual compensation is not more than three hundred dollars to whom no passes or privileges are extended beyond those which are extended to other regular employes of such corporations are excepted from the provisions of this section. *[1933 AJR–50; 1935 AJR–67]*

Recall of elective officers. SECTION 12. *[As amended April 1981]* The qualified electors of the state, of any congressional, judicial or legislative district or of any county may petition for the recall of any incumbent elective officer after the first year of the term for which the incumbent was elected, by filing a petition with the filing officer with whom the nomination petition to the office in the primary is filed, demanding the recall of the incumbent. (1) The recall petition shall be signed by electors equaling at least twenty-five percent of the vote cast for the office of governor at the last preceding election, in the state, county or district which the incumbent represents.

(2) The filing officer with whom the recall petition is filed shall call a recall election for the Tuesday of the 6th week after the date of filing the petition or, if that Tuesday is a legal holiday, on the first day after that Tuesday which is not a legal holiday.

(3) The incumbent shall continue to perform the duties of the office until the recall election results are officially declared.

(4) Unless the incumbent declines within 10 days after the filing of the petition, the incumbent shall without filing be deemed to have filed for the recall election. Other candidates may file for the office in the manner provided by law for special elections. For the purpose of conducting elections under this section:

(a) When more than 2 persons compete for a nonpartisan office, a recall primary shall be held. The 2 persons receiving the highest number of votes in the recall primary shall be the 2 candidates in the recall election, except that if any candidate receives a majority of the total number of votes cast in the recall primary, that candidate shall assume the office for the remainder of the term and a recall election shall not be held.

(b) For any partisan office, a recall primary shall be held for each political party which is by law entitled to a separate ballot and from which more than one candidate competes for the party's nomination in the recall election. The person receiving the highest number of votes in the recall primary for each political party shall be that party's candidate in the recall election. Independent candidates and candidates representing political parties not entitled by law to a separate ballot shall be shown on the ballot for the recall election only.

(c) When a recall primary is required, the date specified under sub. (2) shall be the date of the recall primary and the recall election shall be held on the Tuesday of the 4th week after the recall primary or, if that Tuesday is a legal holiday, on the first day after that Tuesday which is not a legal holiday.

(5) The person who receives the highest number of votes in the recall election shall be elected for the remainder of the term.

(6) After one such petition and recall election, no further recall petition shall be filed against the same officer during the term for which he was elected.

(7) This section shall be self-executing and mandatory. Laws may be enacted to facilitate its operation but no law shall be enacted to hamper, restrict or impair the right of recall. *[1979 SJR–5; 1981 SJR–2]*

ARTICLE XIV.

SCHEDULE

Effect of change from territory to state. SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a territorial to a permanent state government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if no such change had taken place; and all process which may be issued under the authority of the territory of Wisconsin previous to its admission into the union of the United States shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the state.

Territorial laws continued. SECTION 2. All laws now in force in the territory of Wisconsin which are not repugnant to this constitution shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation or be altered or repealed by the legislature.

Territorial fines accrue to state. SECTION 3. All fines, penalties, or forfeitures accruing to the territory of Wisconsin shall enure to the use of the state.

Rights of action and prosecution saved. SECTION 4. All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the change from territorial to a permanent state government, shall remain valid, and shall pass to and may be prosecuted in the name of the state; and all bonds executed to the governor of the territory, or to any other officer or court in his or their official capacity, shall pass to the governor or state authority and their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly; and all the estate, or property, real, personal or mixed, and all judgments, bonds, specialties, choses in action and claims or debts of whatsoever description of the territory of Wisconsin, shall enure to and vest in the state of Wisconsin, and may be sued for and recovered in the same manner and to the same extent by the state of Wisconsin as the same could have been by the territory of Wisconsin. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen, or which may arise before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the state. All offenses committed against the laws of the territory of Wisconsin before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall not be prosecuted before such change, may be prosecuted in the name and by the authority of the state of Wisconsin with like effect as though such change had not taken place; and all penalties incurred shall remain the same as if this constitution had not been adopted. All actions at law and suits in equity which may be pending in any of the courts of the territory of Wisconsin at the time of the change from a territorial to a state government may be continued and transferred to any court of the state which shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

Existing officers hold over. SECTION 5. All officers, civil and military, now holding their offices under the authority of the United States or of the territory of Wisconsin shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded by the authority of the state.

Seat of government. SECTION 6. The first session of the legislature of the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in June next, and shall be held at the village of Madison, which shall be and remain the seat of government until otherwise provided by law.

Local officers hold over. SECTION 7. All county, precinct, and township officers shall continue to hold their respective offices, unless removed by the competent authority, until the legislature shall, in conformity with the provisions of this constitution, provide for the holding of elections to fill such offices respectively.

Copy of constitution for president. SECTION 8. The president of this convention shall, immediately after its adjournment, cause a fair copy of this constitution, together with a copy of the act of the legislature of this territory, entitled "An act in relation to the formation of a state government in Wisconsin, and to change the time of holding the annual session of the legislature," approved October 27, 1847, providing for the calling of this convention, and also a copy of so much of the last census of this territory as exhibits the number of its inhabitants, to be forwarded to the president of the United States to be laid before the congress of the United States at its present session.

Ratification of constitution; election of officers. SECTION 9. This constitution shall be submitted at an election to be held on the second Monday in March next, for ratification or rejection, to all white male persons of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, who shall then be residents of this territory and citizens of the United States, or shall have declared their intention to become such in conformity with the laws of congress on the subject of naturalization; and all persons having such qualifications shall be entitled to vote for or against the adoption of this constitution, and for all officers first elected under it. And if the constitution be ratified by the said electors it shall become the constitution of the state of Wisconsin. On such of the ballots as are for the constitution shall be written or printed the word "yes," and on such as are against the constitution the word "no." The election shall be conducted in the manner now prescribed by law, and the returns made by the clerks of the boards of supervisors or county commissioners (as the case may be) to the governor of the territory at any time before the tenth day of April next. And in the event of the ratification of this constitution by a majority of all the votes given, it shall be the duty of the governor of this territory to make proclamation of the same, and to transmit a digest of the returns to the senate and assembly of the state on the first day of their session. An election shall be held for governor, lieutenant governor, treasurer, attorney-general, members of the state legislature, and members of congress, on the second Monday of May next; and no other for further notice of such election shall be required.

Congressional apportionment. SECTION 10. Two members of congress shall also be elected on the second Monday of May next; and until otherwise provided by law, the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green, shall constitute the first congressional district, and elect one member; and the counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Calument, Brown, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Sauk, Portage, Columbia, Dodge, Dane, Iowa, LaFayette, Grant, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe, shall constitute the second congressional district, and shall elect one member.

First elections. SECTION 11. The several elections provided for in this article shall be conducted according to the existing laws of the territory; provided, that no elector shall be entitled to vote except in the town, ward or precinct where he resides. The returns of election for senators and members of assembly shall be transmitted to the clerk of the board of supervisors or county commissioners, as the case may be; and the votes shall be canvassed and certificates of election issued as now provided by law. In the first senatorial district the returns of the election for senator shall be made to the proper officer in the county of Brown; in the second senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Columbia; in the third senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Crawford; in the fourth senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Fond du Lac; and in the fifth senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Iowa. The returns of election for state officers and members of congress shall be certified and transmitted to the speaker of the assembly, at the seat of government, in the same manner as the vote for delegate to congress are required to be certified and returned by the laws of the territory of Wisconsin, to the secretary of said territory, and in such time that they may be received on the first Monday in June next; and as soon as the legislature shall be organized the speaker of the assembly and the president of the senate shall, in the presence of both houses, examine the returns and declare who are duly elected to fill the several offices hereinbefore mentioned, and give to each of the persons elected a certificate of his election.

Legislative apportionment. SECTION 12. Until there shall be a new apportionment, the senators and members of the assembly shall be apportioned among the several districts, as hereinafter mentioned, and each district shall be entitled to elect one senator or member of the assembly, as the case may be. [*Enumeration of districts omitted as obsolete: see R.S. 1849 pp. 40-43; R.S. 1858 pp. 49-53*]

Common law continued in force. SECTION 13. Such parts of the common law as are now in force in the territory of Wisconsin, not inconsistent with this constitution, shall be and continue part of the law of this state until altered or suspended by the legislature.

Officers, when to enter on duties. SECTION 14. The senators first elected in the even-numbered senate districts, the governor, lieutenant governor and other state officers first elected under this constitution, shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office for one year from the first Monday of January next; the senators first elected in the odd-numbered senate districts, and the members of the assembly first elected, shall enter upon their duties respectively on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office until the first Monday in January next.

Oath of office. SECTION 15. The oath of office may be administered by any judge or justice of the peace until the legislature shall otherwise direct.

Implementing revised structure of judicial branch. SECTION 16. *[Created April 1977]* (1) The 1975/1977 amendment relating to a revised structure of the judicial branch shall take effect on August 1 of the year following the year of ratification by the voters.

(2) All county courts and the branches thereof in existence on the effective date of this amendment shall, as trial courts of general uniform statewide jurisdiction, continue after such effective date with the same jurisdiction, powers and duties conferred by law upon such courts and the branches and judges thereof until the legislature by law alters or abolishes such county courts and their jurisdiction, powers and duties.

(3) Subject to the jurisdiction established in section 14 of article VII, municipal courts and municipal court judges shall continue after the effective date of this amendment with the same jurisdiction, powers and duties as conferred upon such courts and judges as of the effective date until the legislature acts under sections 2 and 14 of article VII to alter or abolish such municipal courts and their jurisdiction, powers and duties.

(4) The terms of office of justices of the supreme court serving on the effective date shall expire on the July 31 next preceding the first Monday in January on which such terms would otherwise have expired, but such advancement of the date of term expiration shall not impair any retirement rights vested in any such justice if the term had expired on the first Monday in January.

(5) Prior to the effective date of this amendment the legislature shall by law establish one or more appeals court districts, provide for the election of appeals judges in such districts, and determine the jurisdiction of the court of appeals under section 21 of article I and section 5 of article VII as affected by this amendment, so that the court of appeals shall become operative on the effective date. *[1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9]*

Note: For attached resolutions and signatures see end of Constitution as printed in the *Revised Statutes*

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS**

Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Submission to People		Date of Election	Vote		Total Vote for Governor
												For	Against	
IV	4	Assemblymen, 2-year terms		Ch.95	1853		Ch.89	1854	Ch.89	1854	Nov. 1854	6,549	11,580	——[1]
IV	5	Senators, 4-year terms		"	"		"	"	"	"	"	6,348	11,885	"
IV	11	Biennial legislative sessions		"	"		"	"	"	"	"	6,752	11,589	"
V	5	Governor's salary, changed from $1,250 to $2,500 a year	SJR 35	JR 4	1861	SJR 15	JR 6	1862	Ch.202	1862	Nov. 1862	14,519	32,612	——[1]
IV	21	*Legislators' pay changed to $350 a year	SJR 26	JR 9	1865	SJR 16	JR 3	1866	Ch.25	1867	Nov. 1867	58,363	24,418	142,522
V	5	*Governor's salary, changed from $1,250 to $5,000 a year	AJR 13	JR 9	1868	SJR 6	JR 2	1869	Ch.186	1869	Nov. 1869	47,353	41,764	130,781
V	9	*Lt. governor's salary increased to $1,000 a year	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
I	8	*Grand jury system modified	AJR 6	JR 7	1869	SJR 3	JR 3	1870	Ch.118	1870	Nov. 1870	48,894	18,606	146,953[2]
IV	31,32	*Private and local laws, prohibited on 9 subjects	SJR 14	JR 13	1870	AJR 29	JR 1	1871	Ch.122	1871	Nov. 1871	54,087	3,675	147,274
VII	4	Supreme court, 1 chief and 4 associate justices	SJR 12	JR 2	1871	AJR 16	JR 8	1872	Ch.111	1872	Nov. 1872	16,272	29,755	——[1]
XI	3	*Indebtedness of municipalities limited to 5%	AJR 17	JR 11	1872	SJR 6	JR 4	1873	Ch.37	1874	Nov. 1874	66,061	1,509	——[1]
VII	4	*Supreme court, 1 chief and 4 associate justices	SJR 16	JR 10	1876	SJR 2	JR 1	1877	Ch.48	1877	Nov. 1877	79,140	16,763	178,122
VIII	2	*Claims against state, 6-year limit	SJR 14	JR 7	1876	SJR 5	JR 4	1877	Ch.158	1877	"	33,046	3,371	"
IV	4,5,11	*Biennial sessions; assemblymen 2-year, senators 4-year terms	SJR 9	none	1880	AJR 7	none	1881	Ch.262	1881	Nov. 1881	53,532	13,936	171,856
IV	21	*Legislators' pay changed to $500 a year	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
III	1	*Voting residence 30 days; in municipalities voter registration	AJR 26	none	1881	SJR 18	JR 5	1882	Ch.272	1882	Nov. 1882	36,223	5,347	——[1]
VI	4	*County officers except judicial, vacancies filled by appointment	AJR 16	none	1881	SJR 20	JR 3	1882	Ch.290	1882	"	60,091	8,089	"
VII	12	*Clerk of court, full term election	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
XIII	1	*Political year; biennial elections	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
X	1	State superintendent, qualifications and pay fixed by legislature	AJR 16	JR 34	1885	AJR 2	JR 4	1887	Ch.357	1887	Nov. 1888	12,967	18,342	354,714
VII	4	*Supreme court, composed of 5 justices of supreme court	SJR 19	JR 5	1887	AJR 7	JR 3	1889	Ch.22	1889	Apr. 1889	125,759	14,712	211,111[3]
IV	31	*Cities incorporated by general law	SJR 13	JR 4	1889	SJR 13	JR 4	1891	Ch.362	1891	Nov. 1892	15,718	9,015	371,559
X	1	State superintendent, pay fixed by law	AJR 15	JR 10	1893	SJR 7	JR 2	1895	Ch.177	1895	Nov. 1896	38,752	56,506	444,110
VIII	7	*Circuit judges, additional in populous counties	SJR 9	JR 8	1895	SJR 10	JR 9	1897	Ch.69	1897	Apr. 1897	45,823	41,515	119,572[3]
X	1	*State supt., nonpartisan election 4-year term, pay fixed by law	SJR 21	JR 16	1899	SJR 24	JR 3	1901	Ch.258	1901	Nov. 1902	71,550	57,411	365,676
XI	4	*General banking law authorized	AJR 16	JR 13	1899	SJR 25	JR 2	1901	Ch.73	1901	"	64,836	44,620	"
XI	5	*Banking law referenda requirement repealed	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
XIII	11	*Free passes prohibited	SJR 12	JR 8	1899	AJR 8	JR 9	1901	Ch.437	1901	"	67,781	40,697	"

Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Submission to People		Date of Election	Vote		Total Vote for Governor
												For	Against	
VII	4	*Supreme court, 7 justices, 10-year terms	AJR 33	JR 8	1901	AJR 5	JR 7	1903	Ch.10	1903	Apr. 1903	51,377	39,857	114,468[3]
III	1	*Suffrage for full citizens only	AJR 16	JR 15	1905	AJR 47	JR 25	1907	Ch.661	1907	Nov. 1908	85,838	36,733	449,656
V	10	*Governor's approval of bills in 6 days	AJR 45	JR 14	1905	AJR 46	JR 13	1907	Ch.661	1907	"	85,958	27,270	"
VIII	1	*Income tax	AJR 12	JR 12	1905	SJR 19	JR 29	1907	"	"	"	85,696	37,729	"
VIII	10	*Highways, appropriations for	SJR 14	JR 11	1905	SJR 22	JR18	1907	Ch.238	1907	"	116,421	46,739	"
IV	3	*Apportionment after each federal census	SJR 18	JR 30	1907	SJR 35	JR 55	1909	Ch.478	1909	Nov. 1910	54,932	52,634	319,522
IV	21	Legislators' pay $1,000 a year	AJR 8	JR 35	1907	AJR 33	JR 7	1909	Ch.508	1909	"	44,153	76,278	"
VIII	10	*Water power and forests, appropriations for	SJR 43	JR 31	1907	SB 553		1909	Ch.514	1909	"	62,468	45,924	"
VII	10	*Judges' salaries, time of payment	AJR 36	JR 34	1909	AJR 26	JR 24	1911	Ch.665	1911	Nov. 1912	44,855	34,865	393,849
XI	3	*City or county debt for lands, discharge within 50 years	SJR 32	JR 44	1909	SJR 26	JR 42	1911	"	"	"	46,369	34,975	"
XI	3a	*Public parks, playgrounds, etc.	SJR 63	JR 38	1909	SJR 25	JR 48	1911	"	"	"	48,424	33,931	"
IV	1	Initiative and referendum	AJR 36	JR 74	1911	AJR 4	JR 22	1913	Ch.770	1913	Nov. 1914	84,934	148,536	325,430
IV	21	Legislators' pay $600 a year, 2 cents a mile for additional round trips	AJR 78	JR 66	1911	AJR 8	JR 24	1913	"	"	"	68,907	157,202	"
VII	6,7	Judicial circuits, decreased number, additional judges	AJR 134	JR 67	1911	AJR 11	JR 26	1913	"	"	"	63,311	154,827	"
VIII	new	State annuity insurance	SJR 72	JR 65	1911	AJR 38	JR 35	1913	"	"	"	59,909	170,338	"
VIII	new	State insurance	AJR 119	JR 56	1911	AJR 9	JR 12	1913	"	"	"	58,490	165,966	"
XI	new	Home rule of cities and villages	SJR 31	JR 73	1911	SJR 19	JR 21	1913	"	"	"	86,020	141,472	"
XI	new	Municipal power of excess condemnation	AJR 104	JR 37	1911	AJR 10	JR 25	1913	"	"	"	61,122	154,945	"
XII	1	Constitutional amendments, submission after 3/5 approval by one legislature	SJR 57	JR 71	1911	SJR 22	JR 17	1913	"	"	"	71,734	160,761	"
XII	new	Constitution amended upon petition	AJR 36	JR 74	1911	AJR 4	JR 22	1913	"	"	"	68,435	150,215	"
XIII	new	Recall of civil officers	SJR 9	JR 41	1911	SJR 18	JR 15	1913	"	"	"	81,628	144,386	"
IV	21	Legislators' pay fixed by law	AJR 16	JR 23	1917	AJR 13	JR 37	1919	Ch.480	1919	Apr. 1920	126,243	132,258	——[1]
VII	6,7	Judicial circuits, decreased number, additional judges	AJR 74	JR 20	1917	SJR 100	JR 92	1919	Ch.604	1919	"	113,786	116,436	"
I	5	*Jury verdict, 5/6 in civil cases	AJR 26	JR 58	1919	AJR 14	JR 17	1921	Ch.504	1921	Nov. 1922	171,433	156,820	481,828
VI	4	Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms	AJR 22	JR 38	1919	AJR 39	JR 36	1921	Ch.437	1921	"	161,832	207,594	"
XI	new	Municipal indebtedness for public utilities	AJR 21	JR 54	1919	AJR 16	JR 37	1921	Ch.566	1921	"	105,234	219,639	"
IV	21	Legislators' pay $750 a year	SJR 8	JR 28	1921	SJR 5	JR 18	1923	Ch.241	1923	Apr. 1924	189,635	250,236	344,137[3]
VII	7	*Circuit judges, additional in populous counties	SJR 24	JR 24	1921	SJR 27	JR 64	1923	Ch.408	1923	Nov. 1924	240,207	226,562	796,432
VIII	10	*Forestry, appropriations for	SJR 30	JR 29	1921	AJR 70	JR 57	1923	Ch.289	1923	"	336,360	173,563	"
XI	3	*Home rule for cities and villages	SJR 5	JR 39	1921	SJR 18	JR 34	1923	Ch.203	1923	"	299,792	190,165	"
V	5	*Governor's salary fixed by law	AJR 88	JR 79	1923	AJR 50	JR 52	1925	Ch.413	1925	Nov. 1926	202,156	188,302	552,912
XIII	12	*Recall of elective officials	SJR 39	JR 39	1923	SJR 12	JR 16	1925	Ch.270	1925	"	205,868	201,125	"

NOTE: JR 41 of 1925, which became Joint Rule 16 of the Wis. legislature, established a new procedure to incorporate the "submission to the people" clause into the proposal at second approval.

Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Date of Election	Vote		Total Vote for Governor
										For	Against	
IV	21	Legislators' pay $1,000 for session	AJR 16	JR 33	1925	AJR 2	JR 12	1927	Apr. 1927	151,786	199,260	308,885[3]
VIII	1	*Severance tax: forests, minerals	AJR 51	JR 61	1925	AJR 3	JR 13	1927	"	179,217	141,888	"
IV	21	*Legislators' salary repealed; to be fixed by law	SJR 61	JR 57	1927	SJR 7	JR 6	1929	Apr. 1929	237,250	212,846	397,912[2]
VI	4	*Sheriffs succeeding themselves for 2 terms	AJR 8	JR 24	1927	AJR 8	JR 13	1929	"	259,881	210,964	"
V	10	*Item veto on appropriation bills	SJR 35	JR 37	1927	SJR 40	JR 43	1929	Nov. 1930	252,655	153,703	606,825
V	5	*Governor's salary provision repealed; fixed by law	SJR 81	JR 69	1929	SJR 6	JR 52	1931	Nov. 1932	452,605	275,175	1,124,502
V	9	*Lieutenant governor's salary repealed; fixed by law	SJR 82	JR 70	1929	SJR 7	JR 53	1931	"	427,768	267,120	"
VII	1	*Wording of section corrected	SJR 103	JR 72	1929	SJR 8	JR 58	1931	"	436,113	221,563	"
XI	3	*Municipal indebtedness for public utilities	AJR 61	JR 74	1929	AJR 14	JR 71	1931	"	401,194	279,631	"
III	1	*Woman suffrage	AJR 52	JR 91	1931	SJR 74	JR 76	1933	Nov. 1934	411,088	166,745	953,797
XIII	11	*Free passes, permitted as specified	AJR 50	JR 63	1933	AJR 67	JR 98	1935	Nov. 1936	365,971	361,799	1,237,095
VIII	1	*Installment payment of real estate taxes	AJR 37	JR 88	1939	AJR 15	JR 18	1941	Apr. 1941	330,971	134,808	547,213[2]
VII	15	*Justice of peace, abolish office in first class cities	SJR 9	JR 27	1943	SJR 6	JR 2	1945	Apr. 1945	160,965	113,408	381,192[3]
VIII	10	*Aeronautical program	SJR 16	JR 37	1943	SJR 7	JR 3	1945	"	187,111	101,169	"
VI	4	Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms	AJR 6	JR 36	1943	AJR 10	JR 47	1945	Apr. 1946	121,144	170,131	306,354[3]
IV	33	*Auditing of state accounts	SJR 35	JR 60	1943	SJR 24	JR 73	1945	Nov. 1946	480,938	308,072	1,040,444
VI	2	*Auditing (part of same proposal)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
X	3	Public transportation of school children to any school	SJR 48	JR 73	1943	SJR 19	JR 78	1945	"	437,817	545,475	"
XI	2	Repeal; relating to exercise of eminent domain by municipalities	SJR 30	JR 89	1945	SJR 15	JR 48	1947	Nov. 1948	210,086	807,318	1,266,139
II	2	Prohibition on taxing federal lands repealed	AJR 26	JR 33	1947	SJR 6	JR 2	1949	Apr. 1949	245,412	297,237	633,606[3]
VIII	10	*Veterans' housing	SJR 2	JR 1	1948	SJR 5	JR 1	1949	"	311,576	290,736	"
II	2	*Prohibition on taxing federal lands repealed	AJR 64	JR 11	1949	AJR 7	JR 7	1951	Apr. 1951	305,612	186,284	515,822[3]
XI	3	*City debt limit 8% for combined city and school purposes	SJR 11	JR 12	1949	SJR 9	JR 6	1951	"	313,739	191,897	"
IV	3,4,5	*Apportionment based on area and population	SJR 50	JR 59	1951	AJR 7	JR 9	1953	Apr. 1953	433,043	406,133	735,860[3]
VII	9	*Judicial elections to full terms	SJR 3	JR 41	1951	SJR 5	JR 12	1953	"	386,972	345,094	"
VII	24	*Judges: qualifications, retirement	SJR 6	JR 46	1953	SJR 10	JR 14	1955	Apr. 1955	380,214	177,929	520,554[3]
XI	3	*School debt limit, equalized value	SJR 17	JR 47	1953	AJR 18	JR 12	1955	"	320,376	228,641	"
IV	26	*Teachers' retirement benefits	SJR 21	JR 41	1953	SJR 8	JR 17	1955	Apr. 1956	365,560	255,284	740,411[3]
VI	4	Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms	AJR 13	JR 23	1953	AJR 22	JR 53	1955	"	269,722	328,603	"
XI	3a	*Dedication of land to cities, etc.	SJR 29	JR 35	1953	SJR 9	JR 36	1955	"	376,692	193,544	"
XIII	11	Free passes, not for public use	AJR 12	JR 61	1953	AJR 47	JR 54	1955	"	188,715	380,207	"
VIII	10	*Port development	AJR 39	JR 58	1957	SJR 20	JR 15	1959	Apr. 1960	472,177	451,045	1,182,160[4]
XI	3	*Debt limit in populous counties, 5% equalized	SJR 47	JR 59	1957	SJR 53	JR 32	1959	Nov. 1960	686,104	529,467	1,728,009
IV	26	Salary increases during term	SJR 21	JR 29	1959	SJR 6	JR 11	1961	Apr. 1961	297,066	307,575	765,807[3]
IV	34	*Continuity of civil government	AJR 48	JR 50	1959	SJR 1	JR 10	1961	"	498,869	132,728	"
VI	4	Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms	AJR 31	JR 48	1959	AJR 7	JR 9	1961	"	283,495	388,238	"
VIII	1	*Personal property classified for tax purposes	AJR 120	JR 77	1959	SJR 34	JR 13	1961	"	381,881	220,434	"
XI	2	*Municipal eminent domain, abolished jury verdict of necessity	AJR 22	JR 47	1959	SJR 8	JR 12	1961	"	348,406	259,566	"
XI	3	*Debt limit 10% equalized value for integrated aid school distric.	SJR 6	JR 35	1959	AJR 1	JR 8	1961	"	409,963	224,783	"

Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Date of Election	Vote		Total Vote for Governor
										For	Against	
IV	3	*"Indians not taxed" exclusion removed from apportionment formula	SJR 12	JR 30	1959	SJR 11	JR 32	1961	Nov. 1962	631,296	259,577	1,265,900
IV	23	*County executive officer; 4-year term	AJR 121	JR 68	1959	AJR 61	JR 64	1961	"	527,075	331,393	"
VI	4	*County executive (part of same proposal)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
IV	23a	*County executive veto power	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	524,240	319,378	"
IV	3	Apportionment at second session	AJR 162	JR 96	1961	AJR 23	JR 9	1963	Apr. 1963	232,851	277,014	635,510[3]
IV	26	Salary increases during term	SJR 76	JR 68	1961	SJR 4	JR 7	1963	"	216,205	335,774	"
XI	3	*Equalized value debt limit	AJR 92	JR 71	1961	AJR 19	JR 8	1963	"	285,296	231,702	"
VIII	10	Maximum state appropriation for forestry increased	AJR 133	JR 90	1961	AJR 73	JR 32	1963	Apr. 1964	440,978	536,724	1,046,801[3]
XI	3	Property valuation for debt limit adjusted	AJR 134	JR 91	1961	AJR 74	JR 33	1963	"	336,994	572,276	"
XII	1	Constitutional amendments, submission of related items in a single proposition	SJR 15	JR 30	1961	SJR 1	JR 1	SS'63	"	317,676	582,045	"
VI	4	*Coroner and surveyor abolished in counties of 500,000	AJR 14	JR 30	1963	SJR 17	JR 5	1965	Apr. 1965	380,059	215,169	738,831[3]
IV	24	*Lotteries, definition revised	SJR 42	JR 35	1963	SJR 13	JR 2	1965	"	454,390	194,327	"
IV	13	*Legislators on active duty in armed forces	SJR 24	JR 34	1963	SJR 15	JR 14	1965	Apr. 1966	362,935	189,641	564,132[3]
VII	2	*Establishment of inferior courts	SJR 32	JR 48	1963	SJR 26	JR 50	1965	"	321,434	216,341	"
VII	15	*Justices of the peace abolished	SJR 32	JR 48	1963	SJR 26	JR 50	1965	"	"	"	"
XI	3	*Special district public utility debt limit	SJR 59	JR 44	1963	SJR 11	JR 51	1965	"	307,502	199,919	"
						AJR 10	JR 58	1965	"	"	"	"
I	23	*Transportation of children to private schools	AJR 70	JR 46	1965	AJR 7	JR 13	1967	Apr. 1967	494,236	377,107	856,650[3]
IV	26	*Judicial salary increased during term	AJR 162	JR 96	1965	AJR 17	JR 17	1967	"	489,989	328,292	"
V	1m,1n	*4-yr. term for governor and lieutenant governor	AJR 4	JR 80	1965	AJR 9	JR 15	1967	"	534,368	310,478	"
						SJR 12	JR 10	1967	"	"	"	"
V	3	*Joint election of governor and lieutenant governor	AJR 3	JR 45	1965	SJR 11	JR 11	1967	"	507,339	312,267	"
						AJR 8	JR 14	1967	"	"	"	"
VI	1m	*4-year term for secretary of state	AJR 4	JR 80	1965	AJR 9	JR 15	1967	"	520,326	311,974	"
						SJR 12	JR 10	1967	"	"	"	"
VI	1n	*4-year term for state treasurer	AJR 4	JR 80	1965	AJR 9	JR 15	1967	"	514,280	314,873	"
						SJR 12	JR 10	1967	"	"	"	"
VI	1p	*4-year term for attorney general	AJR 4	JR 80	1965	AJR 9	JR 15	1967	"	515,962	311,603	"
						SJR 12	JR 10	1967	"	"	"	"
VI	4	*Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms	AJR 72	JR 61	1965	SJR 7	JR 12	1967	"	508,242	324,544	"
IV	11	*Legislative sessions, more than one permitted in biennium	AJR 5	JR 57	1965	AJR 15	JR 48	1967	Apr. 1968	670,757	267,997	884,996[3]
VII	24	*Uniform retirement date for justices and circuit judges	SJR 36	JR 101	1965	SJR 13	JR 22	1967	"	734,046	215,455	"
						SJR 96	JR 56	1967	"	"	"	"
VII	24	*Temporary appointment of justices and circuit judges	SJR 36	JR 101	1965	SJR 13	JR 22	1967	"	678,249	245,807	"
						SJR 96	JR 56	1967	"	"	"	"
VIII	10	*Forestry appropriation from sources other than property tax	SJR 28	JR 43	1965	SJR 18	JR 25	1967	"	652,705	286,512	"
IV	23	*Uniform county government modified	AJR 18	JR 49	1967	SJR 8	JR 2	1969	Apr. 1969	326,445	321,851	706,324[2]
IV	23a	*County executive to have veto power	AJR 18	JR 49	1967	SJR 8	JR 2	1969	"	"	"	"

Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Date of Election	Vote		Total Vote for Governor
										For	Against	
VIII	7	*State public debt for specified purposes allowed	AJR 1	JR 58	1967	AJR 1	JR 3	1969	"	411,062	258,366	"
I	24	*Private use of school buildings	AJR 74	JR 38	1969	AJR 10	JR 27	1971	Apr. 1972	871,707	298,016	——[1]
IV	23	*County government systems authorized	SJR 58	JR 32	1969	SJR 4	JR 13	1971	"	571,285	515,255	"
VI	4	*Coroner/medical examiner option	SJR 63	JR 33	1969	SJR 38	JR 21	1971	"	795,497	323,930	"
X	3	*Released time for religious instruction	AJR 41	JR 37	1969	AJR 17	JR 28	1971	"	595,075	585,511	"
I	25	Equality of the sexes	AJR 140	JR 44	1971	AJR 21	JR 5	1973	Apr. 1973	447,240	520,936	1,008,553[2]
IV	24	*Charitable bingo authorized	SJR 13	JR 31	1971	AJR 6	JR 3	1973	"	645,544	391,499	"
IV	26	*Increased benefits for retired public employes	SJR 3	JR 12	1971	SJR 15	JR 15	1973	Apr. 1974	396,051	315,545	758,587[3]
VII	13	*Removal of judges by address	AJR 31	JR 30	1971	AJR 55	JR 25	1973	"	493,496	193,867	"
VIII	1	*Taxation of agricultural lands	AJR 1	JR 39	1971	AJR 1	JR 29	1973	"	353,377	340,518	"
VIII	3,7	*Public debt for veterans' housing	AJR 145	JR 38	1973	AJR 1	JR 3	1975	Apr. 1975	385,915	300,232	699,043[3]
VIII	7,10	[7]Internal improvements for transportation facilities	AJR 133	JR 37	1973	AJR 2	JR 2	1975	"	342,396	341,291	"
XI	3	Exclusion of certain debt from municipal debt limit	SJR 44	JR 32	1971	SJR 55	JR 133	1973	"	310,434	337,925	"
XIII	2	*Dueling: Repeal of disenfranchisement	SJR 6	JR 10	1973	SJR 4	JR 4	1975	"	395,616	282,726	"
XI	3	Municipal indebtedness increased up to 10% of equalized valuation	AJR 58	JR 35	1973	AJR 6	JR 6	1975	Apr. 1976	328,097	715,420	1,168,606[3]
VIII	7(2)(a),10	[7]Internal improvements for transportation facilities	See April 1975			s.145r,Ch.224, L.		1975	Nov. 1976	722,658	935,152	1,332,220[4]
IV	24	*Charitable raffle games authorized	AJR 43	JR 19	1975	AJR 10	JR 6	1977	Apr. 1977	483,518	300,473	775,490[3]
VII	2	*Unified court system [also changed I-21; IV-17 and 26; VII-3 to 11, 14, 16 to 23; XIV-16(1) to (4)]	AJR 11	JR 13	1975	SJR 9	JR 7	1977	"	490,437	215,939	"
VII	5	*Court of appeals created [also changed I-21(1); VII-2 and 3(3); XIV-16(5)]	AJR 11	JR 13	1975	SJR 9	JR 7	1977	"	455,350	229,316	"
VII	11,13	*Court system disciplinary proceedings	AJR 11	JR 13	1975	SJR 9	JR 7	1977	"	565,087	151,418	"
VII	24	*Retirement age for justices and judges set by law	AJR 11	JR 13	1975	SJR 9	JR 7	1977	"	506,207	244,170	"
IV	23	Town government uniformity	AJR 22	JR15	1975	AJR 20	JR 18	1977	Apr. 1978	179,011	383,395	"
V	7,8	*Gubernatorial succession	SJR 51	JR 32	1977	SJR 1	JR 3	1979	Apr. 1979	538,959	187,440	840,166[3]
XIII	10	*Lieutenant governor vacancy	SJR 51	JR 32	1977	SJR 1	JR 3	1979	"	540,186	181,497	"
IV	9	*Senate presiding officer [also changed 5-8]	SJR 51	JR 32	1977	SJR 1	JR 3	1979	"	372,734	327,008	"
V	1	*Making 4-year constitutional officer terms understandable [also changed V-1m and 1n; VI-1, 1m, 1n and 1p]	SJR 51	JR 32	1977	SJR 1	JR 3	1979	"	533,620	164,768	"
I	8	[8]Right to bail	AJR 9	JR76	SS'79	AJR 5	JR 8	1981	Apr. 1981	505,092	185,405	"
XI	1,4	*Obsolete corp. and banking provisions	AJR 53	JR 21	1979	AJR 13	JR 9	1981	"	418,997	186,898	"
XI	3	*Indebtedness period for sewage collection or treatment systems	SJR 28	JR 43	1979	SJR 5	JR 6	1981	"	386,792	250,866	"
XIII	12	*Primaries in recall elections	SJR 5	JR 41	1979	SJR 2	JR 6	1981	"	366,635	259,820	"

* Ratified.

** For adoption, an amendment required approval by 2 successive legislatures and voter ratification; see Art. XII, Sec. 1.

[1] No election for state-wide office.

[2] Total vote for State Superintendent.

[3] Total vote for Justice of Supreme Court.

[4] Total vote for presidential delegate election.

[5] Ratified but declared invalid by Supreme Court in *State ex rel. Owen v. Donald*, 160 Wis. 21, 151 N.W. 331.

[6] Ratified but declared invalid by Supreme Court in *State ex rel. Thompson v. Zimmerman*, 264 Wis. 644, 60 N.W. 2nd 416.

[7] Result of recount; resubmitted November 1976.

[8] Ratified by the Wisconsin electorate on April 7, 1981; however, a Dane County Circuit Court granted an injunction prohibiting the State Elections Board from certifying these vote totals.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board; Laws of Wisconsin, 1979 and previous volumes.

STATEWIDE REFERENDA ELECTIONS OTHER THAN CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Question	Law Submitting			Date of Election	Vote	
					For	Against
Territorial						
*Formation of a state government	Territorial Laws 1846,p.5 (Jan. 31)			Apr. 1846	12,334	2,487
Approval of first constitution	Art. XIX, Sec. 9 of 1846 Constitution			Apr. 1847	14,119	30,231
Equal suffrage to colored persons	Supl. resolution to 1846 Constitution; Vol. II of Quaife, p. 755			Apr. 1847	7,664	14,615
*Ratification of second constitution	Art. XIV, Sec. 9 of 1848 Constitution			Mar. 1848	16,799	6,384
State						
*Extend suffrage to colored persons		Ch.137	1849	Nov. 1849	5,265	4,075
*Banks or no banks; advisory referendum		Ch.143	1851	Nov. 1851	31,289	9,126
*General banking law		Ch. 479	1852	Nov. 1852	32,826	8,711
*Liquor prohibition; advisory referendum		Ch.101	1853	Nov. 1853	27,519	24,109
Extend suffrage to colored persons		Ch.44	1857	Nov. 1857	28,235	41,345
*Amend general banking law; redemption of bank notes		Ch.98	1858	Nov. 1858	27,267	2,837
*Amend general banking law; circulation of bank notes		Ch.242	1861	Nov. 1861	57,646	2,515
*Amend general banking law; interest rate 7% a year		Ch.203	1862	Nov. 1862	46,269	7,794
Extend suffrage to colored persons		Ch.414	1865	Nov. 1865	46,588	55,591
*Amend general banking law; taxing shareholders		Ch.102	1866	Nov. 1866	49,714	19,151
*Abolish office of bank comptroller		JR12 Ch.28	1867 1868	Nov. 1868	15,499	1,948
*Incorporation of savings banks and savings societies		Ch.384	1876	Nov. 1876	4,029	3,069
*Woman suffrage upon school matters		Ch.211	1885	Nov. 1886	43,581	38,998
Revise banking law of 1897; banking dept. under commission		Ch.303	1897	Nov. 1898	86,872	92,607
*Primary election law		Ch.451	1903	Nov. 1904	130,366	80,102
Pocket ballots and coupon voting systems		Ch.522	1905	Apr. 1906	45,958	111,139
Woman suffrage[1]		Ch.227	1911	Nov. 1912	135,545	227,024
*Soliders' bonus financed by 3-mill property tax and income tax		Ch.667	1919	Sept. 1919	165,762	57,324
*Prohibition, Wisconsin enforcement act (Mulberger)		Ch.556	1919	Nov. 1920	419,309	199,876
*U.S. prohibition act (Volstead); memorializing congress to amend	SJR42	JR47	1925	Nov. 1926	349,443	177,603
*Repeal of Wisconsin prohibition enforcement act (Severson); advisory referendum	SJR14	JR16	1929	Apr. 1929	350,337	196,402
*Modification of prohibition enforcement act (Severson); advisory referendum	SJR14	JR16	1929	Apr. 1929	321,688	200,545
County distribution of auto licenses; advisory referendum	SJR26	JR11	1931	Apr. 1931	183,716	368,674
*Sunday blue law repeal; advisory referendum	AJR116	JR114	1931	Apr. 1932	396,436	271,786
*Old-age pensions; advisory referendum	AJR42	JR64	SS'33	Apr. 1934	531,915	154,729
*Teacher tenure law repeal; advisory referendum	AJR67	JR100	1939	Apr. 1940	403,782	372,524
Property tax levy for high school aid, 2 mills of assessed valuation		Ch.525	1943	Apr. 1944	131,004	410,315
Daylight saving time; advisory referendum	SJR24	JR4	1947	Apr. 1947	313,091	379,740
3% retail sales tax for veterans bonus; advisory referendum	SJR58	JR62	1947	Nov. 1948	258,497	825,990
4-year term for constitutional officers; advisory referendum	SJR11	JR13	1951	Apr.1951	210,821	328,613
Apportionment of legislature by area and population; advisory referendum		Ch.728	1951	Nov. 1952	689,615	753,092

STATEWIDE REFERENDA ELECTIONS OTHER THAN CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—Cont.

Question	Law Submitting			Date of Election	Vote	
					For	Against
*New residents entitled to vote for president and vice president		Ch.76	1953	Nov. 1954	550,056	414,680
State-wide educational television tax-supported; advisory referendum	AJR74	JR66	1953	Nov. 1954	308,385	697,262
*Daylight saving time		Ch.6	1957	Apr. 1957	578,661	480,656
*Ex-residents entitled to vote for president and vice president		Ch.512	1961	Nov. 1962	627,279	229,375
Gasoline tax increase for highway construction	AJR3	JR3	SS'63	Apr. 1964	150,769	889,364
*New residents entitled to vote after 6 months		Chs.88,89	1965	Nov. 1966	582,389	256,246
State control and funding of vocational education	AJR12	JR4	1969	Apr. 1969	292,560	409,789
*Recreational lands bonding	AJR17	JR5	1969	Apr. 1969	361,630	322,882
*Water pollution abatement bonding	AJR17	JR5	1969	Apr. 1969	446,763	246,968
*New residents entitled to vote after 10 days		Ch.85	1975	Nov. 1976	1,017,887	660,875
*Presidential voting revised		Ch.394	1977	Nov. 1978	782,181	424,386
*Overseas voting revised		Ch.394	1977	Nov. 1978	658,289	524,029
*Public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts		Ch.299	1979	Nov. 1980	1,210,452	355,024

*Ratified.

[1] In *Gillespie v. Palmer*, 20 Wis. (1866) 544, the Supreme Court ruled that Ch. 137, 1849, extending suffrage to colored persons, was ratified November 6, 1849.

[2] Presidential suffrage for women, granted by Ch.5, 1919, was not ordered submitted to the people.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board; Laws of Wisconsin, 1979 and previous volumes.

Framework of Government

The framework of Wisconsin state government: an overall view of Wisconsin state government and a chart of its organization

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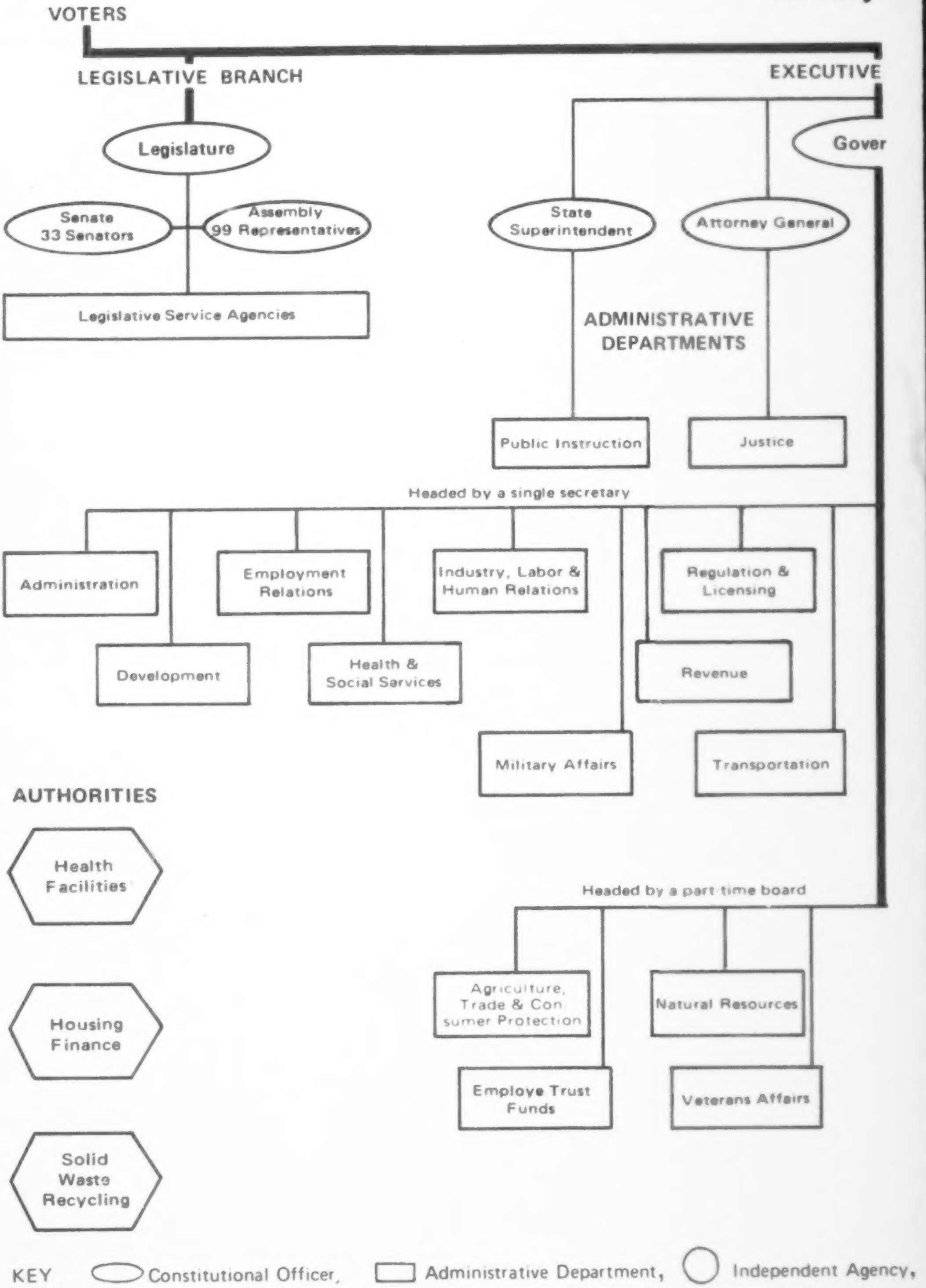
Vocational, Technical and Adult Education in Wisconsin:

Health Care Programs — Nursing

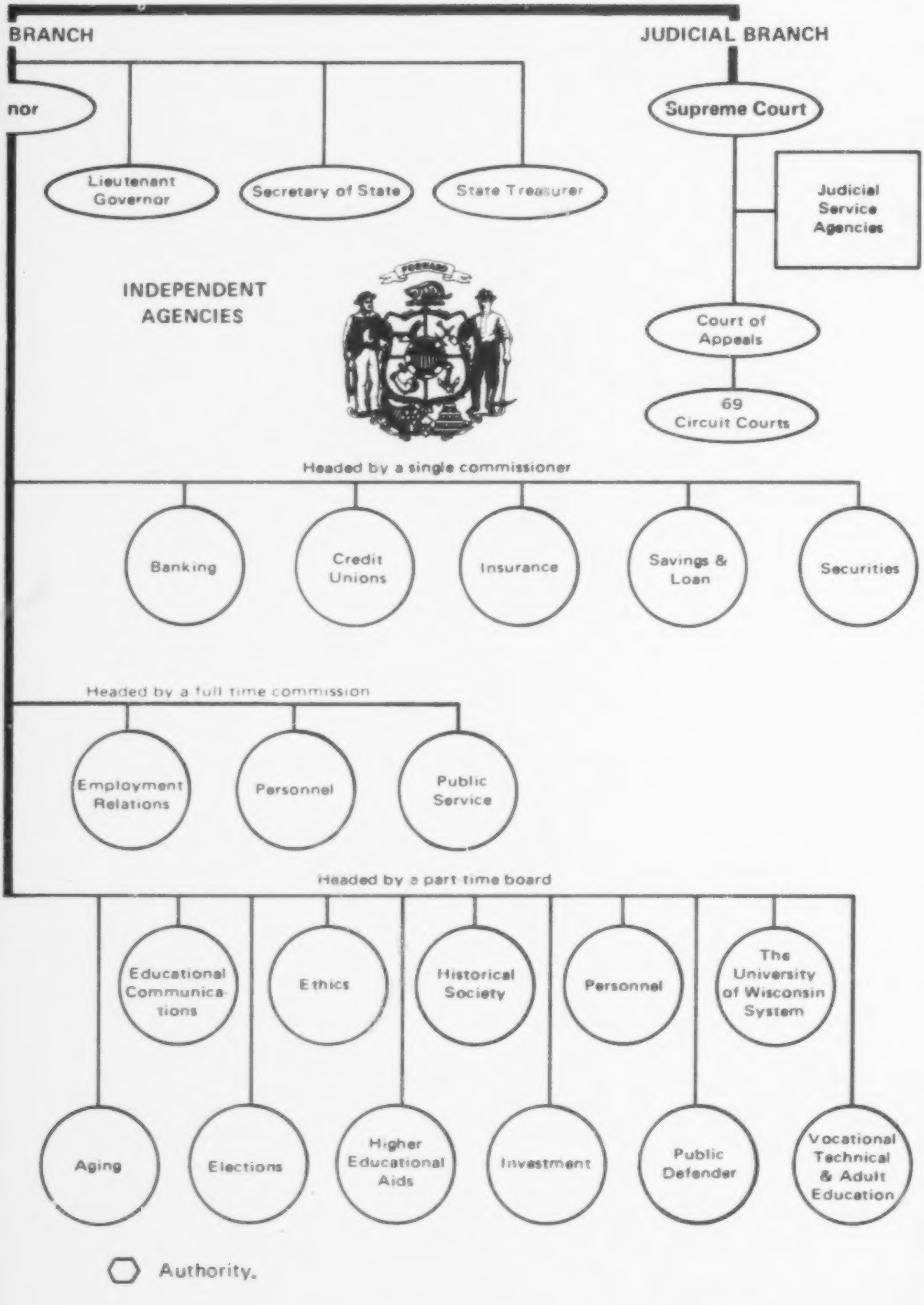
These students, shown perfecting their injection techniques, are enrolled in Fox Valley Technical Institute's technical nursing program.

ORGANIZATION OF THE WIS
January


VOTERS
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
EXECUTIVE
Legislature
Senate
33 Senators
Assembly
99 Representatives
Legislative Service Agencies
Gover
State
Superintendent
Attorney General
ADMINISTRATIVE
DEPARTMENTS
Public Instruction
Justice
Headed by a single secretary
Administration
Employment
Relations
Industry, Labor &
Human Relations
Regulation &
Licensing
Development
Health &
Social Services
Revenue
Military Affairs
Transportation
AUTHORITIES
Health
Facilities
Housing
Finance
Solid
Waste
Recycling
Headed by a part time board
Agriculture,
Trade & Con
sumer Protection
Natural Resources
Employe Trust
Funds
Veterans Affairs
KEY
Constitutional Officer,
Administrative Department,
Independent Agency,

Units of state goverment not shown on chart are listed on following page.

CONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT
1981


BRANCH
JUDICIAL BRANCH
nor
Lieutenant Governor
Secretary of State
State Treasurer
Supreme Court
Judicial Service Agencies
Court of Appeals
69 Circuit Courts
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES
FORWARD
Headed by a single commissioner
Banking
Credit Unions
Insurance
Savings & Loan
Securities
Headed by a full time commission
Employment Relations
Personnel
Public Service
Headed by a part time board
Educational Communications
Ethics
Historical Society
Personnel
The University of Wisconsin System
Aging
Elections
Higher Educational Aids
Investment
Public Defender
Vocational Technical & Adult Education
⬡ Authority.

Units of State Government Not Shown on Chart

The following units are independent but receive administrative services from the departments indicated:

Commissions: Labor and Industry Review Commission (DIHLR), Tax Appeals Commission (DOA), Transportation Commission (DOT), Wisconsin Waterways Commission (DNR).

Boards: Agricultural Lands Preservation Board (DATCP), Arts Board (DOA), American Indian Language and Culture Education Board (DPI), Claims Board (DOA), Conservation Work Projects Board (Office of Governor), Depository Selection Board (DOA), Disability Board (Office of Governor), Educational Approval Board (DVTAE), Group Insurance Board (Dept. of Employe Trust Funds), Historical Preservation Negotiating Board (State Hist. Soc.), Historical Preservation Review Board (State Hist. Soc.), Investment and Local Impact Fund Board (DOR), Lake Michigan Commercial Fishing Board (DNR), Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Board (DNR), Law Enforcement Standards Board (DOJ), Milwaukee Teachers Retirement Board (Dept. of Employe Trust Funds), Potato Industry Board (DATCP), Public Records Board (DOA), Board of Soil and Water Conservation Districts (Univ. of Wis. System), Board of State Canvassers (Elections Board), State Capitol and Executive Residence Board (DOA), State Fair Park Board (DATCP), State Teachers Retirement Board (Dept. of Employe Trust Funds), Wisconsin Retirement Fund Board (Dept. of Employe Trust Funds).

Councils: Council on Developmental Disabilities (DH&SS).

Divisions: Div. of Natural Resources Hearings (DOA), Division of Nursing Home Forfeiture Appeals (DOA), Division of Trust Lands and Investment (DOJ).

THE FRAMEWORK OF WISCONSIN GOVERNMENT

The Structure

State Government Has 3 Branches. The United States Constitution in Section 4 of Article IV, guarantees "to ever State in this Union a Republican Form of Government". As used in this context "republican" means "representative" — a people governing themselves through their representatives.

Like the Federal Government itself and all the other state governments, the State of Wisconsin carries out this theme in the traditional 3 branches: legislative, executive and judicial. The legislative branch consists of the Wisconsin Legislature (the Senate and the Assembly) and its subordinate service agencies. The executive branch is under the direction of the governor, in whom is vested the executive power. He is assisted by 5 elected constitutional officers plus 15 departments (including the 2 headed by the state superintendent of public instruction and the attorney general), 19 independent agencies and 3 authorities created by statute. The judicial branch consists of a Supreme Court with 7 justices, a Court of Appeals, circuit courts and "inferior courts" (other trial courts and municipal courts) created by statute law.

From Wilderness to Statehood. Wisconsin became a territory in 1836 and a state in 1848.

The area was in the French sphere of influence as the result of the Marquette-Joliet exploration of 1673. In 1763, at the end of the French and Indian Wars, it was ceded to England. In the second Treaty of Paris in 1783, the British not only gave formal recognition to the independence of the United States,they also ceded to the new nation the territory including Wisconsin. However, actual English control of the area did not end until the conclusion of the War of 1812. As part of the United States, Wisconsin was successively governed by the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, the laws of the Indiana Territory, the Illinois Territory, the Michigan Territory and, finally, the Wisconsin Territory.

On August 6, 1846, the Congress of the United States authorized the people living in what was then called the Territory of Wisconsin "to form a constitution and State government, for the purpose of being admitted into the Union". Based on this enabling act, the Wisconsin people called a constitutional convention to draft a fundamental law for the government of their state. The convention submitted its draft constitution to the people in April of 1847, but this first draft was rejected by the voters with only 14,119 votes cast for the proposed constitution, while 30,231 votes were cast against it.

A second draft, submitted in March of 1848, was ratified by a vote of 16,799 "for" and 6,384 "against". The constitution then adopted has remained the Wisconsin Constitution to this day; however, in the intervening years the electorate has voted 109 out of 151 times to ratify changes affecting 86 sections of the Constitution (two such ratifications, however, were declared invalid).

State Powers and Duties. Wisconsin became a state on May 29, 1848. It was the 30th state to be admitted to the Union. It became a state, according to the Wisconsin enabling act passed by the U.S. Congress in 1846, "on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever". The original 13 states, in forming the Union by ratifying the U.S. Constitution, had delegated certain powers to the Federal Government; when Wisconsin became a state it consented, by becoming a state, to the same delegation of a portion of its sovereign powers to Washington. Thus, from the moment of its birth, the State of Wisconsin — its people, its lawmaking bodies, its administrative machinery, its courts — were subject to the provisions of the U. S. Constitution and to the express prohibitions of Article I, Section 10, of that document:

> "No state shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and Silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.
>
> "No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws; and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision, and Control of the Congress.

> "No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay".

The prohibitions enumerated in the preceding excerpt from the U.S. Constitution are absolute. In addition, there are a number of other areas, enumerated in Section 8 of Article I of the U.S. Constitution, in which the original states told the U.S. Congress to act. Among these are the regulation of interstate and foreign commerce, the maintenance of armed forces and the declaration of war, the coinage of money, the imposition and collection of taxes, the establishment of a postal system, and the granting of patents and copyrights. Congress also has power to "make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution" the foregoing powers. Since all states admitted to the Union after it was formed by the original 13 states are on an equal footing with the original states, any restriction on the sovereignty of the original states also applies to all other states. But, in all areas in which the states did not delegate their sovereign powers to the Federal Government they remain sovereign, and this was specified in the Tenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution:

> "The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people".

Although the powers delegated to the Federal Government and the powers reserved to the states are neatly delineated in the United States Constitution and seem clear-cut, in practice it has not turned out to be that simple. Many powers are exercised concurrently by the Federal Government and the states. Through judicial interpretation, the powers exercised by Congress have been greatly expanded to include practically every topic once considered reserved to the states.

Many Sources of State Law

The Pilgrim Fathers, landing at Plymouth Rock, allegedly could govern their settlement by the brief Mayflower Compact. As the needs for government have become more complicated, the legal framework in which government operates has become more detailed.

Actually, even the Pilgrim Fathers did not start in a legal vacuum. They had brought with them a European, Anglo-Saxon legal heritage the origins of which are lost in antiquity. The law continued to develop in the American colonies. It moved inland from the Atlantic coast as the frontier advanced to the west.

When the first Wisconsin territorial legislature met in Belmont in 1836, it passed a law:

> .... "that the existing laws of Michigan, as declared in full force in this territory by the act of congress organizing the territory of Wisconsin, be taken and construed liberally and beneficially, for the purpose of giving the said laws full force and effect, according to the true intent and meaning therof".

The Wisconsin Constitution continued the laws of the Territory of Wisconsin, by providing in Section 2 of Article XIV:

> "All laws now in force in the territory of Wisconsin which are not repugnant to this constitution shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation or be altered or repealed by the legislature".

Today, the government of the State of Wisconsin is regulated, in addition to the U.S. Constitution and the Wisconsin Constitution, by the laws contained in over 5,000 pages of Wisconsin Statutes. And, even this body of law is not detailed enough. The Wisconsin Legislature has found — and this experience is shared by all other states — that there are some areas which are so technical and so complicated that the detailed implementation must be left to the specialists charged with administering the law. To make this possible, the law invests certain administrative agencies with rule-making power.

In spite of all the detail of modern law, there are still areas not adequately covered or in which reasonable men cannot agree on the proper interpretation of several seemingly conflicting provisions. In these areas, the formal law is further implemented by courts or administrative commissions which, through their formal written decisions, in great detail explain the meaning of specific portions of the Constitution and of the statutes. Thus, while the current annotated text of our Wisconsin Constitution occupies only 38 pages, and the statutes, 3 volumes, the published opinions of the Wisconsin Supreme Court fill shelf upon shelf with the continuing volumes of the Supreme Court's *Wisconsin Reports*.

Making State Government Work

Frequently it is said that in our state government of 3 branches the legislative branch makes the law or sets the public policy, the executive branch carries out the law, and the judicial branch interprets the law. This very simple description of state government, like so many simple descriptions, tells only half the story. Actually, all 3 branches have a part in determining what the law is, setting public policy, and seeing to it that the laws are faithfully administered.

"Public policy" is closely related to "law" — all law is the formal expression of public policy but not everything that might be considered public policy has already been incorporated into law. When we think of "law", we usually tend to regard it as something restrictive — a rule by which certain actions are prohibited. This aspect does exist, of course, but it is the effect of law and not the reason for the existence of law.

Laws govern our democratic society to give the greatest freedom to the greatest number, and the only manner in which this can be achieved is by the establishment of a firm set of rules which tell every citizen the precise limits of his rights and obligations.

Where Does Public Policy Come From? Since the formal responsibility for enacting new laws lies in the Legislature with the concurrence of the governor, the legislators and the governor are prime sources of public policy. Public policy cannot become law without their volition. Every member of the Legislature has the right to introduce bills proposing new laws, joint resolutions proposing constitutional amendments, or simple and joint resolutions dealing with other matters; each legislator also has the right to offer amendments to proposals placed before the Legislature by other members.

Within the executive branch, the governor has been assigned constitutional functions in the development of formal public policy. The governor is required to "communicate to the legislature, at every session, the condition of the state, and recommend such matters .... for their consideration as he may deem expedient". This he does in his state-of-the-state message and in special messages devoted to particular problems that he may send to the legislature from time to time during the course of the session. If he feels that a particular problem of the state needs immediate legislative attention, he may even call the Legislature into special session. Moreover, all proposed new laws passed by the Legislature must be approved by the governor (or passed over his veto, which requires a two-thirds vote in each house) before they can become effective. This veto power invests the governor with a great deal of control over the program content of any new law. Once a new proposal has become law the governor, as the chief executive officer of the state, participates in the implementation and perfection of public policy on a day-to-day basis. The governor "shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the legislature, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed".

Even the judicial branch has an official role to play in the development of public policy. Although courts have no official lawmaking function, they do have to resolve conflicts and clear up misunderstandings of the existing law; that is, they interpret the law and tell us what it really means. Sometimes such interpretation results in a considerably different understanding of the law and its effect on public policy than was originally considered.

From the above we see who is responsible for enacting policy, but this does not necessarily tell us from where the ideas for such policy come. What are the sources of inspiration for public policy? Where does the governor get the ideas he recommends and a legislator the idea for the bill he introduces?

You, the general public, the citizens of this state, constitute the major source of ideas for new legislation. As a result of the problems you run across in your everyday life, you may talk to or write to your legislator or to the governor. If you think that interest restrictions should be eased, that the capital gains tax should be changed, or that a proposed prison site is inappropriate, you may decide "there ought to be a law". You may write a letter to the editor, you may "buttonhole" your representative or senator, or you may tell the governor about it the next time he is visiting in your city. An association to which you belong may send a lobbyist to Madison to persuade a legislator to introduce a bill and to explain the matter at legislative hearings.

The state agencies, in their administration of current programs established by law, become another primary source of ideas for public policy. In the normal course of their activities, they are in a natural position to see how the policies are working and whether they need to be changed, expanded or abandoned altogether. They experience the problems involved in administering a program, and they can see the effects of that program. As a result, the governor may hold cabinet meetings for discussion of the problems of the state departments, and department heads are invited to contribute expert information at legislative hearings.

When the Legislature is faced with a difficult — and probably controversial — problem, it frequently decides to make an interim research study in an effort to find a solution to the problem. Therefore, even when the Legislature is not in actual session many legislative committees are hard at work gathering information, exploring available alternatives, and reaching a decision on the best way of solving the problem. Such committees may also have public members who are experts in the area under study. The governor may also appoint task forces to study various problems and make recommendations for new legislation.

Other useful sources of information on possible solutions to current issues are contemporary legislation of other states, ideas developed by the Federal Government — either by federal departments, Congress or special study commissions — and by private foundations or associations which conduct research on particular problems. Through studies issued by the legislative service agencies, through relevant publications and by attendance at interstate conferences, legislators find out about innovations developed in other jurisdictions that might be emulated by this state. New ideas spread rapidly, and every state likes to come up with a unique problem solution that might serve as a model for other states.

The Budget Process. When we know what the public policy is in a particular field, we still have to ask "how much", or "how extensive", or "how often". Here we enter the field of dollars and cents, and frequently the amount of funds available will serve to establish a limit on the extent of the program which, as a matter of public policy, we have already decided to undertake. This is the field of the budget.

The biennial budget constitutes the most detailed review that public policy is regularly subjected to. Here, the governor and the Legislature assess the effectiveness of past performance. Here, state government makes the detailed plans for its future. The budget process is an example of how many people must cooperate and of how much information is required before public policy can be firmly established.

The State of Wisconsin employs a budget method called program budgeting. Instead of allocating specific sums for personnel, supplies, and capital equipment, program budgeting tries to determine how much is being spent for the various functions — or programs — of state government. The budget, as enacted, contains an itemized listing of appropriations allocated for each program carried on by a department or other state agency.

Each biennium the departments of state government submit to the Department of Administration estimates of how much it will cost in the next 2 years to continue their existing programs. They also compile information to show how existing programs could be improved. The department's Division of State Executive Budget and Planning compiles this data for the state budget report and gives it to the governor or to the governor-elect. Following a gubernatorial election, and also in the fall of any other even-numbered year, the governor or governor-elect reviews these estimates and may hold hearings on each department's request, at which department heads and interested citizens may be heard. The division assists the governor in this process. The new legislature convenes the following January. On or before the last Tuesday in January, the governor delivers the budget message to the Legislature, together with the state budget report and the executive budget bill, which is introduced by the Joint Committee on Finance at his request. The biennial budget for 1981-83 consisted of 5 parts: the "Executive Budget", the "Budget in Brief", the "Executive Budget Policy Issue Papers", the "Summary of Tax Exemption Devices", and the "Governor's Budget Message."

The bill is then referred to the Joint Committee on Finance, which holds its own hearings on each department's request. When its hearings are completed, the committee reports the bill out in the form of a substitute amendment, and from then on the bill follows the normal legislative procedure through both houses of the Legislature. The budget bill may be amended many times in its course through the 2 houses before passage. When passed, it is submitted to the governor for approval. He may either sign the measure, veto it in its entirety (this would be rare in the case of a budget bill), or — since this is an appropriation bill — veto it in part (item veto).

Increasing services. Wisconsin has been a state for over 130 years. In its 1848 beginning, the needs for state government services were relatively simple — in his annual report of 1849, the Secretary of State reported payments to only 14 people (including the 6 constitutional officers) performing functions for the State of Wisconsin comparable to today's executive branch. In fiscal year 1981 full-time employes numbered over 52,000, with another 11,000 serving in part-time, seasonal or project positions.

This growth is not necessarily inherent in government — even though it is often alleged that any bureaucracy will grow as long as it is permitted to grow — this growth is primarily the result of the ever-increasing size, development and complexity of the society in which we live. Time was when many did not have the opportunity to learn the "3Rs"; today, over 185,000 students are enrolled in the public and private universities and colleges in Wisconsin and over 453,000 are enrolled in all types of vocational school programs. Time was when the "Watertown Plank Road" constituted an unequaled technological advancement over the muddy wagon trails of the day — in 1980, the State of Wisconsin contained 101 publicly operated airports and 107.3 thousand miles of highways and streets, of which 70% was paved with asphalt or concrete, while its 1980 railroad mileage totaled 5,269. As recently as 1900, the average U.S. life expectancy at birth was 47.3 years — by 1976 it had reached 76 years for girls and 68 for boys born in 1974 and is likely to go higher. As the population increases and lives longer, the need for governmental services may increase rather than diminish. We are faced with the problems of environmental pollution and aging cities, local government structure, tax distribution, transportation needs, health care, crime control and energy sufficiency — there cannot be a complete catalog because each succeeding day brings new problems and every new generation has to face up to them.

A new factor has entered the picture, however, and a countertrend may have begun. The postwar baby boom has ended; enrollments are beginning to decline on the elementary school level. At the same time, there appears to be a protest against ever-increasing taxes, forcing governments to examine their services more closely. Inflation and recession have become major factors. Services may decline instead of increase or may increase less rapidly than in recent years.

Structural Changes. Although the framework of Wisconsin government remains substantially as provided by the Constitution, the size of government has vastly increased with the development of the state. Obviously, the principle of the division of power among the 3 branches within the state government is a concept firmly rooted in the American system. Within the framework, however, change is constantly occurring in the allocation of functions among the agencies of the executive branch of the state government, in the organization and operation of agencies of the legislative branch, and in the type and number of courts in the judicial branch.

Basic structural change has most recently occurred in the judicial branch. Judicial reorganization amendments to the Wisconsin Constitution were ratified by the electorate in April 1977 and were implemented in 1978 by the Legislature.

Other Units of Government

In order to carry out its numerous responsibilities, every state has created subordinate units. These subordinate units are the creation of state law and may be abolished by state law, or changed, or given increased powers and duties. In Wisconsin, these subordinate units of government consist of counties, towns, villages, cities, school districts, and special districts. Each unit, within the limits established by state law, has the power to tax and to make legally binding rules for the government of its own affairs.

Counties. Wisconsin has 72 counties. Together, they include the entire territory of the state. Our state constitution does not invest the county with home rule powers — the Wisconsin Statutes contain a long and detailed listing of the powers and duties of Wisconsin counties. The county governing board is called the board of supervisors. County boards vary in membership from 7 to 46, but on each board every supervisor represents as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants. Elected county officials include the members of the county board and such administrative officers as district attorneys, sheriffs, clerks, treasurers, coroners, registers of deeds, surveyors, and clerks of circuit courts. They are elected for 2-year terms except Milwaukee County Board supervisors, who serve 4-year terms. Counties may substitute a county medical examiner system for a coroner and may employ a registered land surveyor in lieu of electing a surveyor; but Milwaukee County may not elect a coroner or surveyor. Counties may also have an elected county executive, who serves a 4-year term. Seven counties have an elected executive, while 11 have an appointed administrator.

Cities and Villages. In Wisconsin, cities and villages are incorporated under general law. Based on a constitutional amendment ratified in 1924, they have home rule powers to determine their local affairs. There are 580 such municipal corporations, including 187 cities and 393 villages. Minimum population for incorporation as a village is 150 persons, and for a city 1,000 persons, but unincorporated settlements exceeding the minimum population are not required to become municipal corporations. The basic responsibility for the government of each city or village is vested in its governing body; in a city, this body may be a common council or a commission and in a village the governing body is the village board. There are three forms of executive organizations of city government: mayor-council, council-manager, and commission. Only 11 cities operate under a council-manager system; none is operating under a commission. In villages the executive power is administered by the village president, who presides over the board but cannot veto its actions.

Towns. The town governments are found in all areas of Wisconsin except those within the corporate boundaries of cities and villages. Wisconsin has 1,270 towns (including the county of Menominee, which is also designated a town). Towns have no powers other than those granted by the Wisconsin statutes. In addition to local road maintenance, Wisconsin town governments carry out a variety of functions and, in some instances, even undertake urban type services, usually through town-established sanitary and utility districts. The governing body is the town board composed of 3 supervisors, who are elected biennially at the town meeting. If a board is authorized to exercise village powers, it may have up to 5 members with staggered terms. The position of town supervisor is largely administrative; supervisors carry out the policies set at the annual town meeting held on the first Tuesday of April or another date set by the electors.

School Districts. There are 433 school districts in Wisconsin. These are special units of government organized to carry out a single function, the operation of the public schools. Each district is run by an elected school board, which appoints the administrators of the system. In some cases the school system is part of city government and, hence, fiscally dependent on that city, but usually school districts are fiscally independent.

Special Districts. Special districts are also created in Wisconsin to carry out functions which are strictly local in nature, involving no state-level agency. The number of special districts in Wisconsin is estimated at 190 by the 1977 Census of Governments. A typical example of a special district is a metropolitan sewerage district, but there are many other kinds. Each special district seeks to solve a specific problem or perform a specific function, usually across municipal boundaries. Special districts are corporate bodies, may sue and be sued, levy taxes and special assessments, spend money, and may acquire property. Some special districts are designed to be permanent; others are temporary. Because of the single function of each district, organization and operational staffing are relatively simple.

Legislature

The legislative branch: profile of the legislative process, summary of 1979 legislation, description of legislative committees and service agencies

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Vocational, Technical and Adult Education in Wisconsin:

Programs for the Handicapped — Piano Tuning

Visually handicapped students from throughout the Midwest learn job skills necessary for employment in piano tuning by attending a nationally recognized course offered at Blackhawk Technical Institute.

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SEN. WILLIAM A. BABLITCH, *majority leader*, 24th Senate District
SEN. JAMES T. FLYNN, *assistant majority leader*, 8th Senate District
SEN. JOHN J. MAURER, *majority caucus chairperson*, 22nd Senate District
SEN. KURT A. FRANK, *majority caucus secretary*, 7th Senate District
SEN. WALTER J. CHILSEN, *minority leader*, 29th Senate District
SEN. DONALD J. HANAWAY, *assistant minority leader*, 2nd Senate District
SEN. ALAN J. LASEE, *minority caucus chairperson*, 1st Senate District
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REP. CHESTER A. GERLACH, *assistant majority leader*, 21st Assembly District
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LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

A PROFILE OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Structure. The legislative branch of Wisconsin state government consists of the bicameral Wisconsin Legislature comprising the Senate and Assembly, the staff employed by each house, and the legislative committees and legislative service agencies which the legislature has created. The Wisconsin Legislature makes policy by enactment of laws, while its service agencies carry out research, bill drafting, auditing and housekeeping functions on its behalf.

U.S. Constitutional Restrictions and Legislative Powers. In the discussion of the framework of Wisconsin government, it was noted that the United States Constitution guarantees each state a republican form of government, that it specifically prohibits a state from doing certain things (such as making treaties, coining money, and imposing import or export duties), and that it gives certain powers exclusively to the Congress of the United States (power to legislate with regard to foreign affairs, interstate and foreign commerce, the postal system, coinage of money, and patents and copyrights).

After prohibiting these powers to the states and delegating specified powers to Congress, the United States Constitution reserves all other powers to the states or to the people.

Wisconsin Constitutional Restrictions and Legislative Powers. Under the system of separation of powers in effect in this nation, the power to determine the state's policies and programs lies primarily in the legislative branch of state government. The broad sweep of legislative power to enact laws can be seen from the Wisconsin Constitution's provision, "The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and assembly." There are few limitations on this power. The legislature must provide as uniform a system of town government as practicable, cannot authorize a lottery (with very limited exceptions) or grant a divorce, and cannot enact private or special laws on certain subjects. In addition, no legislation can be enacted that would infringe on the citizen's rights under the Declaration of Rights of the Wisconsin Constitution. Otherwise, except for the framework provided by the constitution, the legislature has wide latitude in the field of legislation.

A different kind of restriction on its powers is provided by the right of the governor to veto legislation, which can then only be enacted by an overriding vote of two-thirds in both houses.

History. Since its adoption on March 13, 1848, the Wisconsin Constitution has provided that the membership of the Assembly shall be not less than 54 nor more than 100, while the memberships of the Senate shall consist of not more than one-third nor less than one-fourth of the number of Assembly members. The first legislature numbered 85 members (19 senators and 66 assemblymen). This figure prevailed until 1853, when the membership was increased to 107 (25 senators, 82 assemblymen). Beginning with the 1858 Legislature, 30 senators and 97 assemblymen constituted the 127-member legislature. This lasted until the legislature became a 133-member body in 1862, when the number of senators was increased to 33 and assemblymen to 100. Because of the 1972 reapportionment, the number of representatives was reduced to 99 beginning with the 1973 Legislature. (As a result of a 1969 law, the members of the Assembly are today known as representatives to the Assembly).

In the beginning, representatives served for terms of a single year's duration, while senators served 2-year terms. By constitutional amendment adopted in 1881, the terms were changed to 2 and 4 years respectively, while the legislature went from annual to biennial sessions at the same time. Under authorization of a constitutional amendment adopted in 1968, the legislature holds continuous sessions under a biennial session schedule (the terms of office remain the same); thus, the 1981 Legislature holds sessions in 1981 and 1982.

Mandated 5.8% 1980-81 budget reduction: The number of employes and the total budget of 1979-81 information shown for each agency does not reflect the mandated 4.4% budget cut of February 15, 1981, nor the additional 1.4% budget cut of February 20, 1981.

THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

Number of Positions 1981 Legislature: Senate: 33 members, 190 employes; Assembly: 99 members, 221.5 employes.

Total Budget 1979-81: $26,759,300.

Statutory Reference: Article IV, Section 1, *Wisconsin Constitution*; Sections 13.01 — 13.36, Statutes.

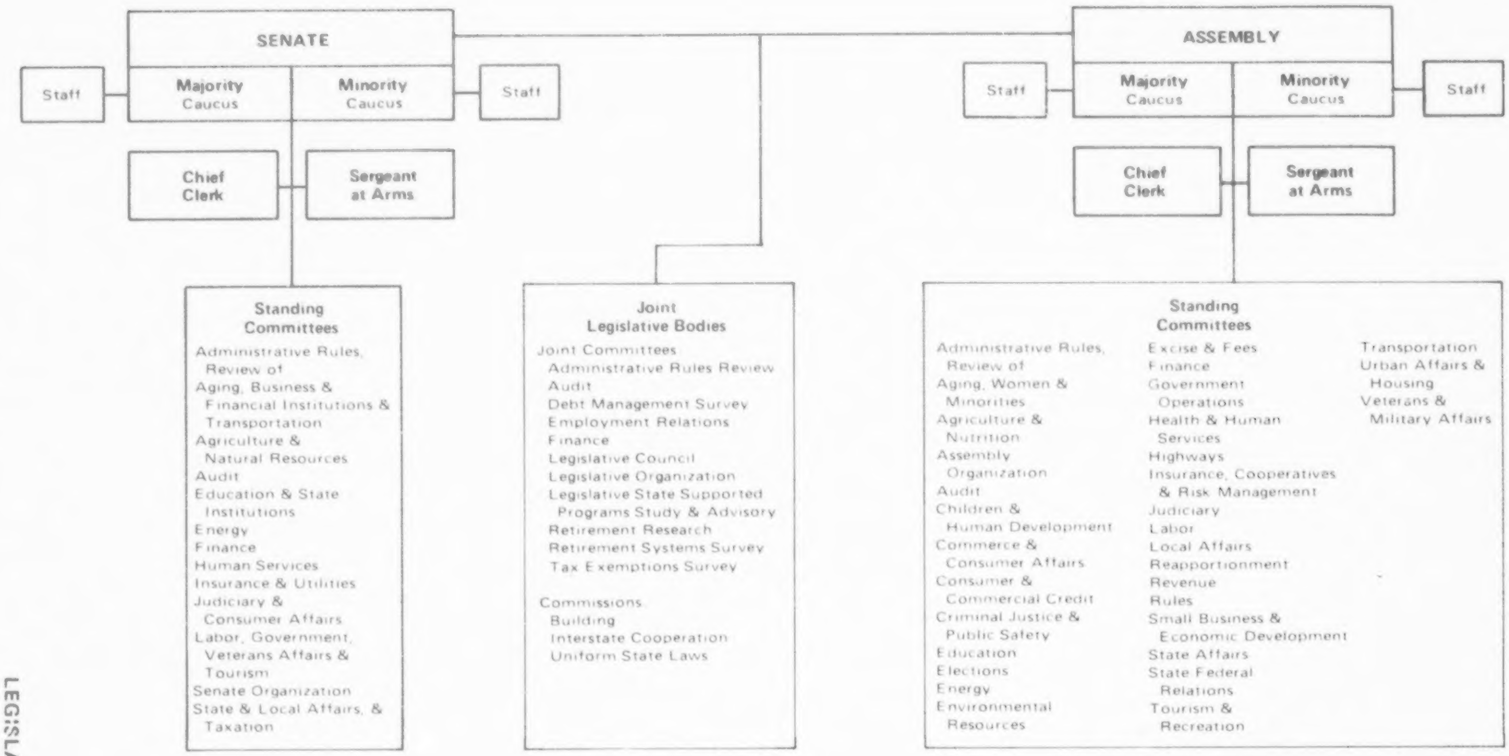
Elections. Every 2 years at the general election in November of the even-numbered years the voters of Wisconsin elect the entire membership of the Assembly and one-half of the membership of the Senate. These legislators-elect, together with the "holdover" senators who still have another 2 years to serve of their 4-year terms, proceed to the State Capitol at Madison the following January to assume the role of lawmakers. As elected officials, the lawmakers act as the representatives of the people. Therefore, "the people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly," make the laws.

In our state, all members of the legislature are elected from single-member districts. These districts are reshaped following the publication of each decennial federal census "according to the number of inhabitants." Reapportioning itself is one of the constitutional duties of the legislature. The Wisconsin Legislature — both houses — was apportioned according to population from the beginning of the state, long before the U.S. Supreme Court decided that all states must follow this practice.

The 33 senators are elected for 4-year terms from single-member districts numbered from 1 to 33. The 16 senators representing even-numbered districts are elected in the even-numbered years in which the presidential elections occur. The 17 senators who represent odd-numbered districts are elected in the even-numbered years in which gubernatorial elections occur.

The Wisconsin Senate is shown in session.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE*


SENATE
Staff
Majority Caucus
Minority Caucus
Staff
Chief Clerk
Sergeant at Arms
Standing Committees
Administrative Rules, Review of
Aging, Business & Financial Institutions & Transportation
Agriculture & Natural Resources
Audit
Education & State Institutions
Energy
Finance
Human Services
Insurance & Utilities
Judiciary & Consumer Affairs
Labor, Government, Veterans Affairs & Tourism
Senate Organization
State & Local Affairs, & Taxation
Joint Legislative Bodies
Joint Committees
Administrative Rules Review
Audit
Debt Management Survey
Employment Relations
Finance
Legislative Council
Legislative Organization
Legislative State Supported Programs Study & Advisory
Retirement Research
Retirement Systems Survey
Tax Exemptions Survey
Commissions
Building
Interstate Cooperation
Uniform State Laws
ASSEMBLY
Staff
Majority Caucus
Minority Caucus
Staff
Chief Clerk
Sergeant at Arms
Standing Committees
Administrative Rules, Review of
Aging, Women & Minorities
Agriculture & Nutrition
Assembly Organization
Audit
Children & Human Development
Commerce & Consumer Affairs
Consumer & Commercial Credit
Criminal Justice & Public Safety
Education
Elections
Energy
Environmental Resources
Excise & Fees
Finance
Government Operations
Health & Human Services
Highways
Insurance, Cooperatives & Risk Management
Judiciary
Labor
Local Affairs
Reapportionment
Revenue
Rules
Small Business & Economic Development
State Affairs
State Federal Relations
Tourism & Recreation
Transportation
Urban Affairs & Housing
Veterans & Military Affairs

*Committee structure as of June 15, 1981

All representatives to the Assembly are elected biennially in the November general election. From 1862 to 1971 the Assembly had 100 members. Our Wisconsin Constitution, however, requires Senate districts to consist of whole Assembly districts, and the equal protection guarantee of the U.S. Constitution requires districts to be equal in their number of inhabitants. Beginning with the election in 1972, the 99 members of the Assembly have been elected from Assembly districts grouped, 3 each, into the 33 Senate districts.

Members of the Wisconsin Legislature are elected on a partisan basis. All elections to fill legislative vacancies are for the remainder of the unexpired term. Midterm vacancies can be filled only through special elections called by the governor. Beginning with the first general elections after redistricting, Senate midterm vacancies are filled from the new districts.

Under the campaign finance reporting law enacted by the 1973 Legislature, candidates for the legislature as well as for other public offices are required to make full, detailed disclosure of campaign contributions and expenditures to the Elections Board, created by the same law, and are limited in the amounts of such contributions received and expenditures made. 1977 law authorized legislative candidates, as well as candidates for statewide executive and judicial office, to receive money from a state campaign fund (based on revenues from a $1 check-off of state income taxes) provided they accept specified spending and contribution limits, receive a specified number of votes in the primary, and raise a specified initial amount of private contributions.

Like other public officials, under the code of ethics provisions of Sections 19.41 to 19.44 of the Wisconsin Statutes, legislators and candidates must file a financial statement of their economic interests with the state Ethics Board.

The Wisconsin Assembly is shown in session.

PERSONAL DATA ON WISCONSIN LEGISLATORS, 1971-1981 SESSIONS*

	1971**		1973		1975**		1977		1979**		1981	
	Sen.	Assem.	Sen.	Assem.	Sen.	Assem.	Sen.	Assem.	Sen.	Assem.	Sen.	Assem.
Party												
Democratic	12	67	15	62	18	63	23	66	21	60	19	59
Republican	20	33	18	37	13	36	10	33	10	39	14	39
No. serving prior terms												
In Senate	26	0	26	0	25	0	27	0	26	0	30	0
In Assembly	16	71	13	71	12	77	11	85	10	81	13	81
Top no. of prior sess. in same house	17	12	12	13	13	14	14	10	15	11	16	12
Occupations												
Attorney	11	20	12	19	12	14	14	12	10	12	11	13
Farmer	3	15	1	12	0	14	0	13	2	12	2	9
Other	14	62	16	64	17	65	19	69	13	55	20	76
Retired	4	3	4	4	2	6	0	5	0	3	0	0
Education												
Not beyond high school	4	20	4	18	2	19	0	20	2	18	2	18
Business or technical school	2	17	1	9	1	5	1	3	2	3	2	4
Attended college	27	71	28	75	28	77	32	79	28	80	30	80
Academic degree	18	49	21	52	22	57	27	58	24	66	25	68
Higher degree	12	30	16	31	16	28	20	26	15	28	16	29
No. With Exp. on Local Gov. Body												
County board	8	18	6	19	6	20	5	21	3	16	2	19
Municipal board	8	27	5	25	5	24	8	21	8	17	8	19
Age												
Oldest	74	72	76	71	78	72	77	74	79	76	81	78
Youngest	25	24	25	19	27	20	26	22	26	24	26	22
Average	51	44	48	43	45	41	43	42	43	42	44	43
Veterans	17	47	14	40	10	32	10	33	8	31	9	26
Marital Status												
Single	1	12	7	17	7	23	11	24	9	29	7	20
Married	30	86	26	79	24	73	22	71	21	65	24	74
Widowed	1	2	0	3	0	3	1	4	1	5	2	4
No. of Women	0	4	0	7	1	9	2	10	1	12	2	18

*Data based on the membership when the Legislature first convenes in January of each odd-numbered year.

**Vacancy: 1971 - 1 Senate; 1975 - 2 Senate; 1979 - 2 Senate.

Source: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, Wisconsin Brief 81-1, *Profile of the 1981 Wisconsin Legislature*, and previous issues.

Political Parties. Partisan political organization is an integral part of the Wisconsin legislative process. Over the long pull, most Wisconsin legislators have been members of either the Democratic or the Republican Party; since 1949 all legislators have been affiliated with one of these 2 political parties. The strongest representation of other parties was between 1911 and 1937, when there were one or more Socialists in the legislature, and between 1933 and 1947, when the Progressives maintained an independent party. In fact, in 1937 the Progressive Party had a plurality in both houses.

POLITICAL COMPOSITION OF THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE*

1885-1981

Leg.	Senate							Assembly						
Session	Vac.	D	P	R	S	SD	M	Vac.	D	P	R	S	SD	M
1885	—	13	—	20	—	—	—	—	39	—	61	—	—	—
1887	—	6	—	25	—	—	2[2]	—	31	—	57	—	—	12[1]
1889	—	6	—	24	—	—	3[3]	—	29	—	71	—	—	—
1891	—	19	—	14	—	—	—	—	66	—	33	—	—	[4]
1893	—	26	—	7	—	—	—	—	55	—	44	—	—	—
1895	—	13	—	20	—	—	—	—	19	—	81	—	—	—
1897	—	4	—	29	—	—	—	—	8	—	91	—	—	[5]
1899	—	2	—	31	—	—	—	—	19	—	81	—	—	—
1901	—	2	—	31	—	—	—	—	18	—	82	—	—	—
1903	—	3	—	30	—	—	—	—	25	—	75	—	—	—
1905	—	4	—	28	—	1	—	—	11	11	85	—	4	—
1907	—	5	—	27	—	1	—	—	19	—	76	—	5	—
1909	—	4	—	28	—	1	—	—	17	—	80	—	3	—
1911	—	4	—	27	—	2	—	—	29	—	59	—	12	—
1913	—	9	—	23	—	1	—	—	37	—	57	—	6	—
1915	—	11	—	21	—	1	—	—	29	—	62	—	8	[6]
1917	—	6	—	24	3	—	—	—	14	—	79	7	—	—
1919	—	2	—	27	4	—	—	—	5	—	79	16	—	—
1921	—	2	—	27	4	—	—	—	2	—	92	6	—	—
1923	—	—	—	30	3	—	—	—	1	—	89	10	—	—
1925	—	—	—	30	3	—	—	—	1	—	92	7	—	—
1927	—	—	—	31	2	—	—	—	3	—	89	8	—	—
1929	—	—	—	31	2	—	—	—	6	—	90	3	—	[7]
1931	—	1	—	30	2	—	—	—	2	—	89	9	—	—
1933	—	9	—	23	1	—	—	—	59	—	36	3	—	2[8]
1935	—	13	14	6	—	—	—	—	35	45	17	3	—	—
1937	—	9	16	8	—	—	—	—	31	46	21	2	—	—
1939	—	6	11	16	—	—	—	—	15	32	53	—	—	—
1941	—	3	6	24	—	—	—	—	15	25	60	—	—	—
1943	—	4	6	23	—	—	—	—	14	13	73	—	—	—
1945	—	6	5	22	—	—	—	—	19	6	75	—	—	—
1947	—	5	1	27	—	—	—	1	11	—	88	—	—	—
1949	3	3	—	27	—	—	—	—	26	—	74	—	—	—
1951	—	7	—	26	—	—	—	1	24	—	75	—	—	—
1953	—	7	—	26	—	—	—	—	25	—	75	—	—	—
1955	1	8	—	24	—	—	—	—	36	—	64	—	—	—
1957	—	10	—	23	—	—	—	—	33	—	67	—	—	—
1959	1	12	—	20	—	—	—	—	55	—	45	—	—	—
1961	—	13	—	20	—	—	—	—	45	—	55	—	—	—
1963	—	11	—	22	—	—	—	1	46	—	53	—	—	—
1965	1	12	—	20	—	—	—	—	52	—	48	—	—	—
1967	—	12	—	21	—	—	—	—	47	—	53	—	—	—
1969	—	10	—	23	—	—	—	—	48	—	52	—	—	—
1971	1	12	—	20	—	—	—	—	67	—	33	—	—	—
1973	—	15	—	18	—	—	—	—	62	—	37	—	—	—
1975	2	18	—	13	—	—	—	—	63	—	36	—	—	—
1977	—	23	—	10	—	—	—	—	66	—	33	—	—	—
1979	2	21	—	10	—	—	—	—	60	—	39	—	—	—
1981	—	19	—	14	—	—	—	1	59	—	39	—	—	—

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*Pre-1943 data taken from *Directory and Legislative Manual*, published by the Secretary of State, and from *Wisconsin Blue Book*. Beginning in 1943, data is from Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau sources, based on the political affiliation of members when the Legislature first convenes in January of each odd-numbered year.

Symbols: Vac.-Vacancy; D-Democrats; P-Progressive; R-Republican; S-Socialist; SD-Social Democrat; M-Miscellaneous.

[1] 3 Independent Democrats, 6 People's or Labor and 5 Independent.

[2] One People's or Labor and one Independent.

[3] 2 Union Labor, one Independent.

[4] One Union Labor.

[5] One Fusion.

[6] One Progressive Republican.

[7] One Independent.

[8] One unknown; one Independent.

In the legislature party organization is maintained through the party caucus. In each house, the members of a political party combine to form that party's caucus; occasionally the caucuses of both houses will meet in joint caucus. A party caucus is organized largely for the purpose of determining and putting into effect a unified attitude toward a particular measure or group of measures under consideration. Caucus meetings may be held at regular intervals, such as daily, or whenever the caucus is convened by the party leaders. A caucus meeting is held shortly after the general election — several weeks prior to the opening of the session — to select candidates for the house offices.

Legislative Officers. Each house elects its own officers. As a result of the constitutional amendment ratified by the voters in April 1979, the lieutenant governor no longer is president of the Senate; the Senate selects its president from among its members. The president is the manager of Senate business as authorized by the Senate Rules or by the Committee on Senate Organization. The corresponding officer in the Assembly is the speaker, who is a representative chosen by the members. The speaker presides over the Assembly, supervises all other officers, and appoints committees. When the president of the Senate is absent or unable to preside, the assistant majority leader may preside as substitute president; in the Assembly the corresponding officer is the deputy speaker. The other officers are a chief clerk and a sergeant at arms in each house, elected by the members from outside the membership. The chief clerk serves as the clerk of the house when it is in session and supervises the preparation of legislative records. In each house, the chief clerk, as director of legislative services, is the chief administrative officer for the house, works with the committee on organization and under the direction of the presiding officer, and generally supervises personnel functions. The sergeant at arms maintains order in and about the chamber and supervises the messengers. The 1967 Senate had an additional officer, president emeritus, while the 1973 Senate created the office of vice president of the Senate.

Both parties nominate candidates for president of the Senate, speaker and deputy speaker of the Assembly, and for chief clerk and sergeant at arms of both houses. The positions are usually held by the nominees of the majority party.

Senate President Fred Risser and Speaker of the Assembly Ed Jackamonis.

In each house each party has a floor leader and assistant floor leader (they are called "majority leader," "minority leader," etc.). To a varying degree, these party officers coordinate and direct the activities of the party members during the daily sessions. No effort is made to secure party uniformity on every measure under consideration. It is highly doubtful that the individualistic legislators of Wisconsin would ever submit to the very stringent party controls exercised in some states. Assembly rules specifically require election of caucus chairpersons, while the Senate has caucus chairpersons but does not provide for them in its rules.

Salary and Compensation. Each member of the 1981 Legislature, except holdover senators, receives a salary of $22,638 per year, which cannot be changed during his or her term of office. It is based on 65% of the midpoint of the salary range for executive salary group 2. The salary of the chief clerks and of the sergeants at arms of the 2 houses is set by the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization within a range established under civil service procedures. Members of the legislature, the chief clerks and the sergeants at arms are also entitled, for each day on which they attend a legislative session in Madison (if they certify by affidavits that they have established temporary residence in the capital), to an allowance of not exceeding $30 per day for living expenses (or one-half the amount if they choose not to establish a temporary residence at the state capital) and are reimbursed for one weekly round trip from the Capitol to their home towns. Legislators also receive interim expense allowances for postage and clerical assistance ($25 for representatives and $75 for senators) for each month during which the legislature is in session 3 days or less, and are reimbursed for expenses while serving as legislative members of any state or interstate agency, or incurred while specifically authorized to attend meetings of such agencies.

Legislative Sessions. The members of each new legislature convene in the Capitol at 2 p.m. on the first Monday in January of each odd-numbered year to take the oath of office, select officers, and organize for business. A week later — on the first Tuesday after January 8 at 2 p.m. — the regular session begins. These regular sessions usually continue about 6 months. In 13 of the 15 sessions from 1943 through 1968 the legislature recessed for a few months after completion of most of its work. It reconvened later to consider vetoes and appointments, react to revised fiscal estimates, correct errors in legislative measures, act on measures on which action had not been completed, and to deal with significant problems arising since the last meeting. These so-called adjourned sessions were not considered separate sessions but, rather, were separate "floorperiods" of the same biennial continuous session.

Beginning with the 1971 Legislature, however, annual sessions were formally inaugurated by law, which specified that the regular sessions are to begin in January of each year. Thus, in

1981-83 SESSION SCHEDULE

January 5, 1981	1981 Inauguration
January 6 to 12, 1981	Committee work period
January 13, 1981	Organization
January 14 to 26, 1981	Committee work period
Jan. 27 to Feb. 20, 1981	*Floorperiod I*
Feb. 23 to Apr. 6, 1981	Committee work period
Apr. 7 to June 30 *OR* budget passage	*Floorperiod II*
September 4, 1981	Bills sent to Governor
July 1 to Sept. 29, 1981	Committee work period
Sept. 30 to Oct. 30, 1981	*Floorperiod III*
November 27, 1981	Bills sent to Governor
Nov. 2, 1981, to Jan. 26, 1982	Committee work period
Jan. 27 to Apr. 2, 1982	*Floorperiod IV*
April 30, 1982	Bills sent to Governor
Apr. 5 to May 25, 1982	Committee work period
May 26 to 28, 1982	*Floorperiod V* (Veto Review)
June 11, 1982	Last bill to Governor
May 31, 1982, to Dec. 31, 1982	Interim committees meet
January 3, 1983	1983 Inauguration

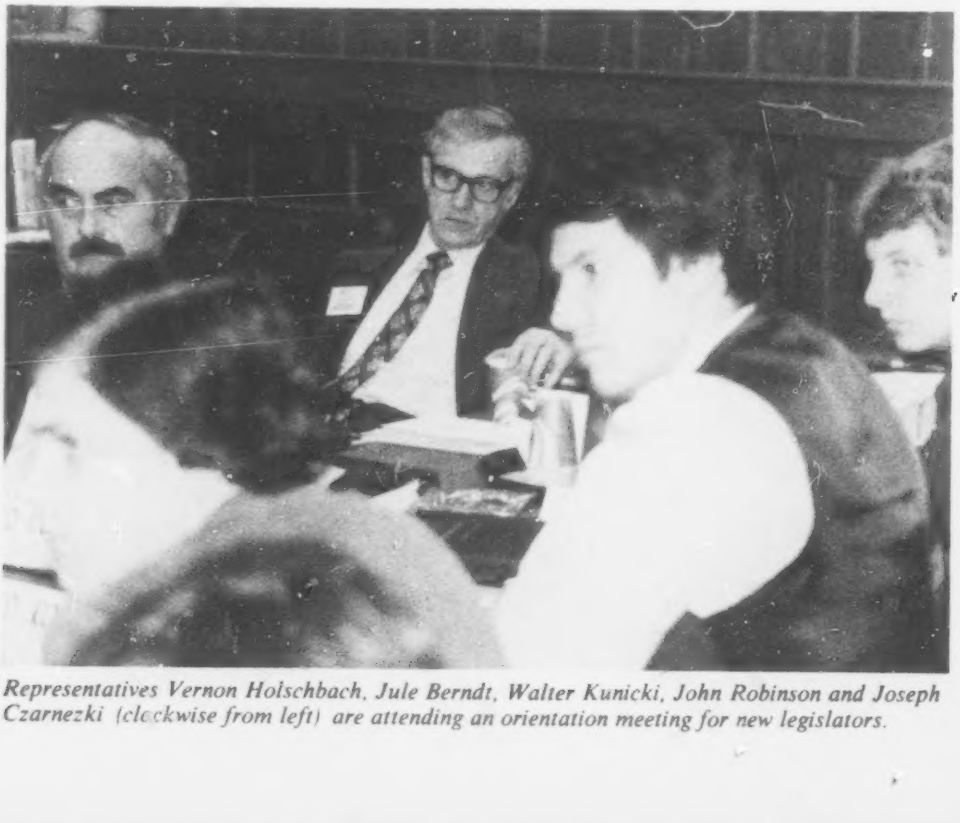
Source: Enrolled 1981 Senate Joint Resolution 1.

response to the constitutional amendment adopted in 1968, the 1971 Legislature became the first to put a continuous biennial session into an annual session pattern. Early in each biennium the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization develops a work schedule for the 2-year period and submits it to the legislature in the form of a joint resolution. The 1981-83 session of the 1981 Legislature has been structured into 5 floorperiods interspersed by periods of committee work. An adjournment meeting of each legislature is usually held immediately prior to the convening of the next legislature.

Traditionally, when the legislature completed its work for the session it adjourned sine die; that is, the session was over, and the legislature could not return unless called into special session by the governor. Since 1961, however, a procedure has been followed which permits the legislature, adjourned to a specified date (usually an hour or so before the convening of the next legislature), to call itself back into extraordinary session at an earlier date (on petition of a majority of members of each house or by a majority of the members of the organization committee of each house).

During the regular session, the legislature may act upon any subject within the functions of the state government. The governor, however, may call special sessions, which can act only upon matters specifically mentioned in the governor's call. There have been 41 special sessions since 1848. The longest special session lasted 2-1/2 months. It is also possible for a regular session and a special session to run concurrently, as occured in 1962, 1969, 1974, and, again, in June 1977. In January 1980 a special session and an extraordinary session (the legislature calling itself into session) were held simultaneously. Because special sessions may occur at any time during the legislative biennium, enactments resulting from a special session are now numbered into the regular sequence of biennial enactments.

Meetings of the respective houses of the legislature are held in the Senate and Assembly Chambers in the State Capitol. Under rules of the houses, daily sessions are held, which, unless otherwise ordered, begin at 10 a.m. for the Senate and 9 a.m. for the Assembly (but 10 a.m. on the first legislative day of the week) and usually last until noon or a little later. Afternoons are usually



Representatives Vernon Holschbach, Jule Berndt, Walter Kunicki, John Robinson and Joseph Czarnezki (clockwise from left) are attending an orientation meeting for new legislators.

devoted to committee hearings or a combination of hearings and late afternoon sessions. Frequently, however, the houses begin work earlier than 10 a.m.. Although the usual schedule is for the legislature to meet Tuesdays through Thursdays of each week, in 1977, 1979 and 1981, the Senate met on Tuesdays and Thursdays during Floorperiod I, reserving Wednesdays entirely for committee hearings. Toward the end of most floorperiods the houses meet almost continuously during the mornings and afternoons Monday through Friday and hold frequent evening or night sessions.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS, 1848-1979

		Length of Session			Measures Introduced			Vetoes[4]		
		Calendar	Meeting Days[3]			Jt.		Bills	Over-	Laws[5]
Year	Date[1]	Days[2]	(S)	(A)	Bills	Res.	Res.	Vetoed	ridden	Enacted
1848	6/5 to 8/21	78	58	59	217	—	—	—	—	155
1849	1/10 to 4/2	83	69	65	428	—	—	1	1	220
1850	1/9 t0 2/11	34	29	29	438	—	—	1	—	284
1851	1/8 to 3/17	69	59	59	707	—	—	9	—	407
1852	1/14 to 4/19	97	78	78	813	—	—	2	1	504
1853	1/12 to 4/4; 6/6 to 7/13	183	100	104	1,145	—	—	3	—	521
1854	1/11 to 4/3	83	66	66	880	—	—	2	—	437
1855	1/10 to 4/2	83	79	79	955	—	—	6	—	500
1856	1/9 to 3/31; 9/3 to 10/14	125	94	103	1,242	—	—	1	—	688
1857	1/14 to 3/9	55	46	46	895	—	—	—	—	517
1858	1/13 to 3/31; 4/10 to 5/17	116	95	97	1,364	157	342	28	—	436
1859	1/12 to 3/21	69	58	57	986	113	143	9	—	680
1860	1/11 to 4/2	83	66	67	1,024	69	246	2	—	489
1861	1/9 to 4/17	99	81	80	857	100	235	2	—	387
1861SS	5/15 to 5/27	13	11	11	28	24	23	—	—	13
1862	1/8 to 4/7; 6/3 to 6/17	105	86	88	1,008	125	207	27	8	514
1862SS	9/10 to 9/26	17	15	15	43	25	37	—	—	17
1863	1/14 to 4/2	79	65	67	895	101	157	7	1	383
1864	1/13 to 4/4	83	68	69	835	66	141	—	—	509
1865	1/11 to 4/10	90	73	72	1,132	82	190	2	—	565
1866	1/10 to 4/2	93	75	74	1,107	64	208	5	—	733
1867	1/9 to 4/11	93	71	72	1,161	97	161	2	—	790
1868	1/8 to 3/6	59	46	45	987	73	119	—	2	692
1869	1/13 to 3/11	58	40	43	887	52	81	12	1	657
1870	1/12 to 3/17	65	51	51	1,043	54	89	2	—	666
1871	1/11 to 3/25	74	58	60	1,066	55	82	4	—	671
1872	1/10 to 3/26	77	61	60	709	79	124	2	—	322
1873	1/8 to 3/20	72	49	55	611	62	122	4	—	308
1874	1/14 to 3/12	58	50	49	688	91	111	2	—	349
1875	1/13 to 3/6	53	44	42	637	39	93	2	—	344
1876	1/12 to 3/14	63	50	50	715	57	115	2	—	415
1877	1/10 to 3/8	58	41	41	720	59	95	4	—	384
1878	1/9 to 3/21	72	55	55	735	79	134	2	—	342
1878SS	6/4 to 6/7	4	4	4	6	14	10	—	—	5
1879	1/8 to 3/5	57	43	43	610	49	105	—	—	256
1880	1/14 to 3/17	64	50	49	669	58	93	3	—	323
1881	1/12 to 4/14	83	63	64	780	104	100	3	—	334
1882	1/11 to 3/31	80	57	57	728	57	90	6	—	330
1883	1/10 to 4/4	85	57	67	705	75	100	2	—	360
1885	1/14 to 4/13	90	65	66	963	97	108	8	—	471
1887	1/12 to 4/15	94	69	68	1,293	114	60	10	—	553
1889	1/9 to 4/19	101	64	64	1,355	136	82	5	1	529
1891	1/14 to 4/25	102	68	69	1,216	137	91	8	1	483
1892SS	3/28 to 7/1	4	4	4	3	7	7	—	—	1
1892SS	10/17 to 10/27	11	9	9	8	6	14	—	—	2
1893	1/11 to 4/21	101	62	62	1,124	135	86	6	—	312
1895	1/9 to 4/20	102	70	70	1,154	139	88	—	—	387
1896SS	2/18 to 2/28	11	8	8	3	10	15	—	—	1
1897	1/13 to 4/21; 8/17 to 8/20	182	75	76	1,077	155	39	11	—	381
1899	1/11 to 5/4	114	78	77	910	113	40	4	—	357
1901	1/9 to 5/15	127	89	89	1,091	81	39	22	—	470
1903	1/14 to 5/23	130	87	89	1,115	65	81	23	—	451
1905	1/11 to 6/21	162	114	117	1,357	134	101	19	—	523
1905SS	12/4 to 12/19	16	12	14	24	15	26	—	—	17
1907	1/9 to 7/16	189	114	123	1,685	205	84	26	1	677
1909	1/13 to 6/18	157	100	101	1,567	213	49	24	—	550
1911	1/11 to 7/15	186	137	138	1,710	267	37	15	—	665
1912SS	4/30 to 5/6	7	6	6	41	7	6	—	—	22

WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS, 1848-1979—Cont.

		Length of Session			Measures Introduced			Vetoes[4]		
Year	Date[1]	Calendar Days[2]	Meeting Days[3] (S)	Meeting Days[3] (A)	Bills	Jt. Res.	Res.	Bills Vetoed	Over-ridden	Laws[5] Enacted
1913	1/8 to 8/9	214	138	147	1,847	175	79	23	—	778
1915	1/13 to 8/24	224	147	148	1,560	220	79	15	—	637
1916SS	10/10 to 10/11	2	2	2	2	8	4	—	—	2
1917	1/10 to 7/16	188	130	133	1,439	229	115	18	—	679
1918SS	2/19 to 3/9	19	14	14	27	22	28	2	—	16
1918SS	9/24 to 9/25	2	2	2	2	6	9	—	—	2
1919	1/8 to 7/30	204	107	106	1,350	268	100	40	—	703
1919SS	9/4 to 9/8	5	4	3	7	4	6	—	—	7
1920SS	5/25 to 6/4	11	7	7	46	10	22	2	—	32
1921	1/12 to 7/14	184	116	116	1,199	207	93	41	1	591
1922SS	3/22 to 3/28	7	4	4	10	7	12	1	—	4
1923	1/10 to 7/14	186	114	120	1,247	215	93	52	—	449
1925	1/14 to 6/29	167	103	107	1,144	200	115	73	—	454
1926SS	4/15 to 4/16	2	2	2	1	8	12	—	—	1
1927	1/12 to 8/13	214	121	128	1,341	235	167	88	2	542
1928SS	1/24 to 2/4	12	9	8	20	35	23	—	—	5
1928SS	3/6 to 3/13	8	6	6	13	9	17	—	—	2
1929	1/9 to 9/20	255	137	135	1,366	278	185	44	—	530
1931	1/14 to 6/27	165	98	104	1,429	291	160	36	—	487
1931SS	11/24 to 2/5/32	74	48	42	99	93	83	2	—	31
1933	1/11 to 7/25	196	111	121	1,411	324	157	14	—	496
1933SS	12/11 to 2/3/34	55	30	34	45	160	53	—	—	20
1935	1/9 to 9/27	262	153	156	1,662	346	190	27	—	556
1937	1/13 to 7/2	171	97	114	1,404	228	127	10	—	432
1937SS	9/15 to 10/16	32	23	23	28	18	23	—	—	15
1939	1/11 to 10/6	269	154	154	1,559	268	133	22	—	535
1941	1/8 to 6/6	150	90	93	1,368	160	109	17	—	333
1943	1/13 to 8/3 1/12/44 to 1/22/44	375	105	104	1,153	202	136	39	20	577
1945	1/10 to 6/20; 9/5 to 9/6	240	97	93	1,156	208	109	31	5	590
1946SS	7/29 to 7/30	2	2	2	2	6	14	—	—	2
1947	1/8 to 7/19; 9/9 to 9/11	247	114	114	1,220	195	97	10	1	615
1948SS	7/19 to 7/20	2	2	2	—	5	11	—	—	—
1949	1/12 to 7/9; 9/12 to 9/13	245	105	106	1,432	188	86	17	2	643
1951	1/10 to 6/14	156	91	90	1,559	157	73	18	—	735
1953	1/14 to 6/12; 10/26 to 11/6	297	97	98	1,593	175	70	31	3	687
1955	1/12 to 6/24; 10/3 to 10/21	283	111	114	1,503	256	74	38	—	696
1957	1/9 to 6/28; 9/23 to 9/27	262	107	108	1,512	246	71	35	—	706
1958SS	6/11 to 6/13	3	3	3	3	7	13	—	—	3
1959	1/14/59 to 5/27/60 (1959: 1/14 to 7/25, 11/3 to 12/23; 1960: 1/6 to 1/22, 5/16 to 5/27)	500	159	162	1,769	272	84	36	4	696
1961[6]	1/11/61 to 1/9/63 (1961: 1/11 to 8/12, 10/30 to 12/22; 1962: 1/8 to 1/12, 6/18 to 7/31, 12/27 and 12/28; 1963: 1/9 adjournment)	729	184	185	1,592	295	67	69	2	689
1963	1/9/63 to 1/13/65 (1963: 1/9 to 8/6, 11/4 to 11/21; 1964: 4/13 to 4/29, 11/9 to 11/11; 1965: 1/13 adjournment)	736	150	142	1,619	241	110	72	4	580
1963SS	12/10 to 12/12	3	3	3	9	10	10	—	—	3
1965[7]	1/13/65 to 1/2/67 (1965: 1/13 to 7/30, 10/4 to 11/4; 1966: 5/2 to 6/10; 1967: 1/2 expiration)	720	161	157	1,818	293	86	24	1	666
1967	1/11/67 to 1/6/69 (1967: 1/11 to 3/9, 4/4 to 7/28, 10/17 to 11/16, 12/5 to 12/16; 1968: none; 1969: 1/6 expiration)	727	122	126	1,700	215	61	18	—	355

WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS, 1848-1979—Cont.

		Length of Session			Measures Introduced			Vetoes[4]		
Year	Date[1]	Calendar Days[2]	Meeting Days[3] (S)	Meeting Days[3] (A)	Bills	Jt. Res.	Res.	Bills Vetoed	Over-ridden	Laws[5] Enacted
1969	1/6/69 to 1/4/71 (1969: 1/6, 1/21 to 11/15; 1970: 1/5 to 1/16; 1971: 1/4 adjournment)	711	163	164	2,014	232	101	34	1	501
1969SS[8]	9/29 to 1/17/70	111	28	18	5	5	8	—	—	1
1970SS	12/22/70	1	1	1	—	1	5	—	—	—
1971	1/4/71 to 1/1/73 (1971: 1/4, 1/19 to 10/28; 1972: 1/18 to 3/10, 7/13 to 7/15; 1973: 1/1 adjournment)	729	179	181	2,568	291	121	32	3	336
1972SS	4/19 to 4/28	10	5	6	9	4	4	—	—	6
1973	1/1/73 to 1/6/75 (1973: 1/1, 1/16 to 2/15, 3/13 to 7/26, 10/2 to 10/26; 1974: 1/29 to 3/29, 11/19 and 11/20[9]; 1975: 1/6 adjournment)	731	150	150	2,501	277	126	13	—	341
1973SS	12/17 to 12/21	5	5	5	3	2	6	—	—	2
1974SS	4/29 to 6/13	46	17	21	12	1	4	—	—	6
1974SS[9]	11/19 to 11/20	2	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	1
1975	1/6/75 to 1/3/77 (1975: 1/6, 1/14 to 2/20, 4/1 to 7/16, 9/2 to 9/26; 1976: 1/28 to 3/26, 6/15 to 6/17; 1977: 1/3)	733	124	125	2,325	169	88	36	6	414
1975SS	12/9 to 12/11	3	3	3	13	1	2	1	0	7
1976SS	5/18	1	1	1	2	2	3	—	—	1
1976SS[9]	6/15 to 6/17	3	3	3	13	4	3	—	—	8
1976SS	9/8	1	1	1	4	1	1	—	—	2
1977[7]	1/6/77 to 1/1/79 (1977: 1/3, 1/11 to 2/18, 3/29 to 7/1, 9/6 to 9/30; 1978: 1/24 to 1/26, 1/31 to 3/31, 6/13 to 6/15; 1979: 1/1 adjournment)	726	84	112	2,053	182	48	21	4	442
1977SS	6/30	1	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	—
1977SS	11/7 to 11/11	5	5	5	6	4	2	—	—	5
1978SS[9]	6/13 to 6/15	3	3	3	2	5	2	—	—	2
1978SS	12/20	1	1	1	2	4	2	—	—	2
1979	1/3/79 to 1/5/81 (1979: 1/3, 1/9-1/19, 1/23-3/2, 3/5-4/13, 4/17-6/29, 7/2-9/28, 10/2-11/2, 11/5-12/31; 1980: 1/1-25, 1/29-4/2, 4/7-5/23, 5/28-5/30, 6/2-12/31; 1981: 1/1-1/2, 1/5 adjournment)	733	82	96	1,902	303	40	19	3	350
1979SS	9/5	1	1	1	10	3	2	—	—	5
1980SS[10]	1/22-1/25	4	2	4	8	3	2	—	—	—
1980SS	6/3-7/3	30	13	12	20	14	2	—	—	7

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[1] Actual opening and adjournment dates for each session. "SS" denotes special session.
[2] Number of calendar days from opening date of the session to final adjournment.
[3] Number of days on which the Senate and Assembly met including "skeleton" sessions.
[4] Partial vetoes not included.
[5] Prior to 1969, SS laws received a separate number and are not included in the regular session total.
[6] SS began 6/18/62. The Legislature, however, reconvened on that date in regular session under AJR 147.
[7] Although the 1965 Legislature adjourned to 1/11/67, terms automatically expired on 1/2/67.
[8] Because the 1969 regular and SS ran concurrently, they frequently met on the same day. Each is counted as a separate "meeting day". The Senate adjourned the SS 11/15/69; Assembly, 1/17/70.
[9] The 11/74, 6/76, 6/77 and 6/78 regular session and SS met concurrently.
[10] The 1979 Legislature met concurrently in extraordinary and Special session on 1/22-25/80.

Source: Senate and Assembly Journals; Bulletins of Proceedings of the Wisconsin Legislature.

Session Records. Each house of the legislature keeps a record of its actions known as the *Journal*. This record differs from the federal *Congressional Record* in that it does not provide an account — either verbatim or abbreviated — of speeches given and debates conducted on the floor of the house. It is, instead, an outline record of the business before the house, including procedural actions taken on all measures considered on that particular day, roll call votes, communications received from the governor and from the other house, special committee reports, and miscellaneous other items.

The *Bulletin of Proceedings* is issued in from 1 to 3 volumes every week during the session. One part contains the record to date on proposals (bills, joint resolutions and resolutions) originating in the Senate, together with a record of governor's appointments requiring Senate confirmation. Another part is the record of action to date on proposals originating in the Assembly. Parts 1 and 2 also list the petitions received by each house. The third part contains a subject and author index to all legislation introduced, a subject index to the legislative journals, an alphabetical listing of all registered lobbyists and their areas of interest, a subject index to new laws, a numeric listing of the statute sections affected by new enactments, and the complete text of constitution sections changed since the most recent publication of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. A fourth part in 1981 lists action on and a subject index to administrative rules. The final edition of the 1979 edition of the Bulletin broke the third volume into 2 parts, one comprising the subject index to session laws and statute section numbers affected by those session laws.

Although no verbatim record is kept of committee hearings, a record is kept of the names of the persons appearing at committee hearings to testify for or against a bill, together with any lobbying groups they may represent. After the session this record is filed in the Office of the Secretary of State, together with the bill and the votes thereon. Beginning with the 1953 session, copies of the committee appearance records have also been filed in the Legislative Reference Bureau.

Each week during the session the chief clerks jointly issue a *Weekly Schedule of Committee Activities*, listing the business scheduled to be heard by the various committees during the coming week together with the time and place of the hearings. Each house also issues daily *Calendars* indicating the business to be taken up on that day.

The above publications are always on file in the Legislative Reference Bureau for perusal by interested visitors to the Capitol. Numerous libraries throughout the state also receive these publications. Individuals may subscribe to them at the beginning of a legislative session for a fee through Document Sales and Distribution, Department of Administration, 202 S. Thornton Avenue, Madison 53702.

Standing Committees. The work of each house of the legislature is carried on to a great extent in committees. The Senate has 13 standing committees, the Assembly has 32 standing committees, and both houses together have 8 joint standing committees and 3 joint research committees.

True standing committees, which are provided for in the rules of each house, are composed only of legislators and are operative throughout the legislative biennium to hold public hearings on the measures introduced in the legislature. Each committee is concerned with a broad subject matter area of state government, and may conduct studies, investigations and reviews within its area of concern. Increasingly in recent years, legislative committees are appointing subcommittees or "study groups".

In the Senate, appointments to standing committees are made by the Senate upon nomination by the Committee on Senate Organization, but the proposed nominations of specific members of the minority party are made by the Senate group of that party. Senate rules require that each senator must serve on at least one committee, and the number of members of each committee is set by rule. The exception to this method of appointment is the Committee on Senate Organization, composed ex officio of the president, the Senate majority and minority leaders, and the assistant majority and minority leaders.

The speaker of the Assembly determines the number of members of each committee and the division of membership between majority and minority party. The speaker appoints the majority party committee members directly, and appoints the minority party committee members upon nomination by the Assembly minority leader. The Committee on Assembly Organization, however, consists of the speaker, the Assembly majority and minority leaders, and the assistant majority and minority leaders, the deputy speaker, and the chairpersons of the majority and minority caucuses. Customarily, every member serves on at least one committee, although the rules are

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE
1981 SESSION

To help citizens keep abreast of current legislative action, a special legislative service is available from the state on a subscription basis. The complete service is comprised of 6 individual parts. Any one of the 6 component parts may be ordered separately. The legislative service is on a limited subscription basis and many of its parts become filled as the session proceeds. As the subscriptions are filled, it is sometimes impossible to obtain *all* parts of the service; but some parts may still be available.

Ordering the service — To obtain all or part of the legislative service, send check or money order, payable to State of Wisconsin, to:

Senate Chief Clerk, Room 131 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Concerning the service — If you have any problems or questions concerning the service, contact:

Legislative Document Room, State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin 53702; telephone - (608) 266-2400.

Price — Prices for the individual parts of the complete service are:

SERVICE	Pick-up at Document Room	Delivery Costs*	Interdepartmental Mail in Madison	Nonprofit, Tax-Exempt Organizations and State Agencies Not on Interdepartmental Mail
Complete service	$192.31	$200.00	$ 50.00	$200.00
plus sales tax	7.60	—	—	—
Bills, resolutions and amendments	$ 62.50	$150.00	$ 40.00	$150.00
plus sales tax	2.50	—	—	—
Slip laws only	$ 19.23	$ 15.00	$ 4.00	$ 15.00
plus sales tax	.77	—	—	—
Daily Journals only	$ 38.46	$ 30.00	$ 6.00	$ 30.00
plus sales tax	1.54	—	—	—
Weekly Bulletin of Proceedings only	$ 62.50	$ 50.00	$ 10.00	$ 50.00
plus sales tax	2.50	—	—	—
Committee schedule only	$ 5.77	$ 15.00	$ 10.00	$ 15.00
plus sales tax	0.23	—	—	—
Daily Calendars only	$ 5.77	$ 15.00	$ 10.00	$ 15.00
plus sales tax	0.23	—	—	—

*Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, requires that "Actual postage or delivery costs shall be added for those subscribers who do not pick up their documents" (at the Capitol). *The delivery costs listed are estimates*, and should be considered as a deposit. If actual costs exceed the estimate, the subscriber will be billed for the difference; if actual costs are less than the estimate, the subscriber will be reimbursed for the difference. Differences of less than $2.00 will be disregarded.

Binders (not included in price of service): cover for Bulletins and Journals, approximately 10" x 7" — 80 cents each; cover for Bills, Resolutions and Amendments; approximately 9" x 12" — 80 cents each.

Explanation of parts of the service — The *Bills, joint resolutions and amendments* contain the text of each, but do not indicate the action taken.

Slip laws are acts in their final form with chapter number incorporating all adopted amendments, as signed by the Governor or passed over the Governor's veto.

Bulletins of Proceedings are a cumulative record of action taken on bills, joint resolutions and amendments by both houses. The bills and resolutions are listed weekly after the third week of the session. Bulletins include a subject index to all legislation, as well as the status of each measure. Since the bulletins are cumulative, previous issues may be discarded when new issues are received.

Committee schedules give the schedule of hearings for a week and are issued on the Thursday before the week in which the hearings are to be held.

Daily calendars give a tentative record of the business to be conducted in each house for the day.

The *Journals* contain a chronological, daily record of the business conducted in each house. The journals furnished by this service include both the preliminary editions (published on the morning after the legislative day covered by the journal — on yellow paper for Senate Journals and on green paper for Assembly Journals) and the final corrected and reprinted copies (on white paper—distributed two or three weeks later).

silent on the distribution of committee assignments. The speaker may appoint himself to one or more standing committees and is a nonvoting member of all others.

Joint standing committees are usually formed somewhat differently. The Committees on Finance in each house together constitute the Joint Committee on Finance, the Committees on Audit in each house comprise the Joint Audit Committee, and the Committees for Review of Administrative Rules in each house together constitute the Joint Committee. The speaker of the Assembly, the president of the Senate, the majority and minority leader of each house and the assistant majority and minority leader of each house together constitute the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization. The Joint Committee on Employment Relations is also composed of ex officio members: the speaker, president, majority and minority leaders plus the cochairpersons of the Joint Committee on Finance The Joint Audit Committee is composed of 2 majority and 2 minority party members from each house. The survey committees — Debt Management, Retirement Systems, and Tax Exemptions — include nonlegislative members. Among the joint research committees, the Legislatives Council's membership is partly ex officio and partly appointed as are standing committees, while the Retirement Research Committee is comprised of the members of the Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems and of nonlegislative members. The Joint Committee on State-Supported Programs consists only of legislative members.

Representatives Tommy Thompson and David Helbach participate in an Assembly committee meeting.

Special Committees. In addition to the standing committees, special committees may be appointed during a legislative session to study specific problems or conduct designated investigations and to report before the conclusion of the session.

Prior to 1947 interim committees were usually created each session to investigate particular subjects. They functioned between legislative sessions and reported their findings and recommendations to the next legislature. Since 1947 almost all studies have been referred to the Legislative Council, which coordinates the study and investigation program. The council may appoint committees to study specific matters and may appoint committees which parallel the standing committee structure. These latter committees usually comprise the membership of the standing committees in the respective houses plus several public members. Because the legislature now recesses and convenes at intervals during the biennium, instead of adjourning sine die, the time available for interim study has been considerably reduced when compared to earlier decades. The 1981 session schedule provides that the 5/31/82 to 12/31/82 period be set aside for the work of interim committees.

Employes of the Legislature. Each house of the legislature has staff services, managed by the chief clerk of that house (as director) and the sergeant at arms (as associate director) under the supervision of the Committee on Senate Organization and the Committee on Assembly Organization, respectively. These staff services are directly related to the legislative procedures in that house. Senate and Assembly employes are in the unclassified service. All employes of the 2 houses are paid in accordance with a compensation and classification plan for legislative personnel recommended by the Division of Personnel and approved by the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

NEWS MEDIA REPRESENTATIVES COVERING THE 1981 LEGISLATURE*

Newspaper and Wire Services	
Appleton Post-Crescent	James H. Bartelt, Cliff Miller
Associated Press	Richard A. Eggleston, Ellen M. Porath, Claire E. Simmons (Madison Newspapers, Inc.), Arthur L. Srb
Capital Newspaper Service	Mark R. Franke
Capital Times	John Patrick Hunter, Matt Pommer
Daily Cardinal	William Zaferos
Green Bay Press-Gazette	James H. Bartelt, Cliff Miller
Ironwood (Mich.) Daily Globe	Dennis McCann
Janesville Gazette	Dennis McCann
Marinette Eagle-Star	Dennis McCann
Milwaukee Journal	Charles Friederich, Steve Hannah, Eugene Harrington, Richard Kienitz
Milwaukee Sentinel	Eldon Knoche, Neil Shively, Susan Trebach
Roberts News Service	Jeff Roberts
United Press International	Bill Hauda, Gene Hintz, Dick Jones, Norris Kiesman, Frank Ryan, Robert Zaleski
Wheeler News Service	Moira Harrington, Richard A. Wheeler
Wisconsin Catholic Conference	Eleanor Myers
Wisconsin State Journal	A. Craig Benson, Joseph William Jackson III, Carolyn Pflasterer, Paul A. Rix, Patricia Simms, Edwin Stein, Thomas W. Still, L. Rodger Turner
Radio and Television	
Madison:	
WHA Radio-TV	John D. Powell
WIBA	Beth Graham, Weichel Wayne Maloney, Liz Beyler Wosepka
WISC-TV	William J. Clausius
Wisconsin Radio News	Roland Tracy Will II
WISM	Mera Kohler
WKOW-TV*	Suzanne Bates, Annette Czarnicki, Gary Elling, Andrea M. Ernst, Les Heintz, Ted Houston, Mary Ellen Johnson, Paul Pitas, Myra Sanchick, John Scappil, Greg Schieve, Eric Schindler, Chris Vandercook, Wayne Wallace
WMTV-TV*	Alicia Allen, Bryan Brosamle, Dave Crawley, John Dedakis, Joel Dresang, Richard Fetherston, Jay Jones, Candy Kouner, Gary Probst, Robert Richards, Donald Schmitt
WORT	Don Alan
WTSO	John Colbert
WZEE	John Colbert
Milwaukee:	
WISN-TV	Richard W. Blome, Dick Scott
WITI-TV	Allan Block, Howard Clyman, Jack Cunningham, Clint Fillinger, Robert Homberg, Karen LaFleur, Gary Leitz, Dale Martorana, William M. Mokros, Bruce Nason, James Pluta, Julie Roberts
WTMJ-TV	Daniel Ronan, Jim Schlosser

*Includes only those registered with the Senate Sergeant at Arms as of January 19, 1981. Others may register later.
Source: Senate Sergeant at Arms, "Capitol Press Corps", February 12, 1981.

HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW

Legislation. The process of deciding policy and enacting it into law is carried out by the legislature through the passage of bills, joint resolutions and "simple" (one house) resolutions. The purpose of a bill is to enact a law. A bill usually amends, creates, repeals, renumbers, renumbers and amends, or repeals and recreates a section of the Wisconsin Statutes. The overwhelming proportion of measures introduced in the legislature consists of bills. Bills must go through both houses of the legislature and be submitted to the governor for his signature before they become law. Joint resolutions, which do not require the governor's signature, can be introduced either for the purpose of amending the constitution — the major purpose of such resolutions — or for a variety of miscellaneous reasons, such as offering condolences or congratulations to individuals or expressing the opinion of the legislature on a given subject. Simple resolutions are those adopted only by one house and may be for such purposes as organizing the house at the beginning of the session or asking the attorney general for an opinion on a bill.

Introducing A Bill. The progress of a bill through the Wisconsin Legislature begins with the introduction of a bill by one or more authors (members of the house of introduction) and possibly cosponsors (members of the other house), or by a legislative committee. No one else can introduce a bill (the executive budget bill, however, shall be introduced by the Joint Committee on Finance without change). A bill can be introduced in either house of the legislature by members of that house with cosponsors from the other house, but sometimes identical bills are introduced in both houses. Whichever way it is done, each measure must go through the regular procedures and be passed by the house of origin before it can go the other house, where the process is repeated.

Fiscal Estimates and Bill Analyses. On a routine basis the members of the Wisconsin Legislature are supplied with certain factual information regarding every measure introduced. In 1953, Wisconsin pioneered "fiscal notes" to legislation, a procedure which has been widely copied by other states. Fiscal estimates put a price tag on legislation -- every measure which increases or decreases state or local government revenues or expenditures must be accompanied by a reliable estimate of its short-range and long-range fiscal effects.

Most of the fiscal estimates are prepared by the agency which would ultimately administer the program if the measure is enacted into law. In the two highly technical areas of public retirement systems and of tax exemptions, the fiscal estimates are prepared by a joint survey committee of legislators and others who, together with their own research assistants, evaluate not only the fiscal effect of a proposal, but also its legality under state and federal law, and its desirability as a matter of continuing public policy. All bills bearing fiscal estimates must be referred to the Joint Committee on Finance before they can be enacted into law.

Since 1967, the Legislative Reference Bureau has prepared an analysis of each proposal introduced in the legislature. The analysis explains, in layman's language, what the existing law is and how it will change if the measure becomes the law of Wisconsin. The analysis is printed in the bill immediately following the title.

Introduction. Upon introduction, each proposal is given a bill, joint resolution or resolution number by the chief clerk and "read the first time". First reading consists of the chief clerk's reading of the proposal's title. Immediately after the title is read, the presiding officer refers the proposal to a standing committee for review. In the Assembly, copies of a written report showing the number and relating clause of proposals offered for introduction, together with the speaker's notation of committee referral, may be distributed to the representatives prior to the daily order of business known as "first reading". Such distribution takes the place of first reading. Printed copies of each bill, joint resolution or resolution are available for distribution on the morning of the business day following the day of introduction.

Hearing. At the discretion of the chairperson, the standing committee to which a proposal is referred may schedule and hold a hearing on the proposal. All committee proceedings are open to the general public. If a hearing is held, anyone may appear to speak, or register, in favor of or against a measure. The committee then decides whether to return the proposal to the house of origin with a favorable or adverse recommendation (it may return the proposal "without recommendation" only if the vote is tied). The committee may also recommend the bill in an amended form. The committee's decision is contained in a very brief report to the house. The following is a 1981 example of a committee report to the Assembly:

> The committee on Judiciary reports and recommends:
> **Assembly Bill 2**
> Relating to the termination of parental rights of certain parents.
> Adoption of assembly substitute amendment 1:
> Ayes, (11) Noes: (0)
> Passage: Ayes: (11) Noes: (0)
> To committee on Rules.
>
> JAMES RUTKOWSKI
> Chairperson

Measures before a committee are to be taken up as soon as possible, with the scheduling of committee hearings determined by the chairperson. A committee is allowed a reasonable period of time to consider matters referred to it. After 21 days, any proposal that has not been reported out of an Assembly committee may be withdrawn by the Assembly by majority vote on a motion or petition. In the Senate, a proposal may be withdrawn from committee at any time by majority vote, but if the attempt is unsuccessful, all subsequent motions to withdraw the same proposal require a two-thirds vote.

To Calendar. Both houses of the Wisconsin Legislature have adopted a procedure for systematic calendar scheduling of proposals. In the Senate, all proposals reported by standing committees are referred to the Committee on Senate Organization; in the Assembly, they are referred to the Committee on Rules. These two committees schedule all business for floor debate.

Second Reading. When a bill is reached on the calendar, it is given a second reading by title. The question before the house becomes: "Shall the proposal be ordered engrossed and read a third time?" At this state of the proceedings amendments to the bill may be considered. Amendments to a bill may be offered at any time prior to engrossment. A simple amendment would make changes in the bill, while a substitute amendment would completely replace the original bill. Before a vote is taken on the question of engrossment, the amendments are debated and voted on. Engrossment is the incorporating of all adopted amendments and all approved technical corrections in a proposal in the house of origin. The rules of both houses require rescheduling of the proposal after engrossment. This would allow time for reconsideration of the vote by which the proposal was ordered engrossed. However, in many cases the rules are suspended (by unanimous consent or by a two-thirds vote) so that second reading and third reading can occur on the same legislative day.

Third Reading. The purpose of the third reading is to make a final decision on a proposal. After third reading, the question becomes: "Shall the bill pass?" The bill can again be debated at this point, but it is not subject to amendment. The bill may be passed by voice vote or by roll call (in the Assembly an electric roll call machine is used); on some types of proposals a roll call vote is required.

To Second House. If the bill passes, it is messaged to the other house, where it goes through substantially the same procedure as in the first house. However, in the second house the bill is often referred directly to the calendar instead of to a standing committee. If the bill is concurred in by the second house, whether with or without additional amendments, it is messaged back to the house of origin. If no amendments were added to the bill by the second house, the first house is ready to enroll it, that is, to direct the Legislative Reference Bureau to prepare a clean copy of the text agreed to by both houses.

Amendments in the Second House. If the second house concurred with amendments, these must first be voted upon in the house of origin. If any amendments are rejected or further amended by the latter, the bill could again go back to the other house; or a conference committee, made up of representatives from both houses, could be appointed to iron out the differences between the Senate-passed version and the Assembly-passed version. When both houses have agreed on the identical bill and amendments, the Legislative Reference Bureau enrolls it for the house of origin (that is, incorporates any amendments and corrections approved by both houses, producing a "clean" text), the official copy is signed by the chief clerks of both houses and by the speaker if it is an Assembly bill, and the bill is sent to the governor.

Each session, less than one-fourth of the bills introduced pass both houses. The remainder fail for a variety of reason and as the result of a variety of actions — the house of origin may vote to "indefinitely postpone" or "table" and then never take it up again, the second house may vote to "nonconcur" or concur with amendments unacceptable to the house of origin, or in some isolated cases the proposal may never be reported out of committee.

The Governor's Signature or Veto. The governor has 6 days (excluding Sundays) in which to approve or veto a bill. He can either 1) sign a bill, in which case it becomes law; 2) fail to sign it within 6 days, whereby — if the legislature is still in session — it would become law without his signature; 3) veto it in whole or, if an appropriation bill, in part; or 4) if the legislature has adjourned sine die, fail to sign it within 6 days, thus killing the bill (a so-called pocket veto). Since the legislature usually does not adjourn until the next legislature convenes, the pocket veto is no longer used. Bills are not sent to the governor immediately following passage, but are sent in an orderly manner when called for by his office. The legislative session schedule, however, provides deadlines following each floorperiod when bills must be sent to the governor, and provides a specific floorperiod for final review by the legislature of the governor's vetoes.

If the governor vetoes a bill, he returns it to the house of origin together with his objections to the measure. That house can pass the bill over his veto (overrule the veto), but it requires a two-thirds vote to do so. If this is done, it goes to the other house, and again a two-thirds vote is necessary for passage. It can then become law in spite of the governor's veto. If either house fails to muster the sufficient number of votes, the bill dies, and the governor's veto is said to be sustained.

Assembly Minority Leader John Shabaz and Senator Richard Kreul are present as Governor Lee Sherman Dreyfus signs a bill.

Session Laws. After passage the bill is assigned a chapter number (that is, each enacted bill is numbered in consecutive order of enactment) and is printed in the *Wisconsin State Journal*, a Madison newspaper which, for purposes of publication of the laws, has been designated the official state paper. The day after publication, the chapter takes effect unless the final clause of the law's text specifies another effective date. The chapters also become available in printed slip copies and are ultimately bound into a volume of session laws called *Laws of Wisconsin*, which are the laws enacted by that particular biennial legislature. These laws are then incorporated by the revisor of statutes into the edition of the Wisconsin statutes for that legislative biennium. Thus, the edition identified as the *1979-80 Wisconsin Statutes* includes all changes made by the laws enacted by the 1979 Wisconsin Legislature: all sections that were repealed have been deleted, all sections that have been amended are printed in their new version, all sections that have been created have been inserted in their proper order in the statutes.

A Note on Parliamentary Procedure. That, very briefly and very broadly, is how a bill becomes a law in Wisconsin, and substantially similar procedure is followed by all states except Nebraska, which has a single-house, or unicameral, legislature.

The procedure, of course, is more detailed and complex than is explained here. The detailed rules of parliamentary procedure followed by each house are printed in the *Senate Manual* and *Assembly Manual*, and for particularly difficult situations the presiding officer of each house has access to such standard sources of parliamentary law as *Mason's Manual* and *Hind's* and *Cannon's Precedents of the U.S. House of Representatives*. The rules of each house are adopted by that house at the beginning of the session in the form of a simple resolution. ("1981 Senate Rules" are in Engrossed 1981 Senate Resolution 2, and "1981 Assembly Rules" are in Engrossed 1981 Assembly Resolution 3). Together the two houses also adopt joint rules ("1981 Joint Rules" are in Enrolled 1981 Senate Joint Resolution 1), which deal with the relations between the two houses and with clerical proceedings common to both.

The parliamentary process often seems unduly complex and cumbersome to the onlooker. It has, however, slowly evolved over many generations, and much current usage is based on rules devised by Thomas Jefferson for the Congress of the United States. The process is designed to protect the minority in its right to urge its viewpoint, to promote careful deliberation and consideration of all legislation, and to prevent hasty, ill-considered legislation.

WISCONSIN STATUTES, SESSION LAWS, ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

The following state documents, which are not part of the subscription service, are available from Document Sales and Distribution, Department of Administration, 202 S. Thornton Avenue, Madison Wisconsin 53702; telephone — (608) 266-3358.

Document	Price
Wisconsin Statutes (1979-80 edition)	
Hard-covered (3-volume set)	$59.75
Soft-covered (6-volume set)	$53.50
Laws of Wisconsin (1979 bound volumes)	
Volume One	$14.00
Volume Two	$20.00
Wisconsin Annotations, 1970	$15.00
Wisconsin Administrative Code (loose-leaf)	Individual chapters available at varying prices

Source: Revisor of Statutes Bureau.

EXECUTIVE VETOES, 1931-1979 SESSIONS[1]

	Bills Totally Vetoed				Acts Partially Vetoed			
	Number		Vetoes Overridden		Number	Entire	Vetoes Overridden	
Session	Totally Vetoed	Vetoes Sustained	1 House Only	Both Houses	Partially Vetoed	Veto Sustained	Entire Veto	Part of Veto
1931	36	36	—	—	2	2	—	—
1931 SS	2	2	—	—	None	—	—	—
1933	15	15	—	—	1	1	—	—
1933 SS	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1935	27	27	—	—	4	4	—	—
1937	10	10[2]	—	—	None	—	—	—
1937 SS	None	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1939	22[3]	22	—	—	4	4	—	—
1941	17	17[2]	—	—	1	1	—	—
1943	39	19[2]	4	20	1	—	1	—
1945	31	26	4	5	2	1	1	—
1946 SS	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1947	10	9	1	1	1	1	—	—
1948 SS	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1949	17	15	1	2	2	1	1	—
1951	18	18[2]	—	—	None	—	—	—
1953	31	28	3	3	4[4]	4	—	—
1955	38	38[2]	1	—	None	—	—	—
1957	35	34[2]	1	1	3	3	—	—
1958 SS	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1959	36	32	1	4	1	1	—	—
1961	69	67	14	2	3	3	—	—
1963	72	68	15	4	1	1	—	—
1963 SS	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1965	24	23	2	1	4	4	—	—
1967	18	18	—	—	5	5	—	—
1969	34	33	3	1	11	11	—	—
1969 SS	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1971	32	29	7	3	8	8	—	—
1971 SS	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1973	13	13	2	—	14	13	—	1
1973 SS	None	—	—	—	1	1[2]	—	—
1974 SS (April)	None	—	—	—	3	1	—	2
1974 SS (Nov.)	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1975	36	30	6	6	21	17	—	4
1975 SS	1	1	—	—	None	—	—	—
1976 SS (May)	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1976 SS (June)	None	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1976 SS (Sept.)	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1977	21	17	1	4	13	11	—	3
1977 SS (June)	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1977 SS (Nov.)	None	—	—	—	3	3	—	—
1978 SS (June)	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1978 SS (Dec.)	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1979	19	16	2	3	9	7	0	2
1979 SS (Sept.)	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1980 SS (Jan.)	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1980 SS (June)	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—

SS - Special Session.

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[1] The Legislature is not required to act on vetoes. Any veto not acted upon is counted as sustained, including "pocket" vetoes.

[2] Includes "pocket" vetoes: 1937 - 5; 1941 - 13; 1943 - 4; 1951 - 14; 1955 - 10; 1957 - 1; 1973 SS - 1. A "pocket" veto is used after the legislature has adjourned *sine die* and has no opportunity to sustain or override the veto (see Article V, Section 10, *Wisconsin Constitution*).

[3] Attorney General ruled veto of 1939 SB-43 was void and it became law (see Vol.28, *Opinions of the Attorney General*, p. 423).

[4] 1953 AB-141, partially vetoed in two separate sections by separate veto messages, is counted as one.

Source: Compiled by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS: 1980 CENSUS POPULATION [1]

District	1980 Population	Deviation from Norm	
		Number	Percent
1st Sen. Dist.	142,250	− 336	− 0.2
1st A. Dist	51,676	+ 4,147	+ 8.7
2nd A. Dist	44,024	− 3,505	− 7.4
3rd A. Dist	46,550	− 979	− 2.1
2nd Sen. Dist.	152,239	+ 9,653	+ 6.8
4th A. Dist	51,209	+ 3,680	+ 7.7
5th A. Dist	52,488	+ 4,959	+10.4
6th A. Dist	48,542	+ 1,013	+ 2.1
3rd Sen. Dist.	116,555	−26,031	−18.3
7th A. Dist	41,371	− 6,158	−13.0
8th A. Dist	37,188	−10,341	−21.8
9th A. Dist	37,996	− 9,533	−20.1
4th Sen. Dist.	146,753	+ 4,167	+ 2.9
10th A. Dist	40,976	− 6,553	−13.8
11th A. Dist	44,461	− 3,068	− 6.5
12th A. Dist	61,316	+13,787	+29.0
5th Sen. Dist.	133,824	− 8,762	− 6.2
13th A. Dist	54,020	+ 6,491	+13.7
14th A. Dist	41,323	− 6,206	−13.1
15th A. Dist	38,481	− 9,048	−19.0
6th Sen. Dist.	110,472	−32,114	−22.5
16th A. Dist	41,133	− 6,396	−13.5
17th A. Dist	37,666	− 9,863	−20.8
18th A. Dist	31,673	−15,856	−33.4
7th Sen. Dist.	125,484	−17,102	−12.0
19th A. Dist	38,961	− 8,568	−18.0
20th A. Dist	42,632	− 4,897	−10.3
21st A. Dist	43,891	− 3,638	− 7.7
8th Sen. Dist.	119,116	−23,470	−16.5
22nd A. Dist	40,405	− 7,124	−15.0
23rd A. Dist	40,389	− 7,140	−15.0
24th A. Dist	38,322	− 9,207	−19.4
9th Sen. Dist.	116,841	−25,745	−18.1
25th A. Dist	39,183	− 8,346	−17.6
26th A. Dist	39,233	− 8,296	−17.5
27th A. Dist	38,425	− 9,104	−19.2
10th Sen. Dist.	158,162	+15,576	+10.9
28th A. Dist	54,258	+ 6,729	+14.2
29th A. Dist	54,461	+ 6,932	+14.6
30th A. Dist	49,443	+ 1,914	+ 4.0
11th Sen. Dist.	114,406	−28,180	−19.8
31st A. Dist	41,254	− 6,275	−13.2
32nd A. Dist	35,426	−12,103	−25.5
33rd A. Dist	37,726	− 9,803	−20.6
12th Sen. Dist.	158,591	+16,005	+11.2
34th A. Dist	48,820	+ 1,291	+ 2.7
35th A. Dist	50,666	+ 3,137	+ 6.6
36th A. Dist	59,105	+11,576	+24.4
13th Sen. Dist.	156,690	+14,104	+ 9.9
37th A. Dist[2]	46,684	− 845	− 1.8
38th A. Dist	59,224	+11,695	+24.6
39th A. Dist	50,782	+ 3,253	+ 6.8
14th Sen. Dist.	143,480	+ 894	+ 0.6
40th A. Dist	49,659	+ 2,130	+ 4.5
41st A. Dist	52,581	+ 5,052	+10.6
42nd A. Dist	41,240	− 6,289	−13.2
15th Sen. Dist.	145,689	+ 3,103	+ 2.2
43rd A. Dist	52,421	+ 4,892	+10.3
44th A. Dist	49,679	+ 2,150	+ 4.5
45th A. Dist	43,589	− 3,940	− 8.3
16th Sen. Dist.	160,367	+17,781	+12.5
46th A. Dist	58,733	+11,204	+23.6
47th A. Dist	52,096	+ 4,567	+ 9.6
48th A. Dist	49,538	+ 2,009	+ 4.2
17th Sen. Dist.	141,371	− 1,215	− 0.9
49th A. Dist	47,615	+ 86	+ 0.2
50th A. Dist	46,011	− 1,518	− 3.2
51st A. Dist	47,745	+ 216	+ 0.5
18th Sen. Dist.	144,035	+ 1,449	+ 1.0
52nd A. Dist	45,284	− 2,245	− 4.7
53rd A. Dist	51,475	+ 3,946	+ 8.3
54th A. Dist	47,276	− 253	− 0.5
19th Sen. Dist.	137,215	− 5,371	− 3.8
55th A. Dist	47,479	− 50	− 0.1
56th A. Dist	40,406	− 7,124	−15.0
57th A. Dist	49,331	+ 1,802	+ 3.8
20th Sen. Dist.	147,018	+ 4,432	+ 3.1
58th A. Dist	42,370	− 5,159	−10.9
59th A. Dist	50,669	+ 3,140	+ 6.6
60th A. Dist	53,979	+ 6,450	+13.6
21st Sen. Dist.	132,532	−10,054	− 7.1
61st A. Dist	39,989	− 7,540	−15.9
62nd A. Dist	40,650	− 6,879	−14.5
63rd A. Dist	51,893	+ 4,364	+ 9.2
22nd Sen. Dist.	141,335	− 1,251	− 0.9
64th A. Dist	42,412	− 5,117	−10.8
65th A. Dist	46,590	− 939	− 2.0
66th A. Dist	52,333	+ 4,804	+10.1
23rd Sen. Dist.	152,648	+10,062	+ 7.1
67th A. Dist	47,950	+ 421	+ 0.9
68th A. Dist	51,509	+ 3,980	+ 8.4
69th A. Dist	53,189	+ 5,660	+11.9
24th Sen. Dist.	154,471	+11,885	+ 8.3
70th A. Dist	51,017	+ 3,488	+ 7.3
71st A. Dist	53,411	+ 5,882	+12.4
72nd A. Dist	50,043	+ 2,514	+ 5.3
25th Sen. Dist.	146,718	+ 4,132	+ 2.9
73rd A. Dist	44,421	− 3,108	− 6.5
74th A. Dist	48,312	+ 783	+ 1.7
75th A. Dist	53,985	+ 6,456	+13.6
26th Sen. Dist.	130,087	−12,499	− 8.8
76th A. Dist[2]+	45,847	− 1,682	− 3.5
77th A. Dist[2]+	45,492	− 2,037	− 4.3
78th A. Dist[2]+	38,748	− 8,781	−18.5
27th Sen. Dist.	147,560	+ 4,974	+ 3.5
79th A. Dist	50,506	+ 2,977	+ 6.3
80th A. Dist	49,909	+ 2,380	+ 5.0
81st A. Dist	47,145	− 384	− 0.8
28th Sen. Dist.	181,558	+38,972	+27.3
82nd A. Dist	60,191	+12,662	+26.6
83rd A. Dist	60,422	+12,893	+27.1
84th A. Dist	60,945	+13,416	+28.2
29th Sen. Dist.	150,626	+ 8,040	+ 5.6
85th A. Dist	44,300	− 3,229	− 6.8
86th A. Dist	57,318	+ 9,789	+20.6
87th A. Dist	49,008	+ 1,479	+ 3.1
30th Sen. Dist.	146,419	+ 3,833	+ 2.7
88th A. Dist	49,078	+ 1,549	+ 3.3
89th A. Dist	52,509	+ 4,980	+10.5
90th A. Dist	44,832	− 2,697	− 5.7
31st Sen. Dist.	153,326	+10,740	+ 7.5
91st A. Dist	49,937	+ 2,408	+ 5.1
92nd A. Dist	50,862	+ 3,333	+ 7.0
93rd A. Dist	52,527	+ 4,998	+10.5
32nd Sen. Dist.	148,580	+ 5,994	+ 4.2
94th A. Dist	57,075	+ 9,546	+20.1
95th A. Dist	43,958	− 3,571	− 7.5
96th A. Dist	47,547	+ 18	+ 0.0
33rd Sen. Dist.	148,917	+ 6,331	+ 4.4
97th A. Dist	47,213	− 316	− 0.7
98th A. Dist	55,534	+ 8,005	+16.8
99th A. Dist	46,170	− 1,359	− 2.9

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS: 1980 CENSUS POPULATION [1]—Cont.

District	1980 Population	Deviation from Norm		
		Number	Percent	
Senate:				Percent of state population required to elect a majority (17) of state senators: 47.63%
Average district	142,586			
1970 average district	133,877			
Largest district: 28th	181,558	+38,972	+27.3	
Smallest district: 6th	110,472	−32,114	−22.5	
Assembly:				Percent of state population required to elect a majority (50) of state representatives: 4[illegible].05%
Average district	47,529			
1970 average district	44,626			
Largest district: 12th	61,316	+13,787	+29.0	
Smallest district: 18th	31,673	−15,856	−33.4	

[1] The statewide total of Wisconsin's population (4,705,335) was received by the state on March 23, 1981, from the U.S. Bureau of the Census in the form of a ""redistricting tape" prepared under P.L. 94-171. Both the statewide total, and the distribution of that population among the counties, cities, villages and towns, may be subject to minor adjustments.

[2] Population data for Assembly Districts 37, 76, 77, and 78 provided by the Madison Planning and Development Department, Strategy Planning Unit.

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES

A number of legislative service agencies have been established over the years to help the legislature with its work. The service agencies provide information, bill drafting services and auditing.

Statutory Committees. Several statutory committees exist to study particular matters and make recommendations thereon to the legislature. They consist either entirely of legislators or of legislators and a few other state officers. The Committee for Review of Administrative Rules studies and makes recommendations with regard to rules promulgated by state agencies; the Joint Audit Committee advises the Legislative Audit Bureau; the state Building Commission coordinates and plans the state's building program; the Joint Survey Committee on Debt Management advises the legislature on the activities of state agencies and authorities issuing debt; the Joint Committee on Employment Relations approves state pay plans and introduces bills necessary to carry out labor agreements; the Commission on Interstate Cooperation promotes interstate cooperation; the Legislative Council directs the work of interim study committees; the Joint committee on Legislative Organization supervises 4 service bureaus; the Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems and the Retirement Research Committee review proposed retirement legislation; the Joint Legislative State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Committee visits and makes recommendations concerning the various institutions, programs and organizations of the state; the Joint Survey Committee on Tax Exemptions makes recommendations with regard to proposals exempting property or persons from taxation; and the Commission on Uniform State Laws advises the legislature concerning model and uniform laws.

Bureaus and Council Staff. The Joint Committee on Legislative Organization supervises the activities of 4 bureaus: the Legislative Audit Bureau, which conducts fiscal post-audits of all state agency accounts and audits agency activities on the basis of program performance in line with legislative intent; the Legislative Fiscal Bureau, which assists the Joint Committee on Finance in fiscal and budgetary matters; the Legislative Reference Bureau, which drafts legislation, publishes the *Wisconsin Blue Book* and carries on reference, research, and library functions for the legislature; and the Revisor of Statutes Bureau, which edits the *Wisconsin Statutes* and the *Administrative Code* and prepares revision and correction bills.

The Legislative Council supervises a staff which performs research for the interim study committees and for standing committees.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT LEGISLATION 1979 WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

The Legal Section
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

Highlights

This bulletin provides an overview of the "highlights" of 1979 legislation enacted through July 3, 1980. Because the 2 budget acts (Chapters 34 and 221) each affect many different areas of state law, each area is described separately under the appropriate subject headings rather than under a subject heading devoted exclusively to budget acts.

The 1979 Legislature took its oath of office on January 3, 1979. Its regular session was organized into 5 floorperiods:

I — January 23 to March 2, 1979;
II — April 17 to June 29, 1979;
III — October 2 to November 2, 1979;
IV — January 29 to April 3, 1980; and
V — May 28 to May 30, 1980.

Floorperiod V was scheduled to review vetoes and to act on revisor's bills reconciling possible conflicts in earlier laws. (Some vetoes were already reviewed by the Legislature on October 18 and 23, 1979; January 31, 1980; and February 5 and 6, 1980.)

On the call of the Governor, the 1979 Legislature met in special session on September 5, 1979 (September 1979 Special Session), to consider ratification of state employe contracts. Calling itself into "extraordinary session" for the first time, the Legislature also met January 22 through January 25, 1980, to consider bills revising penalties for felonies committed with a dangerous weapon; revising battery provisions; revising penalties for crimes against peace officers, fire fighters and public officials; changing bail provisions for certain persons accused of crimes; and revising parole eligibility and probation requirements and establishing a mandatory minimum sentence for persons who commit a crime while armed with a firearm or a facsimile of a firearm. Also on the call of the Governor, the 1979 Legislature meet in special session on June 3, 4, 24, 25 and 26 and July 2 and 3, 1980 (June 1980 Special Session), to consider the public defender program, reconciliation of the Children's Code and juvenile drinking laws, merger of the departments of Business Development and Local Affairs and Development, cabinet form government, the term of office of the Adjutant General, industrial revenue bonding, condemnation relocation, bail, a home loan program, a revisor's bill and a bill permitting the City of Kenosha broader uses of a portion of Lake Michigan previously filled in.

Continuing the practice begun with the 1969 Special Session (see *Joint Rule 78*) the laws enacted by the 1979 Legislature meeting in special session were numbered into the regular sequence of the 1979 Session Laws. Thus, the laws resulting from the September 1979 Special Session became Chapters 43, 44, 45, 46 and 47 of the 1979 Session Laws. No law resulted from the January 1980 Special Session.

The laws resulting from the June 1980 Special Session became Chapters 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361 and 362 of the 1979 Session Laws.

Of the members originally elected to the Senate, 21 were Democrats and 10 were Republicans. There were also 2 vacancies as the result of the resignation of 2 holdover Senators.

Of the members originally elected to the Assembly, 60 were Democrats and 39 were Republicans.

Changes (primarily through resignations) since the commencement of the 1979 session have been:

Legislator	Successor
	Senate
Peter D. Bear (Dem.)	Barbara K. Lorman (Rep.)
Ernest Keppler (Rep.)	David Opitz (Rep.)
Roger Murphy (Rep.)	Susan S. Engeleiter (Rep.)
Thomas Petri (Rep.)	Donald Hanaway (Rep.)
F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. (Rep.)	Rod Johnston (Rep.)
	Assembly
Steve Gunderson (Rep.)	Alan S. Robertson (Rep.)
Rod Johnston (Rep.)	Betty Jo Nelsen (Rep.)
James R. Lewis (Rep.)	Mary Panzer (Rep.)
Milton Lorman (Rep., deceased)	Randall Knox (Rep.)
Edward F. McClain (Dem.)	vacancy
David Opitz (Rep.)	Donald K. Stitt (Rep.)
James W. Wahner (Dem.)	Lois Plous (Dem.)

By the end of the session, the composition of the Senate was 20 Democrats and 13 Republicans; and the composition of the Assembly was 59 Democrats, 39 Republicans and one vacancy.

Of those members originally elected, the average age in the Senate was 43 while the average age in the Assembly was 42. Five out of 31 in the Senate were new to their positions while 18 out of 99 in the Assembly were serving for the first time.

The 1979 Legislature approved 362 acts compared to 451 for the 1977 Legislature. The number of bills introduced dropped to 1,940 from 2,063 in the previous session. Of the bills introduced, 1,312 originated in the Assembly while 628 started out in the Senate. On the face of it, only 18.6% of the bills introduced became law — but that conclusion is invalid because the ideas contained in many of the bills not enacted were, in the legislative process, ingrafted into other proposals. Even the 1,940 bills introduced do not tell the whole story. Many bills were redrafted a number of times prior to introduction, and several had one or more complete substitute versions. Proposals ranged in length from only a few words to over 114,000 words estimated for one budget substitute. The Legislative Reference Bureau received 15,423 drafting requests for the 1979 session, up from 14,030 in the 1977 session.

The budget act and the budget review act continued to cover the entire spectrum; only a small portion actually related to appropriation. Despite the length of the bills, as in 1977 no conference committees were required to pass the bills this session. Instead, the versions recommended by the Joint Committee on Finance were amended by each house in a series of complex "super amendments" and amendments to these amendments until a majority consensus was reached.

The major areas of interest and achievement for the 1979 Legislature were taxation, criminal law, energy, transportation funding and environmental protection. Each of these areas was treated by several bills and by the budget and budget review bills.

Governor Lee Sherman Dreyfus vetoed 19 complete bills during the 1979 session, down from 21 vetoed in the 1977 session. The Governor approved in part (and, therefore, "vetoed in part") a total of 9 appropriation bills, down from 16 in the previous session. Of these, 3 complete bills were enacted over the Governor's veto, and partial vetoes in 2 measures were overruled. In the 1977 session, there were 4 complete veto overrides and partial vetoes were overridden in 3 bills. Bills enacted notwithstanding the Governor's objections included laws which revised the Insurance Security Fund law; authorized Wisconsin credit unions to do business in other states and foreign credit unions to do business in Wisconsin; and established multicounty mosquito control districts.

Citizens Utility Board

Chapter 72 creates an organization called the Citizens Utility Board (CUB) to represent residential consumers in matters concerning electric, water, gas and telephone utilities. CUB is independent and corporate in nature and is nonpartisan. Any residential utility consumer at least 18 years old who contributes at least $3 but not more than $100 to CUB is a member. CUB is managed by a board of directors. Two directors represent each congressional district for 3 years and are elected by the members in the district. A director may not be an employe, agent or director of any public utility and receives no compensation except necessary expenses.

Governor Lee Sherman Dreyfus addresses a joint session of the 1981 Wisconsin Legislature in the Assembly Chamber.

Interim directors are nominated by the Governor, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed to serve until the first board is elected by CUB members. The interim board organizes and publicizes CUB, begins implementing the funding mechanism and organizes the first election. An interim director may not be a candidate in the first election.

Subject to the state lobbying laws, CUB is authorized to represent the interests of residential utility consumers in all levels of government and to advocate as a party in the proceedings of state and local regulatory agencies such as the Public Service Commission.

CUB is authorized, no more than 4 times per utility and within 4 years after the first meeting of the interim board of directors, to give limited information about itself to large public utilities, which must include the information with their periodic billings. If the total weight of the billing is more than one ounce, CUB must pay the utility for the proportion of the total postage cost equal to CUB's proportion of the total weight of the billing. CUB must reimburse the public utility in full for all other reasonable costs above the utility's normal billing costs. CUB will be dissolved if, within 5 years, it does not receive contributions from at least 1,000 citizens and at least $10,000.

Criminal Law

Chapter 111 is a comprehensive proposal dealing with various facets of the problem of domestic abuse. The act appropriates one million dollars to be distributed by the Secretary of Health and Social Services for domestic abuse grants in fiscal year 1980-81. These grants are to be made to organizations which provide domestic abuse services. A council is created to give advice to the secretary regarding these grants. Domestic abuse assessments, temporary restraining orders and deferred prosecutions are all established to deal with different domestic violence situations. In addition, a new "intermediate" battery statute is created to apply if a person causes another person great bodily harm, but only intended to cause bodily harm.

Chapter 112 revises the procedure for releasing a person accused of a crime on bail. The act adds 4 considerations to the list used by judges for setting bail: the number of offenses; whether the alleged acts were violent; whether the defendant is currently on probation or parole; and whether the defendant has been bound over for trial after a preliminary examination. The act eliminates a provision allowing a defendant to post a 10% bail deposit. The most fundamental change is the procedure established for actually revoking bail. Under this procedure, a court may revoke bail if a defendant on bail for allegedly committing a serious crime is charged with committing a 2nd serious crime.

Chapter 219 mandates various rights and services to which victims and witnesses of crimes are entitled, including, among others, the right to receive protection, to be notified if certain delays in the case occur, to have a secure waiting area during court proceedings and to be informed of the final disposition of the case. County boards are responsible for compliance with this act and are eligible for reimbursement for all costs of compliance. The only penalty for failure to comply is the loss of reimbursement.

Chapter 238 requires that restitution be paid as a condition of probation unless the court determines that there is substantial reason not to do so. Restitution payments will be administered by the Department of Health and Social Services unless a county board votes to vest that authority in the clerk of circuit court. The act also mandates various procedural requirements relating to restitution.

Chapter 240 restricts the use of strip searches. Strip searches may be made only of persons detained for specified offenses and must meet the following requirements: the person conducting the search must be of the same sex as the person searched; the search must not be filmed; the person may not be searched in view of the public; written authority must be obtained; and reports of the search must be prepared. These strip search requirements do not apply to prisoners or inmates who are serving sentences. The act also requires searches of physically disabled persons to be made with extreme care by trained personnel.

June 1980 Special Session Assembly Joint Resolution 9 (Enrolled Joint Resolution 76), given first consideration approval, revises the right to bail. Presently, prior to conviction, all persons accused of a crime have a right to bail upon sufficient sureties unless the person is held for a capital offense and the proof is evident or the presumption is great. As there is no capital punishment in this state, all persons have this right to bail prior to conviction.

This proposal allows the Legislature to authorize, by law, circuit courts to deny release on bail to certain accused persons: those accused of first degree murder or first degree sexual assault, or accused of a violent crime and the person has a previous conviction for such a crime. If the Legislature enacts such a law, the Legislature must provide that the person be held no more than 10 days before a hearing is held, at which the state must show by clear and convincing evidence that the accused committed the felony and that release on bail under conditions would not adequately protect the public or prevent the intimidation of witnesses. If the court makes those findings, the accused could be denied bail for up to 60 more days. The joint resolution also mandates that monetary conditions of release imposed at or after the initial appearance require a finding that the conditions are necessary to assure appearance in court. Also, the joint resolution recognizes the authority of the Legislature to authorize the revocation of bail.

Public Defender

Chapter 356 continues funding for and revises the structure of the state public defender program. Previously, the State Public Defender Board established, by county, the percentage of cases to be assigned to members of the private bar. Cases not assigned to the private bar were assigned to attorneys within the Office of the State Public Defender. The act specifies 4 different levels of public defender involvement and assigns each county to a specific level: 100% private bar — 25 counties; 50% private bar, 50% public defender — 6 counties; 25% private bar, 75% public defender — 31 counties; and 15% private bar — 85% public defender — 10 counties. Counties may opt for a different coverage, subject to certain requirements, on or before October 1, 1980, to become effective January 1, 1981.

The act also alters authority for indigency determinations for persons entitled to counsel. Representatives of the state public defender previously had the authority, but 100% private bar counties and counties electing to do so will designate an agency or authority for indigency determinations, subject to oversight by the State Public Defender Board.

The act also makes various other changes relating to early representation of indigents, office management, recoupment of fees, bills of private attorneys and studies of the state public defender program. In addition, a "sunset" provision is added terminating the operation of the Office of the State Public Defender effective November 15, 1985, or the effective date of the 1985-87 biennial budget act, whichever is later.

Employment

Chapter 319 restricts the use of polygraphs and similar testing devices in employment situations. Any such device used by an employer must be capable of recording visually, permanently and simultaneously a person's cardiovascular and respiratory patterns during testing. Procedures are specified which must be followed when an employe or prospective employe is being tested. Employers are prohibited from asking test questions about an employe's or prospective employe's sexual practices, religion, marital relationship, political beliefs or union activities. An employer may not take disciplinary action solely on the basis of test results. General requirements are established for the use of polygraph and similar testing devices relating to consent and nondisclosure of results, with violators being guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.

Administrative Rules Review

Chapter 34 creates a procedure for prior legislative review of every proposed creation, amendment or repeal of an administrative rule by a state agency (except emergency rules). Every proposed rule change must be submitted to the Legislative Council staff for review. The council staff reviews the form and authority for the proposal and issues a report. Upon receipt of the report, the agency proposing the rule change must prepare a report containing a response to the recommendations of the council staff and explaining the background and rationale for the proposed rule change. The agency's report, together with the text of the proposed rule change and an analysis of its effect is submitted to the presiding officer of each house of the Legislature, who then refers the matter to an appropriate standing committee of that house. Within a prescribed review period, the standing committee in either house may object to and prevent adoption of the proposed rule change or a portion thereof. If objection is made, the matter is referred to the Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules for a 30-day review period, during which the joint committee may concur or nonconcur in the objection in whole or in part. If objection is made, the rule change may not be adopted. The joint committee must introduce duplicate bills in both houses of the Legislature to sustain any objection made by the committee. If either house adversely disposes of such a bill, the proposed rule change objected to may be adopted by the agency. If either bill is enacted, any proposed rule change must be consistent with the enacted law. Formerly, agencies were required to offer legislative committees the opportunity for informal consultations prior to adoption of rule changes, but the committees did not have the power to prevent adoption of rules, except in certain specific instances. See also *Chapters 86, 154 and 270.*

Elections

Chapter 311 authorizes the use of electronic voting systems in this state. Formerly, only paper ballots and mechanical voting machines were authorized for use in Wisconsin elections. The act permits 3 new types of systems to be used: (1) a punchcard system in which a computer reads cards punched out by voters using a voting device; (2) an optical scan system in which a computer reads paper ballots marked by voters with an instrument such as a magnetic lead pencil; and (3) an electronic voting machine system similar to the mechanical voting machine systems currently used, except that the ballot may be composed or projected on a screen and a permanent record of the votes cast is produced by the machine. Municipalities having a population of 10,000 or more (currently required to use voting machines) may utilize electronic voting systems instead. Municipalities under 10,000 population may also utilize the systems. No system may be utilized by any municipality until it has been approved by the state Elections Board as conforming to statutory standards. Municipalities are permitted to adjourn the canvass of votes at any polling place at which an electronic voting system is used to a designated central counting location. Formerly, all votes were initially canvassed at polling places. The act applies to the towns of Caledonia and Mount Pleasant (Racine County) effective with the 1980 September primary. It applies to other municipalities effective with the 1981 spring primary.

Senator Carl Thompson, Senator John Maurer, Senate Assistant Majority Leader James Flynn, Senate Majority Leader William Bablitch, and Senator Scott McCallum (rear) are shown at a joint session of both houses of the 1981 Legislature.

Chapter 328 makes numerous changes in the campaign finance law, including:

1. The threshold for exemption from all financial reporting and disclosure activities is raised from $250 to $500 per year for most candidates and politically active groups and individuals. For political party committees, it is raised to $1,000. For candidates for statewide and legislative offices, the exemption is abolished.

2. Candidates are permitted to "adopt" preexisting committees as personal campaign committees. Under former law, a candidate was required to organize his or her own personal campaign committee from the inception of candidacy.

3. Aggregate limits on contributions by special interest committees to all statewide candidates in a biennium ($50,000) and to all nonstatewide candidates in a biennium ($30,000) are repealed. Contributions by a special interest committee to a political party may now total $6,000 per year instead of $3,000, and a party's aggregate contributions from all special interest committees may total $75,000 instead of $25,000.

4. Contribution limits are no longer applied to indirect contributions, or to contributions made to independent committees and individuals who support more than one candidate.

5. Registration requirements for quasi-political organizations having an affiliated political action committee are decreased.

6. Corporations and cooperatives establishing a segregated political fund must report their expenses for administration of the fund and solicitation of contributions. Corporations and cooperatives are no longer prohibited from contributing directly in referendum campaigns.

7. New registrants are allowed to use property or funds acquired prior to registration for political purposes if the property or funds were not intended for political purposes at the time of receipt and disclosure of sources is made.

8. Out-of-state registrants may file copies of federal campaign reports in lieu of more detailed state reports if their political activity in Wisconsin is not substantial.

9. The requirement to file a post-primary and post-election financial report is abolished.

10. Separate spending levels for the primary and election for most campaigns for local office are abolished. The limits are retained in campaigns for state office, unless all candidates are unopposed.

11. The law is brought into better conformity with recent federal court decisions, including *Buckley v. Valeo*, 424 U.S. 1 (1976).

12. Candidates who accept a public grant and are opposed by another candidate who declines a grant are no longer bound by a spending limit.

13. A new entity called a "legislative campaign committee" may be created which is not bound by the limits on contributions by special interest committees to legislative candidates. It is treated as a political party committee for contribution limit purposes.

14. Other changes are made concerning registration requirements, duplicate reporting, political activity by local government employes, referendum activity by state employes, mailings by state officials, treatment of endorsement practices for purposes of contribution limits, depository requirements, disclaimer requirements, notarization of reports and solicitation of group contributors.

Interest Rate Ceilings

Chapter 168 suspends or raises interest rate ceilings imposed by statute. Between April 6, 1980, and November 1, 1981, *Chapter 168*:

1. Removes the 12% interest rate ceiling for all loans, land contracts and mortgages which are not subject to the Wisconsin Consumer Act (including business or commercial loans, land contract sales by individuals and any loan or extension of credit if the amount financed exceeds $25,000), except for loans made by savings and loan associations. This suspension applies only for credit first extended after April 5. The 12% ceiling continues to apply to mortgages made prior to that date even if they have escalator or variable rate provisions.

2. Suspends the requirement that all unearned interest be refunded if a loan having a finance charge of more than 10% is prepaid, for loans made between April 6, 1980, and November 1, 1981.

3. Raises the interest limit for consumer credit transactions (including credit card transactions) under the Wisconsin Consumer Act to 18% for the first $1,000 and 15% for the balance over $1,000, except for credit extended by savings and loan associations (previously the interest rate ceiling was 18% for the first $500 and 12% for the balance).

4. Provides that credit card issuers may not apply the increased interest rate ceiling to balances outstanding as of April 6, 1980, but permits them to impose a rate equal to the new interest rate ceiling, after giving 15 days' notice, for charges incurred after notice is given. The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on April 2, 1979, adopted a rule which supersedes state law and requires 30 days' notice prior to imposing an increased finance charge. The rule permits application of the increased finance charge to debt incurred prior to the effective date of the change *but the finance charge applied to a balance outstanding on April 6, 1979, may not exceed the previous interest rate ceiling.*

5. Removes the interest rate ceiling under the Wisconsin Consumer Act for loans made for an agricultural purpose.

6. Permits state chartered banks and credit unions to charge interest at rates permitted for federally chartered banks and credit unions.

7. Increases the interest rate ceiling for retail instalment sales of new motor vehicles from 12.75% to 18% or 4% above the discount rate for 90-day commercial notes at federal reserve banks, whichever is less. The interest rate ceiling for used motor vehicles is changed from between 16.25% to 23.25% per year, depending on the age of the vehicle, to 18% for all used motor vehicles.

8. Provides that retail instalment sales of trucks having a gross vehicular or carrying weight of 15,000 pounds or more which are purchased for a business or commercial purpose are not subject to an interest rate ceiling.

9. Provides for an interest rate ceiling for precomputed loans of $3,000 or less, payable in equal instalments over a period of 36 months and 15 days or less, of $9.50 per $100 per year prepaid on the first $2,000 and $8 per $100 on the remainder (previously the limit was $9.50 per $100 for the first $1,000 and $8 per $100 for the balance) or 19% computed on the declining balance (previously 18%), whichever is greater. For any other precomputed loan the interest rate ceiling is increased from 18% to 19% computed on the declining balance.

10. Provides that consumer credit sales of land and consumer loans may include provisions for balloon payments if the rate of interest on the declining balance is less than 16.5% (previously the limit was 12%).

11. Provides that, with respect to loans made by banks or credit unions which are secured by first liens on a one- to 4-family dwelling, escrow accounts must pay at least 5-1/4% interest.

12. Provides that no prepayment penalty may be imposed for the prepayment of a loan made other than by a savings and loan association, which is secured by a first lien on a one- to 4-family dwelling.

Chapter 168 also creates a Legislative Council special committee to study the provisions of *Chapter 168*, restrictions under current law which affect financial institutions and business practices of financial institutions.

Paternity

Chapter 352 overhauls the laws relating to court proceedings for determining paternity. This chapter provides that a paternity proceeding is a civil rather than a criminal proceeding. The proceeding may be brought by the child, the mother, a man claiming to be the father of a child, a man alleged or presumed to be the father of a child, the personal representative of any of those persons or the legal or physical custodian of the child. The state may bring the paternity action only pursuant to an assignment of rights under the AFDC laws or when the state is assisting a person who requests representation in establishing paternity when required to provide assistance by federal law under the child support and paternity program. This chapter permits the admissibility in court of new blood tests which can establish a high probability of paternity as well as blood tests which establish an exclusion from possible paternity. It clarifies that a donor of sperm used in artificial insemination is not the legal father of a child and provides that if the husband of a woman who conceives by artificial insemination consents to the artificial insemination, the husband is considered the legal father of the child.

Taxation

Chapter 1 creates a People's Escrow Fund whereby a portion of unappropriated general revenue funds are returned to taxpayers, raises the standard deduction, established a one-time 2-month moratorium on withholding for income tax purposes, lowers the income tax rates for individuals, increases the amount of the homestead credit and creates an income tax credit for property taxes and rent constituting property taxes. This chapter indexes income tax rates according to the consumer price index. It requires the gain from the sale or exchange of a principal residence, which under certain circumstances is exempt from federal taxation, to be added to gross income. In regard to the inheritance tax, it raises the general exemption from $2,500 to $10,000, raises the exemption for interspousal transfers from $50,000 to $250,000 and raises the exemption for transfers to other Class A distributees (close relatives) from $4,000 to $10,000, but it abolishes the exemption for the first $10,000 of proceeds from life insurance.

Chapter 2 authorizes a 2nd one-time reimbursement to taxpayers for property taxes and rent constituting property taxes paid for 1978.

Chapter 34 establishes a property tax and rent constituting property tax credit for income tax purposes (in addition to the credit of that kind established in *Chapter 1*), and it increases the standard deduction beyond the amount set in *Chapter 1*. This chapter replaces an income tax credit for alternative energy systems with a direct credit administered by the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations. It reduces the amount of the People's Escrow Fund. It repeals the income tax exemption for gain on the sale or exchange of a principal residence by a person 55 years of age or older. This chapter increases the farmland preservation credit.

Chapter 329 adds the expenses of equipping to those expenses in respect to a renewable energy resource system that for income tax purposes can be deducted from gross income, depreciated or amortized. This act specifies that an individual may not claim a tax benefit for a system for which a corporation claims a tax benefit, and a corporation may not claim a tax benefit for a system for which an individual claims a tax benefit.

Chapter 349 grants a property tax exemption for solar energy systems and for wind energy systems.

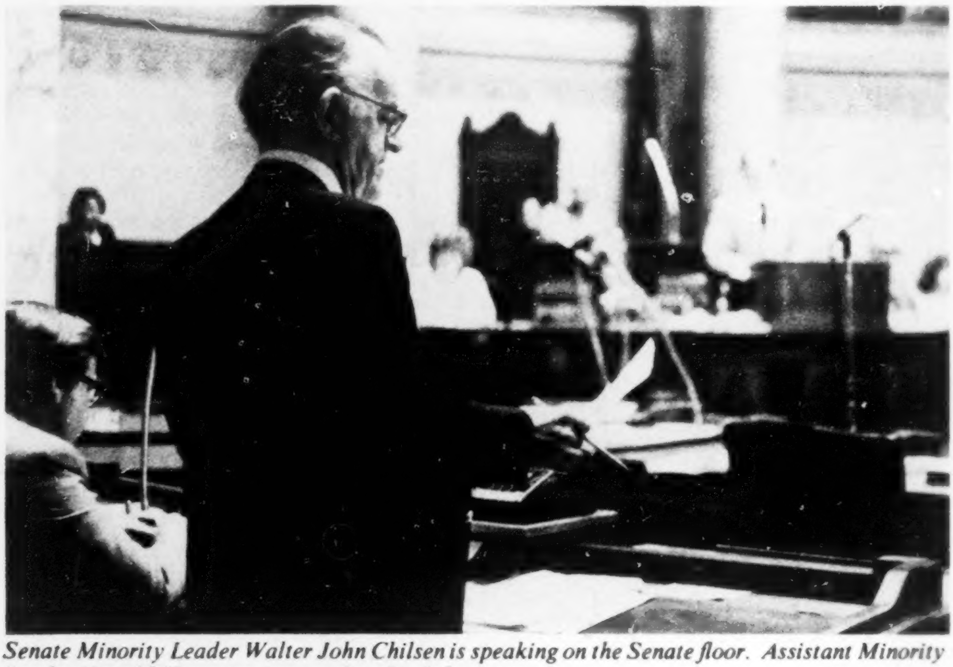
Chapter 350 extends to corporations and cooperatives the credit, administered by the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, for renewable energy resources and also makes corporations and cooperatives eligible for a credit for cogeneration facilities. This chapter adds alcohol fuel production systems to the list of renewable energy resource systems eligible for the credit. This chapter also requires new state buildings to be more energy-efficient, and it mandates programs to publicize renewable energy resource systems.

Photo Drivers' Licenses and Identification Cards

Chapter 306 requires all identification cards and most operators' licenses issued by the Department of Transportation after December 31, 1981, to contain the person's photograph. A photograph must be taken every 4 years. No person's application for an operator's license may be processed without a photograph being taken unless the person is specifically exempt from the photo license requirements by statute or administrative rule.

Habitual Traffic Offenders

Chapter 333 establishes a procedure for revoking the operating privilege of a habitual traffic offender for 5 years. A person is determined to be a habitual traffic offender if the person is convicted of 4 or more serious offenses or 12 or more moving violations, including serious offenses, within a 5-year period beginning after August 1, 1980. Serious offenses include homicide by use of a vehicle, reckless driving, driving while under the influence of intoxicants or drugs, operating a vehicle without a license, making false statements to the Department of Transportation, failure to stop or render aid at the scene of an accident, or any felony in which a vehicle is used. If the person operates a motor vehicle during the 5-year period when operating privileges are revoked for being a habitual traffic offender, the person shall be fined not more than $1,000 and imprisoned not more than 90 days.



Senate Minority Leader Walter John Chilsen is speaking on the Senate floor. Assistant Minority Leader Donald Hanaway is seated on his left.

Warehouse Keepers

Chapter 335 creates a "Warehouse Keepers and Grain Dealers Security Act". Warehouse keepers are required to register with the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection unless they are exempt. Exempt warehouse keepers provide less than 50,000 bushels of warehouse storage to the public. Similarly, grain dealers are required to register unless they deal exclusively in cash, certified check or on a similar basis with producers. All warehouse keepers who are not exempt must obtain insurance and file annual financial statements with the department. Warehouse keepers who fail to comply with minimum financial standards are required to comply with minimum bonding requirements or minimum security requirements. The act also specifies statutory duties of all warehouse keepers and grain dealers. The authority of the department to inspect the operation and records of warehouses and dealers is also specified. Finally, procedures for the payments of claims and provisions for enforcement are provided.

Parental Rights

Chapter 330 revises the laws governing the termination of parental rights. Under this revision, the grounds for termination of parental rights are abandonment of the child, continuing parental disability, that the child is in continuing need of protection and services or that the father of a child born out of wedlock has failed to assume parental responsibility for the child. Parental rights may also be terminated pursuant to the voluntary consent of the parent. The chapter also provides that the court may order a type of long-term foster care called sustaining care after terminating parental rights when the court finds that the child is unlikely to be adopted even if parental rights are terminated.

School Attendance

Chapter 298 makes various changes in compulsory school attendance and truancy laws. The act provides that a pupil shall be excused from school attendance upon reaching the age of 16 if the pupil's parents or guardian approve. The pupil may be readmitted upon request. In addition, the act provides that any pupil, or the pupil's parent or guardian, may request the school board to provide the pupil with a variety of program or curriculum modifications.

Personnel Records

Chapter 339 gives employes the right to inspect their personnel records and insert a statement explaining the employe's position if the employe disagrees with a document in the file. The employe may also authorize his or her union representative to inspect the employe's personnel record if the inspection is pursuant to a current grievance between the union and the employer. *Chapter 339* also creates the following exceptions to this right to inspect personnel records: letters of reference, test documents except test scores, management planning records, records relating to the investigation of a possible criminal offense committed by the employe, and records relating to a pending claim between the employer and the employe which could be discovered through a court-ordered discovery process. Businesses in which the employer does not maintain personnel records are exempt.

Checkpoint Immunization Program

Chapter 334 amends the checkpoint immunization program that protects students against measles, rubella, diphtheria, pertussis, poliomyelitis and tetanus. This chapter requires that each immunized student receive a form stating the lot number of the vaccine and the name of the person who immunized the student. The chapter expands the immunization requirement to cover all students from day care centers to high schools. The student must be immunized or present the school with a written waiver within 30 days after admission, but the waiver privilege is expanded to allow exemption from immunization not only for health or religious reasons but also for personal reasons. If a student fails to meet the immunization or waiver requirements, the school must notify the district attorney to seek a court order requiring compliance. Failure to comply with the court order may result in a forfeiture of $25 per day. Students not immunized may be excluded from school if an outbreak of a disease occurs.

Open Housing

Chapter 188 revises the state open housing law. Included in the changes are the following:

1. Coverage is expanded to include marital status of the person maintaining a household, source of income and age as bases of discrimination prohibited by the law.
2. Housing activities protected under the law are also expanded to include insurance against hazards, lease renewal, eviction and tenant harassment.
3. The Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, which enforces the fair housing law, is given authority to initiate investigations and file complaints and is authorized to seek injunctive relief for complainants pending final determination of enforcement proceedings.
4. Victims of housing discrimination are permitted to bring private civil actions for injunctive relief and damages. There is a one-year deadline for filing a suit.
5. The department is authorized to file a complaint with the licensing or chartering agency against a person licensed or chartered under state law if the department finds probable cause to believe that the broker or seller has violated the fair housing law.
6. A provision prohibiting testing of discriminatory practices under the fair housing law is repealed because it was ruled to be unconstitutional.
7. Harassment of persons seeking remedy under the fair housing law is prohibited.
8. The forfeiture for a first violation of the law is set at $100 to $1,000; for certain subsequent violations it is set at $1,000 to $10,000.

Motor Vehicle Inspection

Chapter 274 provides for the establishment of a motor vehicle emission inspection and maintenance program in counties which the Department of Natural Resources determines will not attain or maintain federal ambient air quality standards. The program requires an annual inspection of vehicles kept in the counties, except those vehicles exempt from inspection, by persons under contract with the Department of Transportation. The vehicle owner is responsible for making repairs and adjustments necessary for compliance with emissions limitations if the cost of the repairs does not exceed $55. The owner or lessee of 15 or more vehicles may obtain a fleet inspection permit authorizing the person to inspect his or her own vehicles. Inspection failure results in the vehicle being ineligible for registration.

Use of Alcoholic Beverages by Minors

Chapter 331 makes a number of changes in the laws related to the selling or possession of alcoholic beverages to or by minors. The chapter permits prosecution of a minor for an alcoholic beverage-related violation in circuit and municipal courts in addition to juvenile court; decriminalizes alcoholic beverage offenses related to sale or possession of alcoholic beverages to or by minors; establishes a citation procedure for use in charging those offenses; requires suspension of a minor's driving privilege if a minor is convicted of 2 or more alcoholic beverage-related offenses in one year; prohibits the possession of alcoholic beverages on school grounds; provides for the suspension of bartender or tavernkeeper licenses for sale of an alcoholic beverage to a minor; requires a person with an operator's license to be present on Class "A" (retail beer) licensed premises when beer is being sold; prohibits the sale of beer for off-premises consumption between 12 midnight and 8 a.m.; permits treatment of alcohol or other drug abuse by a minor without consent of the parent under certain conditions; establishes a program in the Department of Public Instruction to assist schools in developing resources to deal with alcohol and other drug abuse; requires the Department of Public Instruction and the Department of Health and Social Services to develop a joint plan addressing alcohol and other drug abuse; increases the amount assessed on all forfeitures and fines from 10% to 12% and urges alcoholic beverage advertisers to adopt voluntary guidelines regarding the glamorizing of the drinking of alcoholic beverages.

Major Proposals Which Failed Enactment

Taxation

Assembly Bill 106 would have exempted interspousal transfers from estate and inheritance taxes.

Assembly Bill 323 would have provided an inheritance tax exemption for transfers of farm property to close relatives.

Assembly Bills 480, 506 and 618 and Senate Bills 183 and 234 would have federalized state income taxes.

Assembly Bill 829 would have exempted up to $250,000 in gain from the sale of a business if the proceeds were reinvested in a Wisconsin business.

Assembly Bill 866 would have phased in an income tax deduction for capital gains.

Assembly Bill 1004 would have repealed the farmland preservation credit.

Senate Bill 490 would have abolished the property tax and established a municipal income tax.

Senate Bill 618 would have replaced the inheritance tax with an estate tax.

Retirement

Assembly Bill 109 proposed to merge the Wisconsin Retirement Fund, the State Teachers Retirement System and the Milwaukee Teachers Retirement Fund into a single retirement system.

Drinking Age

Assembly Bills 79, 98, 197, 236, 250 and 260 and Senate Bill 19 proposed to raise the drinking age and the age for obtaining beer or liquor retailer's licenses from the present 18 to 19 or 21.

Assembly Bill 62 and Senate Bills 38 and 232 proposed to raise the drinking age for consumption of alcoholic beverages away from licensed premises.

Alien Land Ownership

Assembly Bills 117, 266, 519 and 1154 and Senate Bills 45, 113, 227 and 254 all would have restricted or regulated alien land ownership.

Wetlands

Assembly Bill 515 and Senate Bill 555 both proposed to establish a wetlands protection law and to revise shoreland zoning. Similarly, Assembly Substitute Amendment 1 to Assembly Bill 515 and Senate Bill 577 would have required a county administered wetlands protection program.

Deposit on Beverage Containers

Assembly Bill 754 and Senate Bill 466 both proposed to require a mandatory deposit on certain beverage containers.

Regulation of State Advisory Bodies

Assembly Bill 292 proposed uniform procedures for the authorization and regulation of state advisory bodies.

Public Records

Senate Bill 482 and Assembly Bill 1109 proposed to codify the law concerning access to public records and provide uniform access procedures.

Election of VTAE Boards

Senate Bills 230 and 608 and Assembly Bill 1218 proposed that some or all of the members of district boards of vocational, technical and adult education be popularly elected.

UW Collective Bargaining

Senate Bill 121 proposed to authorize collective bargaining for members of the University of Wisconsin System faculty and academic staff.

Mental Health

Assembly Bill 994 proposed a variety of changes in the mental health and protective services acts.

Marital Property

Assembly Bill 1090 proposed to establish a system whereby most property acquired by a husband and wife after their marriage would be owned by both of them equally, in a system similar to that followed in the 8 community property states.

Department of Energy

Assembly Bill 966 proposed to create a Department of Energy.

Housing Loans

June 1980 Special Session Senate Bill 5 and Assembly Bill 5 would have authorized the Wisconsin Housing Finance Authority to issue an additional 250 million dollars of bonds to finance home ownership mortgage loans and 25 million dollars of bonds to finance housing rehabilitation loans.

Senators David Berger, Carl Thompson and Warren Braun are shown during a session of the Senate.

COMMITTEES OF THE 1981 LEGISLATURE

Senate Standing Committees

Administrative Rules, Review of — Berger, *chairperson;* Goyke, Harnisch, George, Kreul.

Aging, Business and Financial Institutions and Transportation — Cullen, *chairperson;* Roshell, Moody, Goyke, Maurer, Bidwell, Engeleiter.

Agriculture and Natural Resources — Harnisch, *chairperson;* Strohl, Thompson, Krueger, Opitz.

Audit — George, *chairperson;* Berger, Lasee, Hanaway.

Education and State Institutions — Goyke, *chairperson;* George, Thompson, Harsdorf.

Energy — Strohl, *chairperson;* Harnisch, Berger, Lorman.

Finance — Kleczka, *chairperson;* Maurer, Flynn, Braun, Offner, Roshell, McCallum.

Human Services — Thompson, *chairperson;* Strohl, Offner, Theno.

Insurance and Utilities — Frank, *chairperson;* Berger, Van Sistine, Lorge.

Judiciary and Consumer Affairs — Adelman, *chairperson;* George, Braun, Johnston.

Labor, Government, Veterans Affairs and Tourism — Van Sistine, *chairperson;* Cullen, Frank, Kreul.

Senate Organization — Risser, *chairperson;* Bablitch, Flynn, Chilsen, Hanaway.

State and Local Affairs, and Taxation — Moody, *chairperson;* Adelman, Van Sistine, Berger, Hanaway, Lasee.

Assembly Standing Committees

Administrative Rules, Review of — Rogers, *chairperson;* Wagner, *vice chairperson;* Helbach, Crawford, Thompson.

Aging, Women and Minorities — Coggs, *chairperson;* Duren, *vice chairperson;* Tesmer, Leopold, Smith, Williams, Porter, Harer, Berndt, McEwen.

Agriculture and Nutrition — Everson, *chairperson;* Shoemaker, *vice chairperson;* Hephner, Swoboda, Hasenohrl, Clarenbach, Leopold, Smith, Tregoning, Conradt, Merkt, Paulson, Laatsch.

Assembly Organization — Jackamonis, *chairperson;* Loftus, *vice chairperson;* Gerlach, Tesmer, Rooney, Shabaz, Thompson, DeLong.

Audit — Tuczynski, *chairperson;* Gerlach, *vice chairperson;* Quackenbush, Nelsen.

Children and Human Development — Leopold, *chairperson;* Kunicki, *vice chairperson;* Schneider, Flintrop, Medinger, Becker, Plous, Thompson (resigned 4/2/81), Berndt, Jaronitzky, Schneiders, Luckhardt (effective 4/9/81).

Commerce and Consumer Affairs — Miller, *chairperson;* Williams, *vice chairperson;* Rogers, Johnson, Wagner, Czarnezki, Robinson, Klicka, Jaronitzky, Young, Berndt.

Consumer and Commercial Credit — Hephner, *chairperson;* Leopold, *vice chairperson;* Dorff, Schneider, Behnke, Hauke, Rooney, Tuczynski, Lee, Williams, Luckhardt, Klicka, Tregoning, Ladwig, Panzer.

Criminal Justice and Public Safety — D. Travis, *chairperson;* Plous, *vice chairperson;* Becker, Rutkowski, Flintrop, Tesmer, Hauke, Coggs, Kunicki, Donoghue, Prosser, Robertson, McEwen, Schneiders.

Education — Flintrop, *chairperson;* Neubauer, *vice chairperson;* Potter, Rogers, Miller, Schneider, Medinger, Plous, Czarnezki, Williams, DeLong, Goodrich, Quackenbush, Merkt, R. Travis.

Elections — Broydrick, *chairperson;* Rooney, *vice chairperson;* Gerlach, Coggs, D. Travis, Shoemaker, Neubauer, Schmidt, Prosser, Radtke, Goodrich.

Energy — Fischer, *chairperson;* Kunicki, *vice chairperson;* Munts, Duren, Gerlach, Wood, Crawford, Porter, Harer, Hopkins, Laatsch.

Environmental Resources — Munts, *chairperson;* Crawford, *vice chairperson;* Fischer, Johnson, Broydrick, Everson, Neubauer, Porter, Radtke, Dilweg, Knox.

Excise and Fees — Dorff, *chairperson;* Hephner, *vice chairperson;* Vanderperren, Behnke, Looby, Kincaid, Barczak, McEssy, Lewison, Conradt, Bradley.

Finance — Norquist, *chairperson;* Otte, *vice chairperson;* Roberts, Kirby, Barry (resigned 4/21/81), Metz, Wood (effective 4/21/81), Ellis.

Government Operations — Clarenbach, *chairperson;* Neubauer, *vice chairperson;* Tuczynski, Lee, Harer, Laatsch.

Health and Human Services — Becker, *chairperson;* Medinger, *vice chairperson;* Flintrop, Miller, Coggs, Smith, Kunicki, Robinson, Czarnezki, Schmidt, Young, Dilweg, Stitt, Robertson.

Highways — Vanderperren, *chairperson;* Swoboda, *vice chairperson;* Murray, Menos, Hasenohrl, Smith, Holschbach, Conradt, Lewison, McEssy, Bradley.

Insurance, Cooperatives and Risk Management — Potter, *chairperson;* Rooney, *vice chairperson;* Hephner, Behnke, Plewa, Matty, Larson, Berndt.

Judiciary — Rutkowski, *chairperson;* Hauke, *vice chairperson;* Munts, Tesmer, Leopold, Ulichny, D. Travis, Thompson, Prosser, Dilweg, Robertson.

Labor — Behnke, *chairperson;* Holschbach, *vice chairperson;* Murray, Looby, Clarenbach, Wood (resigned 4/21/81), Shabaz, Tregoning, Goodrich, Merkt.

Local Affairs — Wood, *chairperson* (resigned 4/21/81); Barczak, *chairperson* (effective 4/21/81); Andrea, *vice chairperson;* Lee, Wagner, Johnson, Looby, Broydrick, Holschbach, Robinson, Donoghue, Larson, Nelsen, Knox, Schneiders.

Reapportionment — Hauke, *cochairperson;* Broydrick, *cochairperson;* Tesmer, Gerlach, Potter, Coggs, D. Travis, Helbach, Shoemaker, Goodrich, Shabaz, Schmidt, Prosser, Radtke.

Revenue — Schneider, *chairperson;* Czarnezki, *vice chairperson;* Ulichny, Helbach, Kincaid, Broydrick, Donoghue, R. Travis, Hopkins, Knox.

Rules — Looby, *chairperson;* Loftus, *vice chairperson;* Jackamonis, Gerlach, Rooney, Tesmer, Fischer, Murray, Shabaz, Thompson, DeLong.

Small Business and Economic Development — Hasenohrl, *chairperson;* Shoemaker, *vice chairperson;* Wood (resigned 4/21/81), Menos, Duren, Williams, Byers, Stitt, Lewison, Jaronitzky.

State Affairs — Plewa, *chairperson;* Helbach, *vice chairperson;* Duren, Shoemaker, Wagner, Johnson, Byers, Bradley, Matty, Ladwig.

State-Federal Relations — Duren, *chairperson;* Medinger, *vice chairperson;* Broydrick, Rutkowski, Flintrop, Plewa, Klicka, Young, Nelsen (resigned 4/14/81), Alberts (effective 4/15/81).

Tourism and Recreation — Kincaid, *chairperson;* Smith, *vice chairperson;* Duren, Swoboda, Hasenohrl, Fischer, Helbach, Matty, Ladwig, Panzer, Jaronitzky.

Transportation — Murray, *chairperson;* Ulichny, *vice chairperson;* Vanderperren, Dorff, Everson, Behnke, Tregoning, Paulson, Harer, Hopkins.

Urban Affairs and Housing — Lee, *chairperson;* Robinson, *vice chairperson;* Barczak, Munts, Wood (resigned 4/21/81), Coggs, Becker, Broydrick, Ulichny, Hoschbach, Donoghue, Stitt, Knox, Nelsen, Alberts (effective 4/15/81).

Veterans and Military Affairs — Menos, *chairperson;* Schneider, *vice chairperson;* Swoboda, Kincaid, Andrea, Barczak, Byers, Paulson, Larson, McEwen.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES

Since the following committees are statutory, they are included in the description of statutory legislative committees and legislative service agencies: Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules, Joint Audit Committee, Joint Survey Committee on Debt Management, Joint Committee on Employment Relations, Joint Committee on Finance, Joint Committee on Legislative Organization, Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems, and the Joint Survey Committee on Tax Exemptions.

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES

COMMITTEES CREATED BY THE 1979 LEGISLATURE:

Energy, Senate Select Committee on - SENATOR HARNISCH, *chairperson;* SENATORS BRAUN, STROHL, MCCALLUM, OPITZ.

Created by: 1979 Senate Resolution 5.

Report: 1979 Senate Bill 500, an omnibus energy bill.

The select committee was comprised of 3 members of the majority party and 2 members of the minority party. The committee was established to examine supplies of refined petroleum products in the state, investigate possible violations of state laws, examine measures for conserving refined petroleum products, and examine the administration of the emergency fuel assistance program. The resolution creating the committee included an expiration date of October 1, 1979.

Energy, Senate Special Committee on - SENATOR HARNISCH, *chairperson;* SENATORS BERGER, BRAUN, FLYNN, KLECZKA, MOODY, STROHL, THOMPSON, CHILSEN, OPITZ, KREUL, MCCALLUM.

Created by: 1979 Senate Resolution 8.

Report: None filed.

The special committee was comprised of 8 members of the majority party and 4 members of the minority party. The committee served until the end of the 1979 regular session.

COMMITTEES CREATED BY THE 1981 LEGISLATURE:

Reapportionment, Senate Special Committee on - SENATOR BABLITCH, *chairperson;* SENATORS BERGER, THOMPSON, ENGELEITER, THENO, CHILSEN.

Created by: 1981 Senate Resolution 7.

The committee consists of 3 members of the majority party and 3 members of the minority party. The committee will function until the redistricting of congressional and legislative district has been completed. Proposals may be referred to the committee in the same fashion as proposals are referred to Senate standing committees.

STATUTORY LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES AND LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES, JOINT COMMITTEE FOR REVIEW OF

Members: SENATOR BERGER, REPRESENTATIVE ROGERS, *cochairpersons;* REPRESENTATIVE WAGNER, *Assembly vice chairperson;* SENATORS GOYKE, HARNISCH, GEORGE, KREUL; REPRESENTATIVES HELBACH, CRAWFORD, THOMPSON.

Subcommittee on Agency Oversight — SENATOR GOYKE, REPRESENTATIVE WAGNER, *cochairpersons;* SENATOR KREUL, REPRESENTATIVE HELBACH.

Subcommittee on Agency Policies and Procedures — SENATOR GEORGE, REPRESENTATIVE CRAWFORD, *cochairpersons;* SENATOR BERGER, REPRESENTATIVE THOMPSON.

Subcommittee on Nursing Home Regulation (1980-81) — DR. RALPH ANDREANO, *chairperson;* SENATOR MOODY, REPRESENTATIVE THOMPSON; LAVERNE FOSTER, JAMES GRESHAM, LYNNE HAWLEY, GEORGE F. MAC KENZIE, H.C. METTEN, FRANCIS REICH, DOROTHY WAGGONER (citizen members).

Chief of Staff: T.J. THUROW-HANKERSON, 266-6670.

Mailing Address: Senator Berger, Room 329 South; Representative Rogers, Room 113 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: Senator Berger, (608) 266-6670; Representative Rogers, (608) 266-0610.

Publications: 1979-80 Biennial Report; 1977-78 Biennial Report; 1980-81 Report of the Subcommittee on Nursing Home Regulation.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.56.

History: The Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules was created as a special joint legislative committee in 1955, and the membership was enlarged by Chapter 659, Laws of 1965, and by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977.

Organization: The committee consists of 5 senators and 5 representatives appointed as are standing committees. The 2 major political parties shall be represented in the membership from each house. The committee is chaired by one member of each house selected by the majority party of that house. The committee meets at the call of one of its cochairpersons.

Functions: The committee's function is to promote adequate and proper rules, statements of general policy and interpretations of statutes by state agencies and an understanding on the part of the public respecting such rules. The committee may direct an agency to promulgate emergency rules when the committee determines that a statement of policy or an interpretation of a statute is a rule. It may hold public hearings to investigate complaints with respect to rules and portions of rules and may suspend a rule, but must introduce a bill to repeal the rule. If the bill is defeated, the rule stands and may not be suspended again. If enacted, the rule is thereby repealed and shall not be promulgated again unless authorized by law. In addition, the committee may require an agency to hold a public hearing on recommendations made as a result of an investigation of a complaint and to report back to the committee within a specified time.

The committee also acts in rule-making actions to review a proposed rule after another legislative standing committee formally objects to a proposed rule or a portion of a proposed rule. The committee is then required to hold a public hearing and may either uphold the standing committee, or reverse the standing committee's action. If the committee supports a standing committee's objection, the agency may not adopt the rule and the committee must introduce a bill to support its action. If the bill passes into law, the agency may not adopt the rule unless authorized by law. If the bill fails to pass, the agency may adopt the rule. Once adopted, the committee has the power to suspend it as discussed above.

With the advent of an emerging full-time legislature, this committee has become active in legislative oversight activities. The committee acts as an ombudsman by handling constituent complaints forwarded by legislators or directly by citizens. Its more traditional rule review functions have expanded to include general problem solving via negotiation, rule suspension or introduction of legislation. This committee was one of the first of its kind in the country and is a model being copied by various sister states.

The committee also receives notice of all declaratory judgment actions and may intervene in any of those actions with the consent of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

The committee makes a biennial report to the governor and the legislature containing its recommendations.

AUDIT COMMITTEE, JOINT

Members: SENATOR GEORGE, REPRESENTATIVE TUCZYNSKI, *cochairpersons;* SENATOR BERGER, *Senate vice chairperson;* SENATORS LASEE, HANAWAY; REPRESENTATIVE GERLACH, *Assembly vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVES QUACKENBUSH, NELSEN.

Mailing Address: Senator George, Room 319 South; Representative Tuczynski, Room 12 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: Senator George, (608) 267-9695; Representative Tuczynski, (608) 266-0484.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.53.

History: The Joint Audit Committee was created by Chapter 224, Laws of 1975.

Organization: The committee consists of 2 majority party and 2 minority party senators and 2 majority party and 2 minority party representatives, appointed as are members of standing committees at the commencement of each legislative term. Each house designates a cochairperson.

Functions: The committee, subject to general supervision of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization, has the responsibility of advising the Legislative Audit Bureau. The committee may:

1. Evaluate the qualifications of candidates for state auditor and make recommendations to the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.
2. Review reports of the bureau and confer with the auditor, other legislative committees and agencies audited.
3. Refer to the legislature or to an appropriate standing committee information that warrants action, request information from such a committee on action taken, and seek advice of an appropriate standing committee on program portions of an audit.

When a postaudit report cites various deficiencies, the head of the agency shall report to the audit committee of remedial actions taken. If the information is not forthcoming, the committee may report the matter to the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization and to the appropriate standing committees. The audit committee may also propose corrective action to remedy undesirable practices. The audit committee may hold hearings on postaudit reports, may request the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization to investigate any matter within the scope of a post audit conducted by the bureau, and may request investigation of any matter relative to the revenues and expenditures as well as the fiscal and performance activities of a state agency.

BUILDING COMMISSION

Members: GOVERNOR LEE SHERMAN DREYFUS, *chairperson;* SENATORS RISSER, FLYNN, THENO; REPRESENTATIVES PLEWA, SWOBODA, LUCKHARDT; ODY FISH (citizen member); KENNETH E. LINDNER (secretary of administration), RALPH D. CULBERTSON (head of the engineering function, Department of Administration), Gerald D. Germanson (ranking architect, Department of Administration) (nonvoting, advisory members).

Secretary: PAUL L. BROWN, *administrator,* Division of State Facilities Management.

Mailing Address: 8th Floor, General Executive Facility II, 101 South Webster Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1031.

Total Budget 1979-81: $261,918,500 (including bond revenue amounts, building trust fund expenditures and debt service payments for state office buildings).

Statutory Reference: Section 13.48 *et seq.*

History: The State Building Commission was created by Chapter 563, Laws of 1949. Another 1949 law (Chapter 604) gave the commission authority to organize a nonprofit-sharing corporation (the Wisconsin State Public Building Corporation) to construct public buildings, while Chapter 267, Laws of 1961, authorized financing of public welfare buildings by nonprofit corporations. This resulted in the creation of the Wisconsin State Agencies Building Corporation. Additional powers were given to the commission in 1957 for financing university and state college academic buildings (Chapter 593).

An amendment to the constitution as implemented by Chapter 259, Laws of 1969, providing for direct state borrowing, has terminated the future use of the various building corporations and enlarges the powers of the commission to finance capital facilities for all state agencies.

A separate State Bond Board, including 4 members of the Building Commission, was established by Chapter 259 to supervise the contracting of state debt. However, Chapter 90, Laws of 1973, abolished the State Bond Board and transferred the duties and responsibilities to the Building Commission. The duties include supervision of all matters relating to the contracting of public debt and revenue obligations, and the issuance of all evidences of indebtedness therefore.

Organization: The commission consists of the governor, who shall be chairperson, one citizen member appointed by and serving at the pleasure of the governor, and 3 legislators from each house appointed as are standing committees. One legislator from each house shall be a member of the Legislative State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Committee. The 2 major political parties shall be represented in the membership from each house. The secretary of administration, the head of the engineering function and the ranking architect in the Department of Administration shall be nonvoting, advisory members. Terms of legislative members expire on the second Wednesday in January of the odd-numbered years.

Functions: The commission was created to coordinate the state building program and to establish a long-range plan for development of the state's physical plant. It is the duty of the commission to determine projects to be incorporated into a long-range program and recommend to the legislature a biennial building program, including the amounts for projects which must be appropriated. The commission oversees all state construction except highway development. The commission may also authorize the expenditure of sums from the State Building Trust Fund, which is use for construction of facilities, acquisition of lands and planning of future development. The commission is also the only state body which can authorize state debt. Therefore, all transactions for the sale of any instruments which result in a state debt liability must be approved by official resolution of the Building Commission.

DEBT MANAGEMENT, JOINT SURVEY COMMITTEE ON

Members: SENATOR RISSER, REPRESENTATIVE MEDINGER, *cochairpersons;* SENATOR FLYNN, *Senate vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE KIRBY, *Assembly vice chairperson;* LOWELL SWEET (citizen member), *secretary;* SENATOR CHILSEN, REPRESENTATIVE LUCKHARDT; ROBERT BRUSSART, PAUL SCHILLING (citizen members).

Mailing Address: Senator Risser, Room 235 South; Representative Medinger, Room 48C North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: Senator Risser, (608) 266-1627; Representative Medinger, (608) 266-5780.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.49.

History: The Joint Survey Committee on Debt Management was created by Chapter 317, Laws of 1977.

Organization: The committee is composed of 9 members: 3 senators and 3 representatives chosen as are standing committees, except that one member from each house shall also be a member of the state Building Commission, one from each house shall also be a member of the Joint Committee on Finance, and the 2 major political parties shall be represented in the membership from each house; and 3 members appointed by the governor, at least 2 of whom shall be experienced in or familiar with public debt management, public finance or municipal bond underwriting.

Officers are a Senate chairperson and vice chairperson, an Assembly chairperson and vice chairperson, and a secretary elected by the committee from among its nonlegislative members.

Functions: The purpose of the committee is to advise the legislature on coordinating the activities of state agencies and independent authorities issuing debt. The committee:

1. Determines the desirable amounts and forms of debt and revenue obligations to be authorized and the financial condition of the state agency or independent entity issuing the debt or revenue obligation.
2. Reviews all legislative proposals relating to the issuing of debt and revenue obligations or the use of the proceeds and advises the legislature thereon.
3. Reviews all legislative proposals relating to the authority of an independent entity to issue debt or revenue obligations or which would create a new authority with such powers.
4. Reviews the operational relationship between independent authorities and state agencies having program responsibilities in the same area.
5. Holds hearings and makes investigations.
6. Requires each agency or independent entity authorized to issue debt or revenue obligations to submit financial plans or reports.
7. Prepares such long-term financial plans relating to state debt, revenue obligations and other indirect debt as may be in the best interests of the state.
8. Submits a report as an appendix to any bill which relates to the authorization to issue state debt or revenue obligations, debt of independent state authorities, or for the authorization of new entities having the power to issue debt to finance a statewide public purpose. Such bills must be referred to the committee upon introduction instead of to a standing committee and shall not be considered in either house until the committee has submitted its report giving it opinion on the fiscal effect of the proposal on the state's or local government's ability to issue debt and revenue obligations, the appropriateness of the proposal in relation to the state's and local government's debt policies and the desirability of the proposal as a matter of public policy.

EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS, JOINT COMMITTEE ON

Members: SENATOR RISSER (president of the Senate), REPRESENTATIVE JACKAMONIS (speaker of the Assembly), *cochairpersons;* SENATOR BABLITCH, REPRESENTATIVE LOFTUS (majority leaders); SENATOR CHILSEN, REPRESENTATIVE SHABAZ (minority leaders); SENATOR KLECZKA, REPRESENTATIVE NORQUIST (cochairpersons, Joint Committee on Finance).

Mailing Address: Senator Risser, Room 235 South; Representative Jackamonis, Room 211 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: Senator Risser, (608) 266-1627; Representative Jackamonis, (608) 266-3387.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.111.

History: The Joint Committee on Employment Relations was created by Chapter 270, Laws of 1971.

Organization: The committee is a permanent joint legislative committee comprised of 8 ex officio members: the Senate and Assembly cochairpersons of the Joint Committee on Finance, the president of the Senate, the speaker of the Assembly, and the Senate and the Assembly majority and minority leaders.

Functions: The committee is charged with a number of responsibilities related to state employment relations. Any changes in the general state compensation plan proposed by the secretary of the Department of Employment Relations must be submitted by the secretary to the committee for its approval. After a public hearing on the proposal, which is required by statute, the committee may approve or modify the secretary's proposal. Any modification by the committee of the proposed changes submitted by the secretary are subject to veto by the governor and, if vetoed, may be overridden by a vote of 6 members of the committee. The approved proposal (as may be modified by the committee) together with the unchanged provisions of the current compensation plan then becomes the official compensation plan until further modified. Those parts of the proposed compensation plan changes which require legislative action for implementation, when approved by the committee, must be introduced by the committee in companion bills, and these bills must be placed on the calendar. While parts of these bills may be referred to appropriate legislative committees for advisory recommendations, the committee is required to accompany the introduction of these bills with a recommendation for passage of the legislation without change. With the advent of collective bargaining for certain groups of state employes in the classified service, the secretary of employment relations' recommendations for proposed changes in the state compensation plan, insofar as it relates to providing general wage increases for employes, applies only to nonrepresented classified employes and is usually referred to as the nonrepresented pay plan.

Wage increases for most of the unclassified employes at the University of Wisconsin are not covered by the provisions of the nonrepresented pay plan but are included in a separate plan usually referred to as the faculty and academic staff pay plan. The secretary of the Department of Employment Relations, after receiving recommendations from the UW Board of Regents, is also required to submit to the committee a separate proposal for adjusting the compensation and benefits of such employes. Upon submittal to the committee, this proposal is handled in the same manner as is the pay plan for nonrepresented classified employes.

The committee is also responsible for approving wage increases for represented state employes. The committee is specifically assigned the duty of approving or disapproving all tentative agreements reached between the Department of Employment Relations (representing the state) and any certified labor organization representing state employes. Any tentative agreement must first be ratified by the union. Following ratification, the committee is required to hold a public hearing on the tentative agreement. Subsequent to the hearing the committee may approve or disapprove the tentative agreement. If the committee does not approve the tentative agreement, the agreement must be returned to the bargaining parties for renegotiation. If the committee approves the agreement, the statutes require that those portions of a tentative agreement which require legislative action for implementation must be introduced by the committee in companion bills and these bills must also be put on the calendar. While parts of these bills may be referred to appropriate legislative committees for advisory recommendations, the committee is required to accompany the introduction of these bills with a recommendation for passage of the legislation without change. If the Legislature does not adopt the legislation as recommended by the committee without change, the tentative agreement must be returned to the bargaining parties for renegotiation.

The committee is also assigned the responsibility of approving the reimbursement rates for employes' use of personal automobiles or airplanes on state business. The Department of Employment Relations is required to submit recommended rates to the committee every biennium for its approval. One other related duty of the committee is to consider, in the same manner as the nonrepresented classified employe pay plan is considered, uniform travel schedule amounts for state officers and employes (except those covered by collective bargaining agreements). As with the nonrepresented classified employes pay plan, the secretary of the Department of Employment Relations is responsible for submitting recommendations regarding such amounts to the committee for its consideration.

FINANCE, JOINT COMMITTEE ON

Members: Senator Kleczka (chairperson, Finance Committee), Representative Norquist (chairperson, Finance Committee), *cochairpersons;* Senator Maurer, *Senate vice chairperson;* Representative Otte, *Assembly vice chairperson;* Senators Flynn, Braun, Offner, Roshell, McCallum; Representatives Roberts, Kirby, Barry (resigned 4/21/81), Metz, Wood (eff. 4/21/81), Ellis.

Mailing Address: Senator Kleczka, Room 115 South; Representative Norquist, Room 122 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: Senator Kleczka, (608) 266-2500; Representative Norquist, (608) 266-8535.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.09.

Organization: The committee is a joint standing committee composed of 7 senators and 7 representatives appointed as are standing committees. A Senate member and an Assembly member are designated as cochairpersons of the committee.

REPRESENTATIVE
NORQUIST
KLECZKA

Senator Gerald Kleczka and Representative John Norquist are cochairing a meeting of the Joint Committee on Finance.

Functions: Any bill introduced in either house of the Legislature appropriating money, providing for revenue or relating to taxation must be referred to the Joint Committee on Finance before being passed. Further, 2 bills introduced every session — the biennial budget and annual review budget bills recommended by the governor — are introduced by the Joint Committee on Finance and then referred to the committee for detailed consideration. After a series of public hearings on these bills, the committee considers them in a number of executive sessions culminating in the committee-recommended version of the biennial budget or budget review bill. The committee-recommended version of the bill is then considered by the two houses of the Legislature in the course of adopting a biennial budget or annual budget review bill.

In addition to these major responsibilities, the committee also has a number of other related responsibilities, including the following:

1. The committee is required to hold regular quarterly meetings for consideration of agency requests for supplementation of their budgets — such supplementation is to be conditioned on a finding that: a) an emergency exists, b) no funds are available for such purposes, and c) the purposes for which the supplemental appropriation is requested have been authorized or directed by the Legislature.
2. The committee may also transfer funds between existing appropriations and may grant additional positions above the number authorized by the Legislature in the budget or through separate legislation.
3. The committee is also empowered to reduce certain state agency appropriations as an emergency measure when necessitated by a decrease in state revenues.
4. The committee is responsible for regularly reviewing a number of items including: a) the standard allowance for AFDC recipients, and b) the fiscal requirements for veterans housing loans and the conditions of the Veterans Trust Fund.

5. The committee is responsible for receiving a variety of statutorily required reports, including: a) quarterly reports from the Department of Administration on receipt of federal funds and on additional federal and program revenue positions authorized by that department; b) biennially, reports on their operations from the Marquette Dental School, the Medical College of Wisconsin and the UW Medical School; c) periodic reports from the University of Wisconsin on certain program revenues; d) an annual report from the Department of Administration on the cost of public printing; e) a report from the state VTAE Board on the fiscal and educational impact of any reorganization of existing vocational school districts; f) periodic reports from the Department of Health and Social Services on implementation of the computer reporting network and on projected expenditures and alternative reimbursement and cost control policies in the medical assistance program; g) annual reports from the Housing Finance Authority and the Solid Waste Recycling Authority on the operations and fiscal affairs of those authorities.
6. The committee introduces — when required — the necessary legislation to provide for the payment of claims against the state, for the resolution of uncollectable shortages, or to provide funding sufficient to restore any of the Housing Finance Authority's or Solid Waste Recycling Authority's capital reserve funds to the required level when such appropriation is certified as being necessary by the chairperson of the respective authority.
7. The committee is also responsible for the final approval of a variety of fiscal or fiscally related items, including: a) rental rates for state-owned housing; b) release of excess state matching funds; c) capital improvement expenditures at the State Fair Park; d) establishment of various institutional and other contingent fund accounts; e) certain University of Wisconsin program revenue expenditures if such expenditures are in excess of a prescribed permissible amount of variance; f) budgets for special and executive committees created by statute or executive order; g) expenditure plans for community development grants and weatherization state matching funds; h) advance of General Fund monies to the Higher Educational Aids Board for the granting of student loans; i) interstate agreements for the remission of nonresident tuition at institutions of higher education; j) local government contracts, when required to be submitted by the committee, with the Department of Health and Social Services for state aids for community social services; k) SSI (Supplemental Security Income) payment levels; l) adjustments of earned income exemptions for AFDC; m) changes in the reimbursement formula for medical assistance payments to nursing homes; n) reimbursement guidelines and annual allocations for the payments for municipal services program; o) the annual assessment rate for recovery of administrative expenses for the state workers' compensation program; and p) room rates for public patients at the UW Hospital.

INTERSTATE COOPERATION, COMMISSION ON

Members: GOVERNOR LEE SHERMAN DREYFUS, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR RUSSELL A. OLSON; SENATORS RISSER (president of the Senate), BABLITCH (majority leader), CHILSEN (minority leader), CULLEN, BERGER, LORGE; REPRESENTATIVES JACKAMONIS (speaker of the Assembly), LOFTUS (majority leader), SHABAZ (minority leader), FLINTROP, BROYDRICK, TREGONING; BONNIE REESE (executive secretary, Legislative Council), H. RUPERT THEOBALD (chief, Legislative Reference Bureau); KENNETH E. LINDNER, MARK E. MUSOLF (state officials appointed by Governor).

Executive Director: THOMAS J. PELTIN.

Mailing Address: Room 404 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-0262.

Publications: Biennial report and research reports on various interstate and federal-state topics.

Number of Employes: 2.00.

Total Budget 1979-81: $72,900.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.54.

History: The Commission on Interstate Cooperation was created by Chapter 273, Laws of 1937, as the culmination of an effort to establish machinery for cooperation among the states. Chapter 69, Laws of 1969, gave it new functions with regard to interstate compacts. Chapter 125, Laws of 1971, appropriated funds to the commission for staff, while Chapters 24 and 25 revised the membership and Chapter 62 revised its functions. Chapter 90, Laws of 1973, increased the membership from 17 to 18.

Organization: The commission consists of 18 members: the president of the Senate, the speaker of the Assembly, the majority leader and minority leader of each house, 3 senators and 3 representatives appointed as are standing committees, the chief of the Legislative Reference Bureau, the executive secretary of the Legislative Council, the governor or his designee and 2 state officials appointed by him, and the lieutenant governor. If the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization approves, legislative members may name alternates.

Functions: The commission carries forward the participation of this state as a member of the Council of State Governments; encourages the branches of the state government to maintain friendly relations with other states, the federal government and local units of government; promotes cooperation with other governmental units through the formulation of compacts, the negotiation of uniform or reciprocal agreements either for administrative rules and regulations or for the cooperation of governmental officials, and through any other suitable process; designates by its chairman one or more of its members or other state officials to represent this state in conference with officials of other states or units of government; acts as coordinator and central repository for all interstate compacts to which this state is a party; maintains a continuing review of effect, cost and operation of each compact; studies proposed compacts and makes recommendations; and reports to the legislature on federal aid programs and their utilization by or availability to this state and its municipalities. The commission serves as the principal liaison contact between the Federal Aid Management Service of the Department of Administration and the legislature.

The commission reports to the governor or legislature on the need for legislative or administrative action before the state or any agency thereof enters into such compacts or federal-state relations.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Members 1979-81: **SENATOR BABLITCH** (majority leader), *chairperson;* **REPRESENTATIVE JACKAMONIS** (speaker of the Assembly), *vice chairperson;* **SENATORS RISSER** (president of the Senate), **KRUEGER** (minority leader until 1/81), *secretary;* **CHILSEN** (minority leader from 1/81), *secretary;* **KLECZA** (cochairperson, Jt. Finance), **CHILSEN** (ranking minority member, Jt. Finance until 1/81), **MCCALLUM** (ranking minority member, Jt. Finance from 1/81), **CULLEN**, **FLYNN** (appointed 1/81), **LORGE**, **RADOSEVICH** (term expired 1/81); **REPRESENTATIVES KEDROWSKI** (deputy speaker, term expired 1/81), **TESMER** (deputy speaker, from 1/81), **WAHNER** (majority leader, resigned from Assembly 2/80), **JOHNSON** (majority leader until 1/81), **LOFTUS** (majority leader from 1/81), **SHABAZ** (minority leader), **JOHNSON** (cochairperson, Jt. Finance until 2/80), **NORQUIST** (cochairperson, Jt. Finance from 2/80), **ELLIS** (ranking minority member, Jt. Finance), **CLARENBACH** (from 1/81), **FERRALL** (term expired 1/81), **FISCHER** (from 1/81), **LEE** (resigned from committee 1/81), **LEWISON**, **MCESSY**, **PLEWA** (resigned from committee 1/81), **PLOUS** (from 1/81).

Executive Secretary: **BONNIE REESE**.

Mailing Address: Room 147 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1304.

Publications: General Report of the Legislative Council to the 1979 Legislature; Digest of Council Bills in 1979 Session; Directory of 1979-81 Legislative Council Committees; reports on substantive issues considered by council committees (available from the council); staff memoranda, briefs, working documents and other miscellaneous materials (on file at council office).

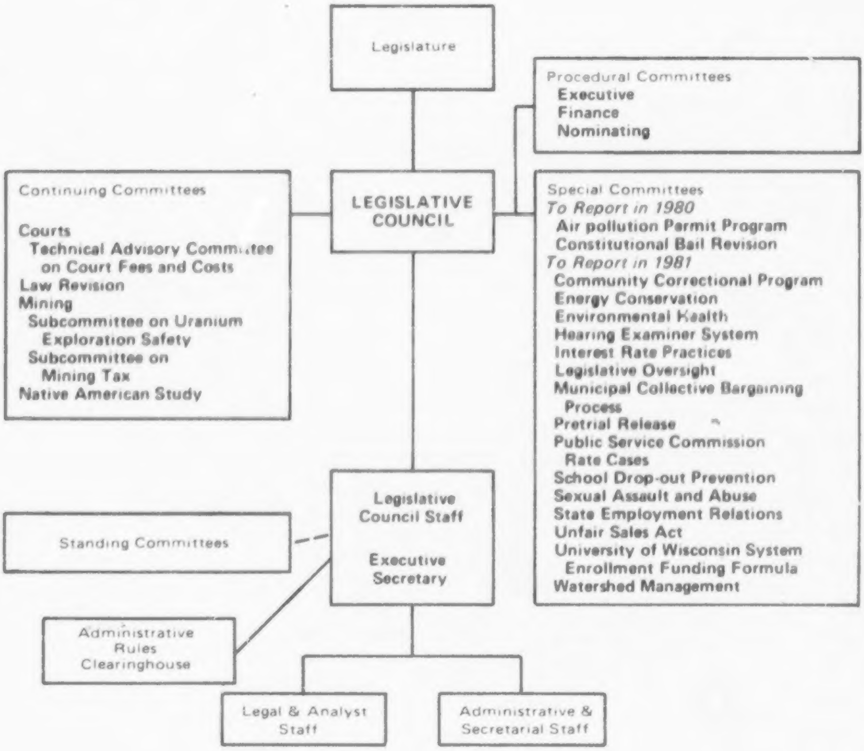
Number of Employes: 35.17.

Total Budget 1979-81: $1,791,200.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.81 *et seq.*

History: The Legislative Council was created by Chapter 444, Laws of 1947, and the first council was organized late that year, with 12 members. Later laws increased the membership, and Chapter 659, Laws of 1965, made it 19.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL


Legislature
Procedural Committees
Executive
Finance
Nominating
Continuing Committees
Courts
Technical Advisory Committee on Court Fees and Costs
Law Revision
Mining
Subcommittee on Uranium Exploration Safety
Subcommittee on Mining Tax
Native American Study
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
Special Committees
To Report in 1980
Air pollution Permit Program
Constitutional Bail Revision
To Report in 1981
Community Correctional Program
Energy Conservation
Environmental Health
Hearing Examiner System
Interest Rate Practices
Legislative Oversight
Municipal Collective Bargaining Process
Pretrial Release
Public Service Commission Rate Cases
School Drop-out Prevention
Sexual Assault and Abuse
State Employment Relations
Unfair Sales Act
University of Wisconsin System Enrollment Funding Formula
Watershed Management
Legislative Council Staff
Executive Secretary
Standing Committees
Administrative Rules Clearinghouse
Legal & Analyst Staff
Administrative & Secretarial Staff

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Organization: The council must represent each congressional district in the state and is composed of the speaker and deputy speaker of the Assembly, the president of the Senate, the Senate and Assembly majority and minority leaders, the 2 cochairpersons and ranking minority member of the Joint Committee on Finance from each house, and 3 senators and 5 representatives appointed as are standing committees in each house. Terms of appointive members expire on May 1 of each odd-numbered year.

The council operates through a committee system. Some committees are set by statute, others are created by the council.

Functions: The principal function of the Legislative Council is to give careful study and consideration to various problems of government and then present the results to the legislature. Some studies are referred directly by the legislature to the council by enactment of a law or passage of a joint resolution, while others are initiated by the council. Advisory committees and subcommittees to council committees submit their findings and recommendations to their parent council committees. The council committees submit their reports, together with legislative proposals to carry out their recommendations, to the Legislative Council for approval. Those proposals which are approved by the council are introduced in the legislature.

As a result of the study committee work, 66 bills and joint resolutions were recommended by the Legislative Council for introduction in the 1979 Legislature. Of these 66 proposals, 21 were adopted and 45 were not enacted. Major enactments included proposals relating to domestic violence, amendments to the Wisconsin Constitution, library aids, a law revision committee, insurance laws, juveniles in the custody of the Department of Health and Social Services, claims for mining damage, gasohol and school bus insurance.

The Legislative Council staff serves the council and all of its study committees and several statutory committees. During legislative sessions, the staff provides professional legal counsel and science staff assistance to all of the standing committees. The council staff also functions as the Rules Clearinghouse for review of all proposed administrative rules and assists the standing committees in their oversight of the rule-making process.

SUBCOMMITTEE TO REVIEW 1977 LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BILLS WHICH WERE NOT ENACTED

Members: SPEAKER JACKAMONIS, *chairperson;* SENATORS BABLITCH and KRUEGER.

The subcommittee consisted of 2 senators and 1 representative.

The subcommittee, established by the Legislative Council on December 21, 1978, was directed to review the bills introduced by the council in the 1977 Legislature which were not enacted and to make recommendations to the full council as to whether these proposals should be reintroduced in the 1979 Legislature. The subcommittee reported its recommendations to the Legislative Council on February 7, 1979.

SUBCOMMITTEE TO REVIEW 1979 LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BILLS NOT ENACTED

Members: SENATOR BABLITCH, *chairperson;* SPEAKER JACKAMONIS, SENATOR CHILSEN.

The subcommittee consisted of 2 senators and 1 representative.

The subcommittee, established by the Legislative Council, was directed to review the bills introduced by the council in the 1979 Legislature which were not enacted and to make recommendations to the full council as to whether these proposals should be reintroduced in the 1981 Legislature. The subcommittee reported its recommendations to the Legislative Council on March 18, 1981.

COMMITTEES CREATED IN 1979 AND 1980 TO REPORT TO THE 1981 LEGISLATURE

Air Pollution Permit Program, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE MUNTS, *chairperson;* SENATOR STROHL, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE HELBACH, *secretary;* SENATOR OPITZ; REPRESENTATIVES BROYDRICK, PORTER; PETER DEROSSI, GARY FORD, MELVIN GOLDBERG, JACK GOUDZWAARD, HELEN JACOBS, WALTER WOELFLE (public members).

The committtee consisted of 2 senators, 4 representatives and 6 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council on September 4, 1979, was directed, pursuant to SEC. 2033 (1) of Chapter 34, Laws of 1979, to study recommendations concerning the new air pollution permit program including mandatory operating permits for all stationary sources under the new program created by Chapter 34, Laws of 1979 (Secs. 144.391 to 144.403). The committee examined the unresolved issues surrounding the specific provisions of the new law and the ramifications for Wisconsin of recent court cases interpreting the Federal Clear Air Act. The committee reported to the Legislative Council on May 30, 1980.

Community Correctional Programs, Special Committee on

Members: Senator Braun, *chairperson;* Representative Becker, *vice chairperson;* Senator Swan, *secretary* (office vacated 11/80); Senators Engeleiter, Thompson; Representatives Miller, Munts, Panzer, Snyder (resigned 12/80), Wood; Ed Buehler, Alberta P. Churchill, James Corroo, Prof. Walter Dickey, Tom Dietz,Ernest Florsheim, Billie A. Gross (resigned 2/80),Sam Halloin, Ann Heidkamp, Molly Kealy, Austin Mc Clendon, Wayne Mixdorf, Judge Roger Murphy (resigned 10/80), Daniel Naylor (public members).

The committee consists of 4 senators, 5 representatives and 12 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council on May 30, 1980, is directed, pursuant to SEC. 2033 (2) (a), Chapter 221, Laws of 1979, to study innovative correctional programs, including but not limited to, the development of community-based correctional facilities in Wisconsin and other states and the provision of parole and probation supervision services. The committee is directed to report to the Legislative Council by December 15, 1980.

Constitutional Bail Revision, Special Committee on

Members: Senator Flynn and Representative McClain, *cochairpersons;* Senators Adelman, Bablitch, Braun, Hanaway, Murphy; Representatives Hauke, Ladwig, Prosser, Rooney Rutkowski; David Cannon, Sara Lasker, Judge Victor Manian, E. Michael McCann, Professor Frank Remington, Paul Swain (public members).

The committee consisted of 6 senators, 6 representativesand 6 public members.

The committee, established by the Legisaltive Council on January 22, 1980, was directed to consider amending Art. I, Sec. 8 of the State Constitution relating to denial of bail, for a limited period, to accused persons in exceptional felony cases. The committee reported its findings and recommendations to the Legislative Council on February 27, 1980.

Courts, Committee on

Members: Senator Flynn, *chairperson;* Representative Rutkowski, *vice chairperson;* Representative Lee, *secretary;* Senators Adelman, Cullen, Hanaway, Risser; Representatives Hauke, Mc Essy, Munts; Judge Robert M. Curley, Judge John A. Decker, Judge William F. Eich, Eleanor Fitch, Judge William D. O'Brien, Judge Peter G. Pappas, Richard Rosenberg (public members).

The committee consists of 5 senators, 5 representatives and 7 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council on July 27, 1978, is directed: 1) pursuant to Section 13.83 (6), of the Wisconsin Statutes, to make recommendations for the development and revision of a statutory formula for the creation and elimination of courts based on workload data, and make recommendations for legislation directing the director of state courts to apply the formula when preparing budgetary requests for the court system; 2) pursuant to a Legislative Council directive, to review and make recommendations regarding statutory changes proposed in the recently completed study by the Judicial Planning Committee on the incidence and causes of case processing delay in the state's trial courts; and 3) pursuant to SEC. 494, Chapter 449, Laws of 1977, to conduct a study of current fines, forfeitures and court-related fees and costs to consider whether specific fines, forfeitures or court-related fees and costs should be raised, lowered, abolished or retained and whether the percentage of such amounts payable to the state should be raised, lowered or retained, and to study costs with a view towards improving administration and the uniform application of costs. The committee is directed to report to the Legislative Council on item (3) no later than February 15, 1981.

...., Technical Advisory Committee on Court Fees and Costs

Members: Senator Flynn and Ed Mc Clain, *cochairpersons;* Judge William F. Eich, James Fullin, Greg Hyer, Alfred A. Lewandowski, William Lunney, Janet Meier, Judge William D. O'Brien, George Rice (public members).

The committee consists of 1 senator and 9 public members.

The committee was appointed at the May 30, 1980, Legislative Council meeting, pursuant to Chapter 449, Laws of 1977, and is directed to assist the Committee on Courts in completing its assignment regarding court costs and fees. The advisory committee will develop and analyze relevant data and information on court costs and fees and report its findings, alternatives and recommendations to the Committee on Courts no later than December 15, 1980.

...., Subcommittee on Court Fee Categories

Members: GREG HYER, *chairperson;* JANET MEIER, ALFRED A. LEWANDOWSKI, GEORGE RICE (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 4 public members.

The subcommittee is assigned to review various court-related user fees and to group fees of like amounts or comparable purposes into one or more categories for possible statutory consolidation.

...., Subcommittee on Offers of Judgment

Members: RICHARD ROSENBERG (public member), *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE HAUKE, JUDGE ROBERT CURLEY (public member).

The subcommittee consists of 1 representative and 2 public members.

The subcommittee is directed to develop possible recommendations for legislation relating to mandatory offers of judgment and report these recommendations to the Committee on Courts.

...., Subcommittee on Evaluation

Members: SENATOR FLYNN, *chairperson;* SENATOR CULLEN, REPRESENTATIVE RUTKOWSKI; JUDGE WILLIAM F. EICH, ELEANOR FITCH (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 2 senators, 1 representative and 2 public members.

The subcommittee was charged with screening court workload study proposals from potential consultants and recommending the best proposals for review by the full committee.

Energy Conservation, Special Committee on

Members: SENATOR STROHL AND REPRESENTATIVE METZ, *cochairpersons;* REPRESENTATIVE HELBACH, *secretary;* SENATORS BERGER, MOODY, THENO; REPRESENTATIVES FERRALL (term expired 1/81, reappointed as public member), PORTER, WOOD; ED BEIMBORN, JIM CLARK, CHARLES FAFARD, JOHN FEASE, ELMER FOURNIER, DANIEL GOMEZ-IBANEZ, LYLE LINK (resigned 7/80), BETTY MAC DONALD, KARL PNAZEK, JACK REIHL, THOMAS RUTKOWSKI, DICK SCULLION (public members).

The committee consists of 4 senators, 4 representatives and 12 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council on May 30, 1980, is directed, pursuant to SECS. 2033 (2) (d) [as renumbered by SEC. 38 (a), Chapter 355, Laws of 1979], (4) and (7), Chapter 221, Laws of 1979, to: 1) study the desirability of enacting a tax credit for the installation of energy-saving ventilation equipment in new and existing public buildings and places of employment; 2) study the effect of home heating and weatherization loan, grant and direct service programs on the needs of low- and moderate-income households; and 3) develop short- and long-term strategies for minimizing the total consumption of petroleum for the transportation of persons and property in this state, including the feasibility of using a railroad service to transport automobiles traveling for recreational purposes. The committee is directed to report to the Legislative Council by December 15, 1980.

...., Subcommittee on Transportation

Members: SENATOR STROHL, *chairperson;* SENATORS BERGER, MOODY; REPRESENTATIVES FERRALL (term expired 1/81, reappointed as public member), WOOD; ED BEIMBORN, JIM CLARK, JOHN FEASE, ELMER FOURNIER, THOMAS RUTKOWSKI, DICK SCULLION (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 3 senators, 1 representative and 7 public members.

The subcommittee is directed to develop short- and long-term strategies for minimizing the total consumption of petroleum for the transportation of persons and property in this state, including the feasibility of using a railroad service to transport automobiles traveling for recreational purposes.

.... , Subcommittee on Weatherization

Members: REPRESENTATIVE METZ, *chairperson;* SENATORS STROHL, THENO; REPRESENTATIVES PORTER, HELBACH; CHARLES FAFARD, DANIEL GOMEZ-IBANEZ, BETTY MAC DONALD, KARL PNAZEK, JACK REIHL (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 2 senators, 3 representatives and 5 public members.

The subcommittee is directed to study the effect of home heating and weatherization loan, grant and direct service programs on the needs of low- and moderate-income households.

Environmental Health, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE MUNTS, *chairperson;* SENATOR RADOSEVEICH, *vice chairperson* (term expired 1/81); REPRESENTATIVE LOFTUS, *secretary* (resigned 9/80); SENATOR MC CALLUM; REPRESENTATIVES BROYDRICK, HOPKINS; RICHARD ANDERSON, MARTY BEIL, MEL GOLDBERG (resigned 9/80), ROBERT HAWKINSON, DR. JOHN MOULDER, MILAN RACIC, KENNETH RENTMEESTER, HERB RIPLEY, DIANE ROE, LEN ZUBRENSKY, DR. JOHN RANKIN (deceased 1/81) (public members).

The committee consists of 2 senators, 4 representatives and 11 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council on May 30, 1980, is directed, pursuant to a letter from Representative Mary Lou Munts, to study environmental health issues with a special focus on the problems of indoor air pollution in residential and occupational settings, including: 1) the need for the state to monitor and address problems of residential indoor air pollution such as formaldehyde fumes in mobile homes; 2) the adequacy of the state's program for dealing with health problems caused by the quality of the workplace environment; 3) the need to establish a registry of toxic materials used in the state and a central clearinghouse for information on the chronic health effects; and 4) the adequacy of the state's response to human health problems arising from spills or disposal of hazardous materials. The committee reported to the Legislative Council on March 18, 1981.

Hearing Examiner System, Special Committee on

Members: SENATOR BEAR, *chairperson* (resigned 9/80); SENATOR BERGER, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE RUTKOWSKI, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE PLEWA, *secretary;* SENATOR LASEE; REPRESENTATIVES HELBACH, PROSSER; LAWRENCE ALLWARDT, CANDICE ANDERSON, ELEANOR FITCH, EUNICE GIBSON, HOWARD JOHNSON, JAMES MORGAN, ROBERT J. MUSSALEM, DAVID PEARSON, LINDA REIVITZ (public members).

The committee consists of 2 senators, 4 representatives and 9 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council on May 30, 1980, is directed, pursuant to a letter from (former) Senator Peter Bear, to study the problems surrounding the existing system through which agency hearing examiners make decisions in contested cases and other disputes. The committee is directed to report to the Legislative Council by December 15, 1980.

Interest Rate Practices, Special Committee on

Members: SENATOR CULLEN, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE HAUKE, *vice chairperson;* SENATOR BIDWELL, *secretary;* SENATORS BERGER, KLECZKA; REPRESENTATIVES BROYDRICK, SHOEMAKER, STITT, TUCZYNSKI; JIM BROWN, BILL DIXON, DICK GOODMAN, JERRY LEVY, ROLLIE MC CLELLAN, RICHARD OSTER, BILL TROESTLER, SHARON WOOD (public members).

The committee consists of 4 senators, 5 representatives and 8 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council on May 30, 1980, is directed, pursuant to SEC. 19, Chapter 168, Laws of 1979, to receive information from business and consumer groups on interest rate practices and problems occurring under Chapter 168, Laws of 1979, and to seek interest rate trend data and other information as it determines is appropriate to monitor activities under Chapter 168. The committee is also directed to study: 1) state laws and rules which regulate financial institutions or affect competition among financial institutions; 2) the treatment of savings and loan associations by Chapter 168; 3) the business practices of financial institutions with respect to credit cards; and 4) the business practices of finance companies. The committee is directed to report to the Legislative Council by December 15, 1980.

...., Technical Advisory Committee

Members: DAVID BITTER, KEN CLARK, ED HEISER, DONALD HESTER, ED MUEHLENBERG, JAMES HOUGH, BRIAN KAYE, RICHARD LARSON, ROBERT PATRICK, FREDERIC RUF, FRED SCHROEDER, MICHAEL SORGI, CHRIS TACKETT, GARY WILLIAMS, PROF. JON G. UDELL (public members).

The committee consists of 15 nonvoting public members.

The committee was appointed by the Legislative Council on May 30, 1980, to assist the Special Committee on Interest Rate Practices in performing its functions.

...., Subcommittee on Open End Credit

Members: JIM BROWN, *chairperson;* SENATOR BERGER, REPRESENTATIVE TUCZYNSKI; BILL DIXON, SHARON WOOD (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 1 senator; 1 representative and 3 public members.

The subcommittee is directed to study and make recommendations on appropriate interest rates or finance charges imposed in open end credit transactions and the business practices of creditors extending such credit.

...., Subcommittee on Closed End Credit

Members: SENATOR KLECZKA, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE STITT; DICK GOODMAN, ROLLIE MC CLELLAN, BILL TROESTLER (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 1 senator; 1 representative and 3 public members.

The subcommittee is directed to study and make recommendations on appropriate interest rates or finance charges imposed in closed end credit transactions and the business practices of creditors extending such credit.

...., Subcommittee on Mortgage Loans

Members: REPRESENTATIVE HAUKE, *chairperson;* SENATOR BIDWELL; REPRESENTATIVES BROYDRICK, SHOEMAKER; JERRY LEVY, RICHARD OSTER (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 1 senator; 3 representatives and 2 public members.

The subcommittee is directed to study and make recommendations on appropriate interest rates or finance charges imposed in mortgage transactions and the business practices of creditors extending such credit.

Law Revision Committee

Members: SENATOR RISSER AND REPRESENTATIVE MILLER, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS ADELMAN, FLYNN, LASEE; REPRESENTATIVES LEE, ROBINSON, ROBERTSON, RUTKOWSKI, WAGNER.

The committee consists of 4 senators and 6 representatives.

The committee, created by Chapter 204, Laws of 1979, has the ongoing responsibility to prepare bills on the following subjects and to introduce those bills directly (not through the council) into the Legislature: 1) review remedial legislation based on nonsubstantive changes recommended by agencies; 2) review court decisions and opinions of the attorney general which state that a statute is unconstitutional, ambiguous or otherwise in need of revision; and 3) review revisor correction bills. The committee is also directed to review suggestions for major codifications and revision of portions of the statutes and to cooperate with the revisor of statutes in a 10-year systematic examination of the statutes to identify provisions needing revision.

Legislative Oversight, Special Committee on

Members: SPEAKER JACKAMONIS, *chairperson;* SENATOR FLYNN, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE THOMPSON, *secretary;* SENATORS BABLITCH, BERGER, HARNISCH, KLECZKA, MCCALLUM, OFFNER, RADOSEVICH (term expired 1/81), RISSER; REPRESENTATIVES DE LONG, FERrall (term expired 1/81), Gerlach, Johnson, Kirby, Lee, Lingren (term expired 1/81), Metz, Rogers, Tregoning; Robert Knowles (public member).

The committee consists of 9 senators, 12 representatives and 1 public member.

The committee, established on March 3, 1978, is directed, pursuant to a letter from Speaker Ed Jackamonis, to: 1) analyze Wisconsin's existing legislative oversight mechanisms and their effectiveness; 2) review the experiences of other state legislatures and Congress in the development and improvement of effective legislative oversight mechanisms and techniques; and 3) investigate the possibility of integrating oversight activities and mechanisms in Wisconsin into a coordinated system which can maximize the achievement of oversight goals. The committee will report to the 1981 Legislative Council.

...., Subcommittee on Administrative Rules

Members: Senator Berger, *chairperson;* Senator Kleczka; Representatives DeLong, Ferrall (term expired 1/81), Jackamonis, Lee, Thompson.

The subcommittee consists of 2 senators and 5 representatives.

The subcommittee is charged with reviewing the process for review of administrative rules and attempting to formulate a uniform review procedure for all administrative rules.

Mining Committee

Members: Senator Cullen, *chairperson;* Representative Kincaid, *vice chairperson;* Senator Krueger, *secretary;* Senator Radosevich (term expired 1/81); Representatives Schneider, Tregoning; Henry Dorman, Frank L. Nikolay, Charles Rau, John Strasma (public members); Chandler Mc Kelvey (department representative).

The committee consists of 3 senators, 3 representatives, 4 public members and 1 department representative.

The committee is directed, pursuant to Section 13.83 (5) of the Wisconsin Statutes, to study the social, educational, economic and environmental impacts of mining on state and local governments and advise the Investment and Local Impact Fund Board on the investment and distribution of revenues received by the board, and study the environmental and economic effects of smelting of metallic minerals in this state.

...., Subcommittee on Uranium Exploration Safety

Members: Senator Cullen, *chairperson;* John Strasma, *vice chairperson;* Representative Schneider; Seymour Abrahamson, T.S. Ary, Steve Corneli, Henry Jarosz, Betty Mac Donald, Susan Steingass (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 1 senator, 1 representative and 7 public members.

The subcommittee is directed to: 1) review all available literature and contact all appropriate federal and state agencies for any reliable studies on the subject; 2) study the methods of drilling employed by mining companies to determine where and how radioactive contamination might enter air, soil or water, or otherwise threaten the public health or the environment; 3) determine whether existing natural levels of radiation (background) could pose any problems in themselves, for the public health or the environment; 4) work with appropriate state agencies to determine whether Wisconsin now has adequate equipment and staffing to determine radiation levels in the areas of present or potential uranium exploration drilling, and, if not, recommend needed improvements; 5) review the concerns presented in testimony before the subcommittee, the Mining Committee and the Metallic Mining Council and recommend the scope, scientific design and methods by which radioactivity levels could be measured before, during and after exploration drilling; 6) recommend whether monitoring of radiation levels before, during and after exploration drilling should be carried out, and, if so, how, when and where; and 7) summarize the reasons for and against a moratorium on uranium exploration drilling, and recommend whether further consideration should be given to a moratorium on uranium exploration drilling; and to report its findings and recommendations to the Legislative Council Committee on Mining.

...., Advisory Panel to the Subcommittee on Uranium Exploration Safety

Members: Senator Krueger; Representatives Donoghue, Kincaid, Tregoning; R.T. Agar, Grey Bogden, Lew Boyd, Kathleen Cherry, Roscoe Churchill, Ben Collins, William Denucci, Leonard Gleason, Jake Gostisha, Jr, Gordon Helmeid, Walter Janczy, Robert M. Jones II, Alfred Lund, Thomas Moore, Y.S. Nikhanj, Elsa Nimmo, Jim Patraw, R.S. Pereles, Peter Peshek, Dan H. Poler, Art Sherren, Dale Smith, William Simpson, Stan Sopkowicz, Patricia Travis, David A. Waupoose, Anita L. Williams, David Woodbury

The advisory panel was established to review proposals developed by the subcommittee.

.... , Subcommittee on Long-Term Liability

Members: Senator Cullen, *chairperson;* Frank Nikolay, *vice chairperson;* Kathleen M. Falk, Guy F. Guinn, Kevin Lyons, Susan Steingass, Michael R. Vaughan, James W. Wimmer (public member).

The subcommittee consisted of 1 senator and 7 public members.

The subcommittee, established at the September 14, 1979 Mining Committee meeting, was directed to prepare legislation which would represent a consensus of views on the issue of compensation for mining-related injuries. The subcommittee reported to the Legislative Council's Mining Committee on February 4, 1980. The Mining Committee then reported to the Legisaltive Council at its February 13, 1980 meeting.

.... , Subcommittee on Mining Taxes

Members: Senator Cullen, *chairperson;* Representative Kincaid, *vice chairperson;* Kevin Lyons, Chandler L. McKelvey, Mark E. Musolf, Charles Rau, John Strasma (public member).

The subcommittee consists of 1 senator, 1 representative and 5 public members.

The subcommittee is charged with analyzing proposals for changes in or alternatives to the taxes on metalliferous mining in Wisconsin.

Municipal Collective Bargaining Process, Special Committee on

Members: Senator Kleczka and Representative Johnson, *cochairpersons;* Senator Krueger, *secretary;* Senators Bablitch, Cullen, Risser; Representatives Ferrall (term expired 1/81), Flintrop, Jackamonis, Norquist, Shabaz.

The committee consists of 5 senators and 6 representatives.

The committee, established on November 15, 1977, is directed, pursuant to SEC. 15 of Chapter 178, Laws of 1977, to study the effect of the provisions of the act on the collective bargaining process in municipal employment, including specific aspects of the collective bargaining process enumerated in the act, and to make periodic reports to the Legislative Council. The committee reported to the Legislative Council 3/18/81.

Native American Study Committee

Members: Representative William J. Rogers, *chairperson;* Odric "Rick" Baker (public member), *vice chairperson;* Georgianna Ignace (public member), *secretary;* Senators Chilsen, Goyke, Swan (office vacated 11/80), Van Sistine, vacancy; Representatives Kedrowski (term expired 1/81), Schmidt, Thompson, vacancy; Eugene Big Boy, Richard Gurnoe, Charles Mc Geshick, Robert Miller (public members).

The committee consists of 4 senators, 4 representatives and 6 public members.

The committee, established on July 1, 1976, is directed, pursuant to Section 13.83 (3) of the Wisconsin Statutes, to study the problems and develop specific recommendations and legislative proposals relating to Native Americans and the various Indian tribes in this state.

.... , Technical Advisory Committee

Members: Robert Deer, Harold Fiedler, Gerard Gouge, Jr., Alan Kingston, Pat Lipton, John Niemisto, Nancie Young (department representatives).

The committee consists of one representative from each of the following departments: Health and Social Services; Industry, Labor and Human Relations; Justice; Natural Resources; Public Instruction; Revenue; and Transportation.

The committee was established pursuant to Section 13.83 (3) (f) of the Wisconsin Statutes, to assist the Native American Study Committee in performing its statutory functions.

Pretrial Release, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE RUTKOWSKI, *chairperson;* SENATOR FLYNN, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE PLOUS, *secretary;* SENATORS JOHNSTON, RISSER; REPRESENTATIVES FERRALL (term expired 1/81), LADWIG; AL BERNDT, JUDGE FREDERICK P. KESSLER, JUDGE MICHAEL KIRCHMAN, JAMES MATHEWS, DAVID C. NIBLACK, LAURITZ QUAMME, WILLIAM RANKIN, PROF. FRANK J. REMINGTON, JUDGE TIMOTHY L. VOCKE, JUDGE HAROLD J. WOLLENZIEN, RODNEY A. ZEMKE (public members).

The committee consists of 3 senators, 4 representatives and 11 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council on May 30, 1980, is directed, pursuant to SEC. 12, Chapter 112, Laws of 1979, to conduct a study of the use of pretrial release, with special attention to the use of bail evaluation units and to the retrieval of information regarding a defendant's pending legal status under the criminal justice system. The committee is directed to report to the Legislative Council by December 15, 1980.

Public Service Commission Rate Cases, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE KIRBY, *chairperson;* SENATOR MOODY, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE LEOPOLD, *secretary;* SENATORS BRAUN, LORGE, STROHL; REPRESENTATIVES GERLACH (resigned 7/80), MERKT; PETER ANDERSON, JOHN P. DARLING, DAVID FEINGOLD, KENYON KIES, JAMES R. KLAUSER, GERALD LEVENSKE, DEAN MULLER, PROF. ROD STEVENSON, GLADYS VOEGTLI (public members).

The committee consists of 4 senators, 3 representatives and 9 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council on May 30, 1980, is directed, pursuant to SEC. 1r of Chapter 72, Laws of 1979, to study the question of timely decision-making in rate cases before the Public Service Commission and review all causes contributing to delays in the timely determination of public utility rate matters by the commission. The committee is directed to report to the Legislative Council by November 1, 1980.

School Dropout Prevention, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE FLINTROP, *chairperson;* SENATOR MOODY, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE SMITH, *secretary;* SENATOR KREUL; REPRESENTATIVES COGGS, GOODRICH, LOFTUS, PLOUS; CHARLES ALBERTSON, DWAIN EHRLICH, BETTY FEY, FAY FLOOD, JEFFREY GOLL, LAURA JACOBS, BETTY JOHNSON, PROF. MARSHALL SMITH, STANLEY SPANBAUER, JULIE STAFFORD, ED VON FELDT (public members).

The committee consists of 2 senators, 6 representatives and 11 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council on August 28, 1980, is directed, pursuant to a letter from Rep. Richard Flintrop, to study the problem of school dropouts including: 1) evaluating whether the current school aid formula creates disincentives for school districts to establish dropout prevention programs; 2) determining if successful programs for reducing dropouts have been established and, if so, what the state could do to facilitate such programs; and 3) recommending policy changes to obtain a greater commitment from the VTAE system to meet its statutory obligation to serve dropouts between the ages of 16 and 18. The committee is directed to report to the Legislative Council by April 1, 1981.

...., Subcommittee on Coordination of Services

Members: REPRESENTATIVE FLINTROP, *chairperson;* SENATORS KREUL, MOODY; REPRESENTATIVES COGGS, LOFTUS, PLOUS; CHARLES ALBERTSON, DWAIN EHRLICH, BETTY FEY, FAY FLOOD, JEFFREY GOLL, BETTY JOHNSON, JULIE STAFFORD (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 2 senators, 4 representatives and 7 public members.

The subcommittee, established at the January 26, 1981 meeting of the Special Committee on School Dropout Prevention, is charged with focusing on the possibility of increasing coordination of educational and other services for droputs and potential dropouts.

.... , Subcommittee on School Aid Formula

Members: Representative Flintrop, *chairperson;* Representatives Goodrich, Smith; Laura Jacobs, Professor Marshall Smith, Stanley Spanbauer, Ed Von Feldt (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 3 representatives and 4 public members.

The subcommittee, established at the January 26, 1981 meeting of the Special Committee on School Dropout Prevention, is charged with reviewing possible changes in the school aid formula to encourage dropout prevention efforts.

Sexual Assault and Abuse, Special Committee on

Members: Representative Ulichny, *chairperson;* Senator George, *vice chairperson;* Representative Becker, *secretary;* Senators Adelman, Engeleiter; Representatives Czerwinski (term expired 1/81), Rutkowski, Klicka, Tesmer; Cary Clayton, Wayne Heikkila, Lynn Ketchum, Nancy Kostecki, Michael Malmstadt, Judge John E. Mc Cormick, Tom Metz, Dr. Asher Pacht, Mary Patoka, Kenneth J. Phillips, Prof. Loretta Ropella, Betty White (public members).

The committee consists of 3 senators, 5 representatives and 12 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council on May 30, 1980, is directed to study the subject matter of 1979 A.J.R. 117 and 1979 A.J.R. 119, relating to sexual assault and to sexual abuse of children, and shall examine the causes of sexual assault and methods of reducing incidences of sexual assault and the problems of incest with the sexual exploitation of children. The committee is directed to report to the Legislative Council by April 1, 1981.

.... , Subcommittee on Child Sexual Abuse

Members: Representative Ulichny, *chairperson;* Senator George, *vice chairperson;* Representatives Klicka, Tesmer; Cary Clayton, Wayne Heikkila, Lynn Ketchum, Nancy Kostecki, Michael Malmstadt, Judge John McCormick, Tom Metz, Kenneth Phillips, Prof. Loretta Ropella, Betty White (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 1 senator, 3 representatives and 10 public members.

The subcommittee, established at the January 19, 1981 meeting of the Special Committee, is charged with studying all aspects of the problem of incest and the sexual exploitation of children and developing recommendations for consideration by the full committee on ways to deal effectively with this problem.

.... , Subcommittee on Sexual Assault

Members: Senator Engeleiter, *chairperson;* Senators Adelman, George; Representative Becker; Cary Clayton, Wayne Heikkila, Nancy Kostecki, Michael Malmstadt, Judge John E. McCormick, Dr. Asher Pacht, Mary Patoka, Professor Loretta Ropella, Betty White.

The subcommittee consists of 3 senators, 1 representative and 9 public members.

The subcommittee, established at the January 19, 1981 meeting of the Special Committee, is charged with studying all aspects of the problem of sexual assault and developing recommendations for consideration by the full committee on ways to prevent sexual assaults and on improving the current sexual assault law.

State Employment Relations, Special Committee on

Members: Speaker Jackamonis and Senator Risser, *cochairpersons;* Prof. Arlen Christenson, *secretary;* Senators Bablitch, Kleczka, Krueger; Representatives Johnson, Norquist, Shabaz; Howard Bellman, Prof. James R. Donoghue (public members).

This committee consists of 4 senators, 4 representatives and 3 public members.

The committee, established on August 31, 1977, is directed: 1) pursuant to Senator Risser's and Speaker Jackamonis' letter, to investigate the feasibility and desirability of modifying the role of the Joint Committee on Employment Relations and the Legislature in the state collective bargaining process under Subchapter V of Chapter 111 of the statutes, and to examine the specific procedures and timetables involved, the relationship between the collective bargaining process and the state budget process, and to review relevant related matters; and 2) pursuant to motions adopted by the Joint Committee on Employment Relations, to include a review of the procedures for making initial assignments to and changes in assignments to the statutory executive salary group and to recommend any changes deemed appropriate in those procedures. The committee will report to the 1981 Legislative Council.

Unfair Sales Act, Special Committee on

Members: SENATOR BERGER, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE SHOEMAKER, *vice chairperson;* SENATOR HANAWAY, *secretary;* SENATORS BIDWELL, MOODY; REPRESENTATIVES NELSEN, NORQUIST, OTTE, ROBERTS, WAGNER; TOM COENEN, TOM COPPS, PAUL HAUSSMAN, RICHARD HEIDEN, STEWART C. MILLS, JR, WILLIARD MUELLER, DELORES OLSEN, STANLEY STACY, ROBERT G. TURCOTT, ROBERT R. VENABLE, PROF. LEONARD WEISS (public members).

The committee consists of 4 senators, 6 representatives and 11 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council on May 30, 1980, is directed, pursuant to SEC. 2033 (2) (c), Chapter 221, Laws of 1979, to study the Unfair Sales Act, Section 100.30 of the Wisconsin Statutes. The committee is directed to report to the Legislative Council by December 15, 1980.

University of Wisconsin System Enrollment Funding Formula, Special Committee on

Members: SENATOR OFFNER, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE OTTE, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE LINGREN, (term expired 1/81) *secretary;* SENATORS CHILSEN, GOYKE, KLECZKA, MOODY; REPRESENTATIVES FLINTROP, NORQUIST, YOUNG.

The committee consists of 5 senators and 5 representatives.

The committee, established on September 4, 1979, is directed, pursuant to SEC. 2033 (4c), Chapter 34, Laws of 1979, to conduct a study of the enrollment funding formula of the University of Wisconsin System. The committee is directed to report to the Legislative Council by September 15, 1980.

Watershed Management, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE EVERSON, *chairperson;* SENATOR ROSHELL, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE FISCHER, *secretary;* SENATOR KREUL; REPRESENTATIVES KEDROWSKI (term expired 1/81), OMERNICK (term expired 1/81), VANDERPERREN; PROF. DAN BROMLEY, LAURENCE DAY, SUE DINSMOOR, WILLIAM ELMAN, WILLIAM GENTHE, STEVE HINIKER, DR. JEAN HOUSE, SCOTT D. JOHNSON, JOHN LEWIS, TONY LORBETSKE, LYMAN WIBLE (public members).

The committee consists of 2 senators, 5 representatives and 11 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council on May 30, 1980, is directed to study the subject matter of 1979 A.J.R. 87, including examination of methods by which watersheds may be organized and managed in a comprehensive integrated manner to achieve cooperation between various levels of government, resolve conflicting demands of affected persons and protect water resources. The special committee is directed to report to the Legislative Council by December 15, 1980.

LEGISLATIVE ORGANIZATION, JOINT COMMITTEE ON

Members: SENATOR RISSER (president of the Senate), REPRESENTATIVE JACKAMONIS (speaker of the Assembly), *cochairpersons;* SENATORS BABLITCH (majority leader), CHILSEN (minority leader), FLYNN (assistant majority leader), HANAWAY (assistant minority leader); REPRESENTATIVES LOFTUS (majority leader), SHABAZ (minority leader), GERLACH (assistant majority leader), THOMPSON (assistant minority leader).

Mailing Address: Room 147 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1304.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.80 and Joint Rule 23.

History: The Joint Committee on Legislative Organization was created by Chapter 149, Laws of 1963, and by 1963 Assembly Joint Resolution 91; and was amended by Chapter 659, Laws of 1965; Chapters 3 and 325, Laws of 1977; 1977 Assembly Joint Resolution 23; and by Chapter 34, Laws of 1979.

Organization: The committee is a permanent joint legislative committee which consists of 10 ex officio members: the president of the Senate, the speaker of the Assembly, and the majority and minority and assistant majority and minority leaders of each house. The committee has established two subcommittees: 1) the Capitol Facilities Review Subcommittee to review and plan for space allocation and utilization in the Capitol and parking use around the Capitol; and 2) the Subcommittee on Legislative Services to advise the committee on text processing matters and other matters referred to the subcommittee by the Joint Committee. Staff assistance is provided by the Legislative Council staff.

Functions:

1. Supervise and make policy for all legislative staff services.
2. Serve as policy-making board for the legislative service agencies; to wit, the Legislative Reference Bureau, the Revisor of Statutes Bureau, the Legislative Audit Bureau and the Legislative Fiscal Bureau.
3. Determine the types of tasks to be assigned to the bureaus within statutory limitations, and the quantity and quality thereof.
4. Consider and approve the budget of each bureau.
5. Determine the salary level of each bureau head.
6. Make such rules and regulations as are necessary for the operation of the bureaus.
7. Select the director of each bureau. In the case of the state auditor, the Joint Legislative Audit Committee shall make recommendations for the approval of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.
8. Employ outside professional consultants to study ways of improving legislative staff services and organization.
9. Inquire into misconduct of members or employes of the legislature.
10. Supervise the development of programs for computer use and approve and monitor computer operations in the legislative process.
11. Advise the Ethics Board on matters relating to the board's operations.
12. Investigate, at the request of the Legislative Audit Committee, any matter within the scope of a postaudit completed or being conducted by the Legislative Audit Bureau and generally supervise the responsibility of the Legislative Audit Committee.
13. Reserve such space as is necessary in the Capitol for the use of the legislature.
14. Determine the officer who has operational responsibility for legislative document sales and distribution.
15. Recommend to the Legislature a newspaper to serve as the official state newspaper.

LEGISLATIVE AUDIT BUREAU

State Auditor: R. DALE CATTANACH.

Mailing Address: 131 W. Wilson Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-2818.

Publications: Audit reports of individual state agencies and programs. The reports are not reproduced for general distribution, but a copy of each report is on file in the Legislative Reference Bureau.

Number of Employes: 71.00.

Total Budget 1979-81: $3,342,200.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.94.

History: The Legislative Audit Bureau was created as a bureau in the legislative branch, under the jurisdiction of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization, by Chapter 659, Laws of 1965. A Joint Legislative Audit Committee was created by Chapter 224, Laws of 1975. Prior to the creation of the Legislative Audit Bureau, its functions had been performed by the Department of State Audit, which was created by Chapter 9, Laws of 1947, and dissolved by Chapter 659, Laws of 1965.

Organization: The director of the bureau is the state auditor, appointed by the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization, which is the policy-making board for the Legislative Audit Bureau. The Joint Legislative Audit Committee has advisory responsibilities for the bureau, subject to general supervision of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

Functions:

1. Conduct post-audits of the accounts of every state department, board, commission, independent agency or authority at least once every 5 years to assure that all financial transactions have been made in a legal and proper manner. The state auditor may contract with outside audit groups to conduct such audits when he deems it advisable to do so.
2. Review the performance and program accomplishments of the department audited to determine whether the department carried out the policy of the legislature and the governor. This function ranges from examinations of economy and efficiency in government to evaluations of program results and policy impacts. Such information aids the legislature in its oversight function of executive branch departments.
3. Biennially audit the books and accounts of the State Treasurer, the central accounting records of the Department of Administration, the Wisconsin Investment Board, Employe Trust Funds, the expenditures from the state appropriation to the Medical College of Wisconsin, and the expenditures under the Higher Educational Aids Board contract for dental education services.
4. Annually audit the Capital Improvement Fund and the Bond Security and Redemption Fund.
5. Audit the records of providers of medical assistance under Ch. 49, Wis. Stats.; and corporations, institutions, associations, or other organizations which receive more than 50% of their annual budget from appropriations made by state law. The audits will be made when the state auditor deems it advisable or when so directed and shall cover only those records and operations which pertain to the receipt, disbursement or other handling of appropriations made by state law.
6. Provide auditing services at the direction of the Elections Board.
7. Make such special examination of the accounts and financial transactions of any department or officer as the governor or legislature directs.
8. Certify to the treasurer the balance in the treasury when he came into office and upon leaving office.
9. Require each department to file annually with the bureau a report on all receivables due the state.
10. Disseminate information concerning department accounting, auditing and fiscal matters.
11. Prepare a biennial report of its activities.

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL BUREAU

Director: ROBERT WM. LANG.

Assistant Director: TERRY A. RHODES.

Program Supervisors: Education, JUDITH WARD; *Health and Social Services,* KEN JOHNSON; *Natural Resources and Public Debt,* MIKE STEAD; *Tax Policy and Local Finance,* MONICA JAEHNIG; *Transportation, Justice and Commerce,* STEVE WATTERS.

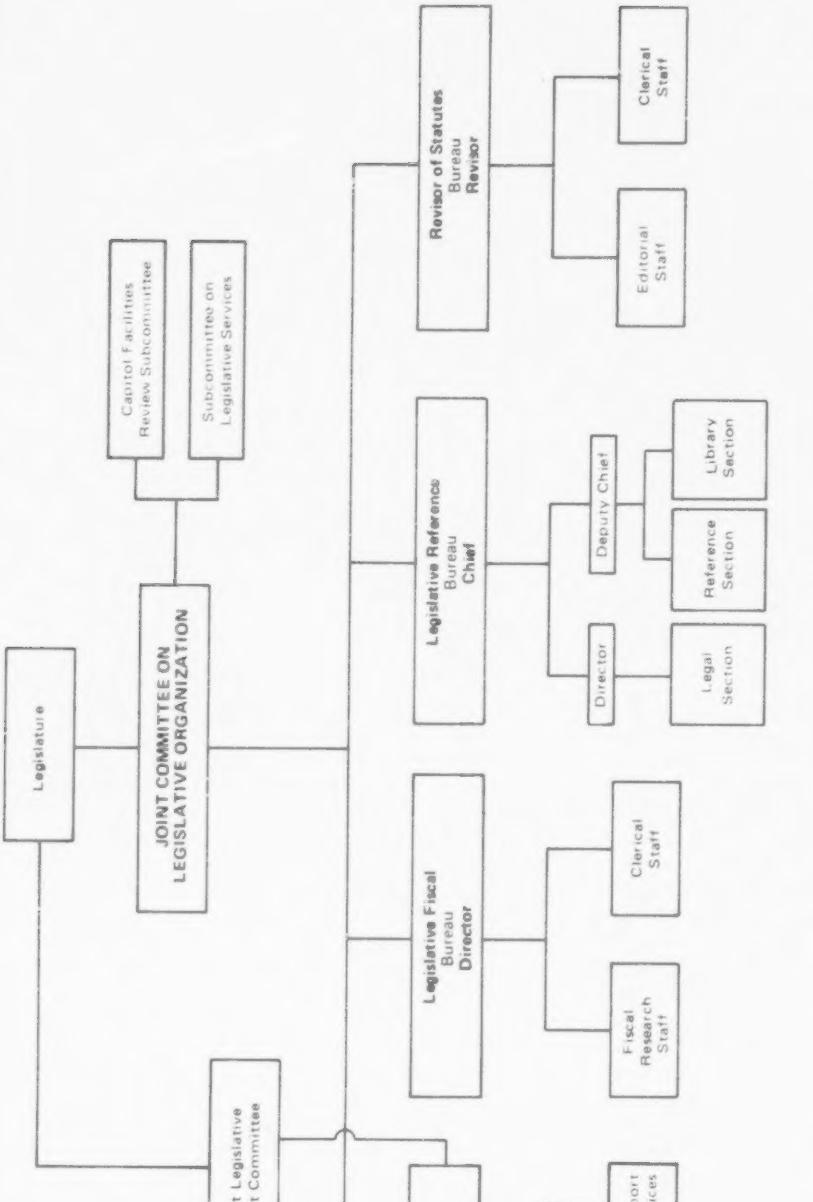
Administrative Assistant: VICKI ELY.

Mailing Address: Room 107 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3847.

Publications: 1979-81 Wisconsin State Budget: Summary of Budget Provisions; Summary of Local Aid and Property Tax Relief Changes and Major Items Contained Within Enrolled 1979 Senate Bill 79; 1980 Annual Budget Review: Summary of Budget Review Provisions; Eco-

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE BUREAUS


Legislature
JOINT COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE ORGANIZATION
Capitol Facilities Review Subcommittee
Subcommittee on Legislative Services
Joint Legislative Audit Committee
Legislative Audit Bureau State Auditor
Program Evaluators
Financial Auditors
Support Services
Legislative Fiscal Bureau Director
Fiscal Research Staff
Clerical Staff
Legislative Reference Bureau Chief
Director
Legal Section
Deputy Chief
Reference Section
Library Section
Revisor of Statutes Bureau Revisor
Editorial Staff
Clerical Staff
SERVICE BUREAUS

nomic Forecast and General Revenue Estimates for the 1979-81 Biennium; State Budget Process; Funding for Programs for the Elderly, 1973-1981; Various Study Papers prepared for the Joint Committee on Finance Municipal Aid Programs Study Subcommittee.

Number of Employes: 33.00.

Total Budget 1979-81: $1,692,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.95.

History: The Legislative Fiscal Bureau was created by Chapter 154, Laws of 1969. The original establishment of a legislative fiscal staff resulted from a recommendation of the legislative improvement program initiated by Chapter 686, Laws of 1961. From 1963 to 1968, the fiscal staff (known then as the Legislative Budget Staff) was financed jointly by the Ford Foundation and the State of Wisconsin as part of a 6-year legislative improvement program grant.

Responsibility for supervision of the improvement program and, therefore, the fiscal staff was vested in the Legislative Programs Study Committee. In February 1968 the committee redesignated the Legislative Budget Staff the Legislative Fiscal Bureau, spelled out the functions of the bureau and subsequently sought specific statutory authorization.

Chapter 215, Laws of 1971, repealed the Legislative Programs Study Committee and transferred the responsibility for the supervision of the bureau to the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

Organization: The Joint Committee on Legislative Organization, as the policy-making board for the Legislative Fiscal Bureau, is responsible for setting general policy for the bureau and for selecting its director. The bureau serves as staff to the Joint Committee on Finance and provides fiscal information services to other standing committees and to any legislator requesting such services.

Functions:

1. Develop and make available to the legislature and its standing, procedural, special or statutory legislative committees, such fiscal information as will assist the legislature or any legislative committee in its deliberations, and may recommend alternatives to the legislature and to any legislative committee concerning: a) the state budget and its long-range implications for every state fund, and b) the revenues and expenditures of the state.
2. Perform fiscal and program analysis for the legislature and its appropriate committees.
3. Review existing and proposed programs and present such alternatives to the governor's recommended programs and budgets as will assist the legislature or its appropriate committees.
4. Review and evaluate requests for appropriations, including proposed plans and policies related to such requests, and make recommendations to the Joint Committee on Finance and the legislature in relation thereto.
5. At the direction of the legislature or its appropriate committees, or on its own initiative, conduct such other studies and perform such other duties as the legislature, its committees and members may require in dealing with the financial affairs of the state.
6. Attend all meetings of the Joint Finance Committee.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

Chief: DR. H. RUPERT THEOBALD.

Director Reference and Library: PATRICIA V. ROBBINS, *deputy chief.*

Director of Legislative Attorneys: PETER J. DYKMAN.

Librarian and Legislative Index: MINA WALDIE.

Mailing Address: Room 201 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: Drafting Section - (608) 266-3561; Reference Section - (608) 266-0341.

Publications: Wisconsin Blue Book (biennial, odd-numbered years; may be ordered from Document Sales and Distribution, 202 S. Thornton Avenue, Madison 53702 - $2); Research Bulletins, Informational Bulletins, Wisconsin Briefs (issued irregularly, each on a different topic.)

Number of Employes: 46.72.

Total Budget 1979-81: $1,791,300.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.92.

History: The Legislative Reference Bureau was originally created by Chapter 168, Laws of 1901, as part of the Free Library Commission, and was assigned responsibility for legislative bill drafting by Chapter 508, Laws of 1907. It came to be known as the Legislative Reference Library, which was its official name until 1963. Chapter 149, Laws of 1963, renamed it a bureau and transferred it to the legislative branch under the direction of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

Organization: The bureau is headed by a chief selected under the classified service by the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization. The joint committee is the policy-making body for the bureau.

Functions:

1. Collect, index and make available in the most suitable form to legislators, other public officials, students of government and citizens generally, information relating to governmental subjects which will aid the legislature and others in the performance of their duties.
2. Prepare and publish studies and reports on matters of concern to legislators and others.
3. Draft legislation for legislators and others authorized to utilize such services.
4. Prepare a bill analysis for each bill and for every substantive resolution or joint resolution.
5. As a service to the chief clerks, enroll all bills passed by the legislature.
6. Maintain a collection of public documents of Wisconsin, other states and the federal government.
7. Carry out loan and exchange arrangements with other states.
8. Prepare copy for and edit the *Wisconsin Blue Book* and *The Organization of Wisconsin State Government*.
9. Coordinate and administer the scheduling and use of computer programs and machine time to facilitate the use of computers and other modern office machines by the legislative branch.
10. In cooperation with the revisor of statutes, compile and publish the subject index to session laws and the table of statute sections affected.
11. Provide for the processing and printing of all legislative proposals and amendments.
12. Compile and publish the subject and author index to legislation and legislative journals.
13. In cooperation with the secretary of state, publish the bound volumes of session laws.
14. Cooperate with the revisor of statutes in systematically examining and revising the statutes and session laws.
15. The chief is an ex officio member of the Wisconsin Commission on Interstate Cooperation and the Commission on Uniform State Laws.

REVISOR OF STATUTES BUREAU

Revisor of Statutes: ORLAN L. PRESTEGARD.

Assistant Revisors, Statutes: DOLORES TOPP THIMKE, BRUCE E. MUNSON.

Assistant Revisor, Administrative Code: GARY L. POULSON.

Publications Editor: MRS. ELEANOR W. WHEELER.

Mailing Address: Room 411 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-2011.

Publications: Wisconsin Statutes; Wisconsin Annotations; Wisconsin Administrative Code and Register; Wisconsin Town Law Forms.

Number of Employes: 8.60.

Total Budget 1979-81: $383,400.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.93.

History: Wisconsin was the first state to adopt a plan for continuous revision of its statutes (Chapter 546, Laws of 1909). A major function, the editing and distribution of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code and Register*, was acquired in 1955, but the responsibility for sale and distribution was transferred in 1963 to the Department of Administration.

Organization: Until 1963 the revisor was appointed for a term of 2 years by the trustees of the State Library. Chapter 149, Laws of 1963, put the office under civil service, changed the name to Statutory Revision Bureau, and placed it under the supervision of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization. Chapter 659, Laws of 1965, renamed it Revisor of Statutes Bureau.

Functions:

1. Edit the biennial editions of the *Wisconsin Statutes*.
2. Prepare revision and correction bills for introduction in the legislature.
3. Summarize Supreme Court decisions, decisions of the Court of Appeals and attorney general's opinions construing statutes and print them either in a separate volume *(Wisconsin Annotations)* or in the current edition of the statutes.
4. Prepare copy for a pamphlet entitled "Wisconsin Town Law Forms". These forms are for the use of town officials in administering statutes relating to town government.
5. Assist the Legislative Reference Bureau in compiling the subject index to session laws and the table of statutes sections affected.
6. Edit the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*.
7. Prepare the *Wisconsin Administrative Register*.
8. Report to the Law Revision Committee of the Legislative Council those reported opinions of the attorney general and those reported decisions of any federal district court, or any state or federal appellate court, in which Wisconsin statutes or session laws are stated to be in conflict, ambiguous, anachronistic, unconstitutional or otherwise in need of revision.
9. Present to the Law Revision Committee bills that eliminate defects, anachronisms, conflicts, ambiguities and unconstitutional or obsolete provisions of the Wisconsin Statutes prepared as a result of a systematic examination of the statutes and session laws.
10. Administer the payments for the costs of certain publications.
11. The revisor of statutes serves as a member of the Judicial Council, a member of the Wisconsin Commission on Uniform State Laws and is the nonvoting secretary of the Joint Committee for the Review of Administrative Rules.

RETIREMENT RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Members: Senator Adelman, Representative Andrea, *cochairpersons;* Senator Frank, *Senate vice chairperson;* Representative Looby, *Assembly vice chairperson;* Senator Lorge, Representative DeLong; Gary I. Gates (secretary of employe trust funds), Marvin Van Cleave (designee of commissioner of insurance); Warren M. Schmidt (Attorney General's appointee), Richard L. Olson (Governor's appointee) (all members of the Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems); J.L. Zimbeck (deputy secretary of employe trust funds); Philip Deaton (representing county or municipal employers), William Kienzle (representing Milwaukee Teachers Annuity and Retirement Fund), Roy E. Kubista (representing state, county and municipal employes), Jerome E. Larson (representing State Teachers Retirement System); Michael Brennan, James J. Dillman, Marshall Wick (public members.)

Mailing Address: Room 318, 122 W. Washington Avenue, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-3019.

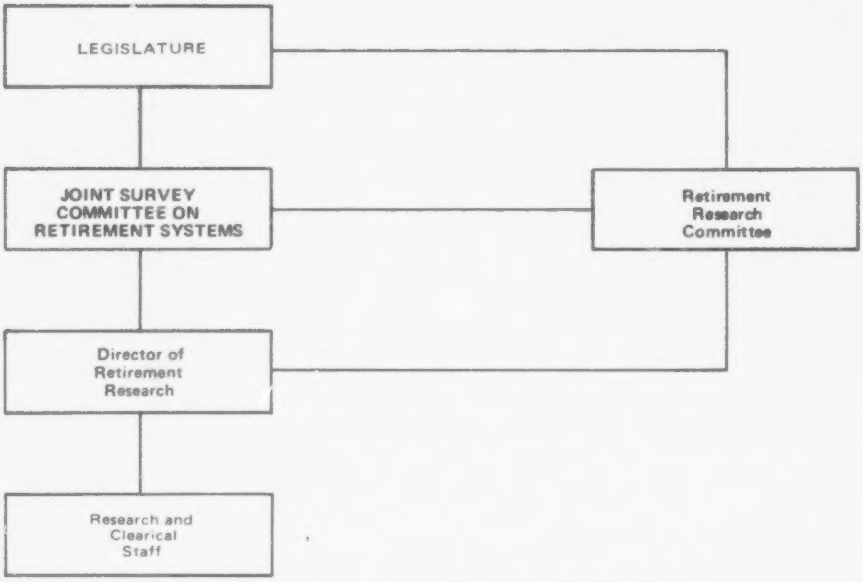
Publications: *Staff Report 50:* Recent Events Affecting the WRF Protective Occupation Program; *Staff Report 51:* U.W. Cooperative Extension Service Pension Coverage; *Staff Report 52:* Crediting of Interest to Employee Accounts Under the D.E.T.F.; *Staff Report 53:* Normal Retirement Age Issues for the 1981 Session; *Staff Report 54:* D.E.T.F. Benefit Maximums; *Staff Report 55:* P.E.R.I.S.A. and Reporting Laws; *Staff Report 56:* State of Wisconsin Investment Board Proposed Recodification; *Staff Report 57:* D.E.T.F. Formula Adequacy Study.

Staff: Staff of Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.51.

History: The Retirement Research Council was created in 1959 (Chapter 395) as a permanent study group. It was renamed the Retirement Research Committee by Chapter 659, Laws of 1965, and its membership was changed by Chapter 249, Laws of 1975.

JOINT SURVEY COMMITTEE ON RETIREMENT SYSTEMS AND RETIREMENT RESEARCH COMMITTEE


LEGISLATURE
JOINT SURVEY COMMITTEE ON RETIREMENT SYSTEMS
Retirement Research Committee
Director of Retirement Research
Research and Clearical Staff

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS; RETIREMENT RESEARCH

Organization: The committee's officers and staff are the officers and staff of the Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems, and all members of that committee serve ex officio on the research committee. The deputy secretary of the employe trust funds is an additional ex officio member of the Research Committee. Seven other members are appointed by the governor: 3 of these are selected from the general public and the other 4 represent a) state, county or municipal employes, b) a member of the State Teachers' Retirement System, c) a member of the Milwaukee Teachers' Annuity and Retirement Fund, and d) a representative of county or municipal employers. The appointees of the governor hold office for 4 years. Anyone appointed to represent a specific group shall cease to be a member if he ceases to be a member or representative of the group.

Functions:

1. Provide a continuous review and study of the retirement benefits afforded by the state and of the complexities of modern retirement programs.
2. Investigate and report to the legislature on any retirement system for public employes.
3. Require financial reports from officers or employes administering any public employe pension or retirement plan.
4. Maintain a library of all public employe pension and retirement plans throughout the United States and may study such plans of foreign countries.

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS, JOINT SURVEY COMMITTEE ON

Members: SENATOR ADELMAN, REPRESENTATIVE ANDREA, *cochairpersons;* SENATOR FRANK, *Senate vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE LOOBY, *Assembly vice chairperson;* SENATOR LORGE, REPRESENTATIVE DELONG; GARY I. GATES (secretary of employe trust funds), MARVIN VAN CLEAVE (designee of commissioner of insurance); WARREN M. SCHMIDT (Attorney General's appointee), RICHARD L. OLSON (appointed by Governor).

Research Director: BLAIR L. TESTIN.

Mailing Address: Room 318, 122 W. Washington Avenue, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-3019.

Publications: Reports on retirement bills and amendments thereto, introduced in the 1979 Legislature, are printed as appendices to such measures and attached thereto. A summary compilation of such reports is issued at the end of each legislative session.

Number of Employes: 4.00.

Total Budget 1979-81: $204,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.50.

History: The Retirement Research Council was created in 1959 (Chapter 395) as a permanent study group. It was renamed the Retirement Research Committee by Chapter 659, Laws of 1965, and its membership was changed by Chapter 249, Laws of 1975.

Organization: The committee's officers and staff are the officers and staff of the Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems, and all members of that committee serve ex officio on the research committee. The deputy secretary of the employe trust funds is an additional ex officio member of the Research Committee. Seven other members are appointed by the governor: 3 of these are selected from the general public and the other 4 represent a) state, county or municipal employes, b) a member of the State Teachers' Retirement System, c) a member of the Milwaukee Teachers' Annuity and Retirement Fund, and d) a representative of county or municipal employers. The appointees of the governor hold office for 4 years. Anyone appointed to represent a specific group shall cease to be a member if he ceases to be a member or representative of the group.

Functions:

1. Submit a written report on all proposed legislation creating or modifying any system for, or making any provision for, the retirement of or payment of pensions to public officers or employes. The report shall pertain to the probable costs, the actuarial soundness, and the desirability of such proposal as a matter of public policy, and shall be attached to the proposal as an appendix.
2. Determine eligibility of a person in a retirement system when a dispute arises concerning the retirement system of which he is a member.

STATE SUPPORTED PROGRAMS STUDY AND ADVISORY COMMITTEE, JOINT LEGISLATIVE

Members: SENATOR GOYKE, REPRESENTATIVE MENOS, *cochairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE LEOPOLD, *Assembly vice chairperson;* SENATORS CULLEN, BRAUN, HARNISCH, BIDWELL REPRESENTATIVES OTTE, VANDERPERREN, CONRADT, BRADLEY.

Mailing Address: Senator Goyke, Room 28 South; Representative Menos, Room 32 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: Senator Goyke, (608) 266-3520; Representative Menos, (608) 266-0486.

Publications: Report to the 1979 Legislature.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.47.

History: Chapter 266, Laws of 1973, renamed the Committee to Visit State Properties to be the Joint Legislative State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Committee and expanded its duties. The Committee to Visit State Properties can be traced back to a similar committee created in 1881, which remained in operation until 1927. The Committee to Visit State Institutions, created in 1947 by Chapter 525, was directed to inspect buildings, equipment, lands and management of institutions. It consisted of 7 members until 1965, when the membership was increased to 11. Another committee, the Committee on Physical Plant Maintenance, with 3 members, was charged with various duties relating to the State Capitol and State Office Building, including assessing the state of repair, maintenance and housekeeping of these buildings and studying legislative space requirements.

Chapter 659, Laws of 1965, merged the 2 committees and provided that the successor committee, the Committee to Visit State Properties, assume the functions of the 2 previously existing committees.

Organization: The committee has a membership of 5 senators and 6 representatives, appointed as are standing committees in each house. The 2 major political parties shall be represented in the membership from each house. Section 13.48 (2) of the statutes specifies that one legislative member of the Building Commission from each house shall be a member of the committee. The committee meets when the legislature is not in actual session. Staff assistance is provided by the Legislative Council staff.

Functions: The committee is directed to "visit all institutions and office buildings owned or leased by the state and the capitol building and inspect the grounds and the buildings thereon." It "shall thoroughly inspect the state buildings or grounds and shall have free access to any part of such state buildings or the surrounding grounds and all persons therein in order to make such examination as it sees fit of the conditions found."

Under the 1973 law, the committee may visit institutions, programs or organizations which receive state financial support.

TAX EXEMPTIONS, JOINT SURVEY COMMITTEE ON

Members: Senator Goyke, Representative Johnson, *cochairpersons;* Representative Swoboda, *Assembly vice chairperson;* Senators Moody, Opitz; Representative Quackenbush; Todd Berry (designee of secretary of revenue); Allan P. Hubbard (appointed by Attorney General), Karen L. Erwin (appointed by Governor).

Mailing Address: Legislative Council, Room 147 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1304.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.52.

History: The Joint Survey Committee on Tax Exemptions was created by Chapter 153, Laws of 1963, as a permanent statutory committee. Its membership was revised by Chapter 163, Laws of 1973, effective February 22, 1974, and by Chapter 215, Laws of 1975, effective April 24, 1976.

Organization: The 9-member committee is comprised of 3 senators and 3 representatives appointed as are members of standing committees (2 from the majority party and one from the minority party in each house), a representative of the Department of Justice appointed by the attorney general, the secretary of revenue or the secretary's designee, and a public member appointed by the governor by January 15 of each odd-numbered year who is familiar with tax problems. The officers of the committee are an Assembly and a Senate chairperson and vice chairperson, appointed as are chairpersons in the respective houses; and a secretary, elected by the members from among its nonlegislator members. Terms expire on January 15 of the odd-numbered years, and each member shall serve until a successor is appointed and qualified. The committee may employ such personnel as is necessary; any intermittent employment of professional, technical or research personnel may be made outside the classified service. Staff assistance is provided by the Legislative Council and Legislative Fiscal Bureau staffs.

Functions: The purpose of the committee is to provide the legislature with its considered opinion of the legality, fiscal effect, and desirability of each legislative proposal which would modify laws or create new laws relating to the exemption of property or persons from any state or local taxes or special assessments. To carry out its function, it is empowered to make investigations and hold hearings. Any measure, except the executive budget bill and the budget review bill, introduced in the legislature relating to the exemption of property or persons from a tax shall be immediately referred to the committee, which must submit its written report before the proposal may be considered by either house. The committee must also prepare a written report on tax exemptions contained in the executive budget bill and the budget review bill, although the bills are not referred to the committee. The report is printed as an appendix to the bill.

UNIFORM STATE LAWS, COMMISSION ON

Members: JUSTICE WILLIAM G. CALLOW, *chairperson;* LAWRENCE J. BUGGE (both appointed by Governor), *vice chairperson;* ORLAN L. PRESTEGARD (revisor of statutes), *secretary;* SHAUN P. HAAS (designee of executive secretary, Legislative Council;, PETER DYKMAN (designee of chief, Legislative Reference Bureau); SENATORS GEORGE, ENGELEITER;2 representatives to the Assembly.

Mailing Address: Revisor of Statutes Bureau, Room 411 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-2011.

Total Budget 1979-81: $28,200.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.55.

History: The Commission on Uniform State Laws was originally created by Chapter 83, Laws of 1893, which authorized the governor to appoint 3 members as the Commission for the Promotion of Uniformity of Legislation in the United States. In 1931, Chapter 67, Sec. 150, designated the revisor of statutes as the sole Wisconsin commissioner. The composition was again changed by Chapter 173, Laws of 1941, to add the chief of the Legislative Reference Bureau as a commissioner. The commission was created in its present form and the membership expanded to include 2 members of the State Bar appointed by the governor by Chapter 312, Laws of 1957. Chapter 135, Laws of 1959, added the executive secretary of the Legislative Council as a member. Chapter 294, Laws of 1979, effective January 1, 1981, added 4 legislative members and deleted the requirement that the members appointed by the governor be members of the State Bar.

Organization: The 9-member commission consists of 2 senators and 2 representatives to the Assembly from the 2 major parties appointed as are members of the standing committees for 2-year terms, 2 public members appointed by the governor for 4-year terms, the chief of the Legislative Reference Bureau or a designee, the executive secretary of the Legislative Council or a designee and the revisor of statutes.

Functions: The commission is authorized to advise the legislature with regard to uniform laws and model laws. Each commissioner may attend the annual meeting of the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, examine subjects on which uniformity of legislation is desirable, ascertain the best methods to effect uniformity, cooperate with commissioners in other states in preparing uniform acts, and prepare bills adapting such uniform acts to the laws of Wisconsin for introduction in the legislature. The commission reports biennially to the Law Revision Committee of the Legislative Council. Chapter 294 also added a requirement that the commissioners work toward allowing nonlawyers to become voting commissioners or associate members of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Executive

The executive branch: profile, accomplishments, descriptions of constitutional offices, departments and independent agencies. Arranged by functional areas: commerce, education, environmental resources, human relations and resources, general executive functions

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Vocational, Technical and Adult Education in Wisconsin:

Technical Programs — Optician

Lakeshore Technical Institute's laboratory optician program trains students to make eyeglass lenses.

ELECTIVE CONSTITUTIONAL STATE OFFICERS

Officer	Name	Home Address*	Term Expires	Annual Salary
Governor	Lee Sherman Dreyfus	Stevens Point	1st Mon. Jan. 1983	$65,801
Lieutenant Governor	Russell A. Olson	Bassett	1st Mon. Jan. 1983	$36,151
Secretary of State	Vel Phillips	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Jan. 1983	$32,608
State Treasurer	Charles P. Smith	Madison	1st Mon. Jan. 1983	$32,608
Attorney General	Bronson C. La Follette	Madison	1st Mon. Jan. 1983	$50,780
Superintendent of Public Instruction	Barbara Thompson	Madison	1st Mon. July 1981	$45,840
Superintendent of Public Instruction	Herbert J. Grover	Cottage Grove	1st Mon. July 1985	$58,139

*Home address is the area from which the officer was originally elected.

Source: 1977 Wisconsin Statutes, Section 20.923 (1); Wisconsin Department of Employment Relations, Division of Personnel, "Classification and Compensation Plan 1979-1981", July 1979; departmental data.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

A PROFILE OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Structure of the Executive Branch

The "republican form of government" guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution contemplates the separation of powers within state government among the legislative, the executive, and the judicial branches of government. The legislative branch, discussed in the preceding section, has the broad objective of determining new or changed policies and programs, and of reviewing performance for policies and programs previously authorized; the executive branch carries out these programs and policies; and the judicial branch has responsibility for the adjudication of any conflicts which might arise from the interpretation or application of the laws. It is a traditional concept of American government that the three branches are to function separately, without intermingling of authority, except as specifically provided by law.

Government Is Complicated. "The executive branch carries out these programs and policies" — how neatly this can be stated, and how simple it could be structured when our state's constitution was ratified by the people of Wisconsin in 1848. In their constitution, the people provided for a governor elected to represent them at the seat of government and to see that the laws are faithfully executed. They provided for a lieutenant government to become governor in case there was a vacancy in the governor's office, and made him president of the Senate so that there would be some liaison with the legislative branch. They created an office of state treasurer to handle all the state's fiscal affairs: to collect the tax monies coming in and to pay all the bills arising out of the operation of state government. In deciding to elect a secretary of state, they provided for just about all the "administration" needed in 1848: a small office to carry on the correspondence between the state government in Madison, the citizens back home, the municipalities, and the federal government, and to keep the written records of all Wisconsin state government transactions. If the governor or the legislature needed legal advice, an attorney general, elected by the people, would take care of the matter. If the people back home wanted advice on how to run a school system, a state superintendent of public instruction, elected statewide, could provide all the advice necessary.

Perhaps state government never really was as simple as the constitution's basic outline would lead one to believe. Emphatically, it is not that simple today. The Wisconsin Committee on the Reorganization of the Executive Branch, reporting to the 1967 Legislature, came to the conclusion that modern government can no longer be neatly divided into precise "legislative", "executive" and "judicial" domains. In many instances the subjects of legislation had become so complicated and full of technical detail, that the legislature agreed to leave the detailed implementation of a law to the executive branch by granting "rule-making" authority to an administrative agency; at the same time, so as to free the judicial branch from the same staggering load of technical detail, these administrative agencies were given "quasi-judicial" powers. Said the reorganization committee:

> .... the complexity of modern life has required the delegation of substantial rule-making and quasi-judicial authority to administrative regulatory agencies of the state government. Some of these regulatory agencies, engaged primarily in the supervision of private business activities, are intended to be relatively independent from executive control.

Reorganization 1967. By the time the reorganization committee ended its studies in January 1967, it had concluded that there were 85 state agencies comprising the executive branch of the Wisconsin state government. Since the Wisconsin Constitution vests the executive power in the governor, the governor holds the ultimate responsibility for state administration. However, the proliferation of state agencies over the years made it increasingly impossible for a governor to exercise effective executive authority. Many of the agencies had no direct relationship to the governor. The purpose of reorganization was to integrate agencies on a functional basis, thus providing a less unwieldly and more efficient structure which would be more responsive to the chief executive and, consequently, to the people.

When the committee's recommendations were enacted into law by the 1967 Wisconsin Legislature, the structure was considerably altered and the number of agencies drastically reduced from 85 to 32. The executive branch was reorganized to include 4 constitutional offices, 14 operating departments (including 2 headed by constitutional officers), and 14 independent agencies.

Reorganization 14 Years Later. Like everything else, state government does not remain static. Reorganization is an ever continuing process. New state agencies have been created, while others have been abolished by the legislature since the 1967 reorganization. In addition to the same 4 constitutional offices, there are now 15 operating departments, 19 independent agencies, and 3 authorities. Since the 1967 reorganization, the Grain and Warehouse Commission and the Coordinating Council for Higher Education have been abolished; the University of Wisconsin and the State University System have been merged; the Educational Communications Board became a separate agency when its former parent agency, the Coordinating Council for Higher Education, was abolished; the Department of Development was created in 1980 by consolidating the Department of Local Affairs and Development and the Department of Business Development, the latter having previously been established from part of the former; 6 other agencies were established with functions previously performed under a still-existing agency, while one agency was created to perform new functions; and 3 authorities have been established. The 6 agencies are the Office of the Commissioner of Credit Unions, with functions previously under the Office of the Commissioner of Banking; the Board on Aging, which had previously been the Council on Aging in the Department of Health and Social Services; the Elections Board, part of whose functions had been under the Secretary of State; and the Department of Employment Relations, Personnel Board, and Personnel Commission, all of which have functions previously performed by the Department of Administration. The Drug Abuse Control Commission, created independently in 1969, was placed in the Executive Office in 1971 and is now called the State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse. The Office of the State Public Defender was transferred in 1977 from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to the executive branch as an independent agency. The Ethics Board was created in 1973 to administer a code of ethics for public officials. The 3 authorities created were the Housing Finance Authority in 1971 and the Health Facilities Authority and Solid Waste Recycling Authority in 1973.

Thus, as a result of the various changes, between 1967 and 1981, there was a net increase of one department (from 14 to 15), a net increase of 5 independent agencies (14 to 19), and the creation of 3 authorities. Two of the agencies created in 1971 — the Board on Aging and the Housing Finance Authority — and the 2 authorities created in 1973 do not follow any patterns recommended by the reorganization act, and there are other deviations within agencies from the pattern.

Constitutional Officers. The constitutional officers, whether they maintain independent offices or function as heads of departments, are elected by the voters. Their number has remained constant since the adoption of the constitution in 1848. They include the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state and state treasurer, all of whom head offices, and the attorney general and superintendent of public instruction, who head departments. Beginning with the elections in 1970, the terms of office of all constitutional officers are 4 years. Formerly, only the state superintendent held a 4-year term.

Departments. A "department" means the principal administrative agency within the executive branch, but does not include the independent agencies, which frequently have quasi-judicial functions. Departments are organized into divisions as the major subunit, and the divisions are headed by administrators. Each division, in turn, is divided into bureaus, headed by directors, and bureaus may include sections and — smallest of all — units.

Of the 15 administrative departments, the Department of Justice and the Department of Public Instruction are headed by the attorney general and the superintendent of public instruction respectively. Eight departments are each headed by a single secretary who is nominated by the governor and with the advice and consent of the Senate appointed: Administration; Development; Employment Relations; Health and Social Services; Industry, Labor and Human Relations; Regulation and Licensing; Revenue; and Transportation. The Department of Military Affairs is headed by the adjutant general, who is appointed by the governor alone for a 10-year term. The remaining 4 departments are each headed by a part-time board, which appoints the secretary to serve at it pleasure. The departments under part-time boards are Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection; Employe Trust Funds; Natural Resources; and Veterans Affairs.

Secretaries appointed by the governor serve at his pleasure, except that the secretary of regulation and licensing serves a 6-year term expiring on March 1 of an odd-numbered year. Members of boards supervising departments are appointed by the governor with Senate consent for fixed terms expiring on May 1 of odd-numbered years.

Independent Agencies. In addition to constitutional offices and administrative departments, there are 19 units of the executive branch which have been specifically designated as independent agencies. They either have quasi-judicial functions or are concerned with the higher educational institutions. Five of the independent agencies are each headed by a single commissioner — the Offices of the Commissioners of Banking, Credit Unions, Insurance, Savings and Loan, and Securities. Except for the commissioner of insurance, who serves a 4-year term, commissioners are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for terms of 6 years expiring on March 1 of the odd-numbered years. Three independent agencies are headed by full-time commissions — the Employment Relations Commission, the Personnel Commission, and the Public Service Commission. These, too, are appointed by the governor with Senate consent for staggered terms of 6 years expiring on March 1 of the odd-numbered years, excepting the Personnel Commission, which serves 5-year terms.

Finally, there are 11 independent agencies headed by part-time boards: the Board on Aging, the Elections Board, the Ethics Board, the Investment Board, the Personnel Board, the Public Defender Board, and the educational agencies — the Educational Communications Board, the Higher Educational Aids Board, the State Historical Society, the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System, and the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education. With 3 exceptions, these boards are appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate, although several also have some ex officio members. The exceptions are the State Historical Society, which has a self-perpetuating board of curators elected by the society's membership, the Higher Educational Aids Board, which does not require Senate confirmation, and the Elections Board, whose members are appointed upon designation by certain officials. The number of members and the length of the term varies from board to board, although the Higher Educational Aids Board serve at the pleasure of the governor. Terms on these boards expire on May 1; Personnel Board terms, however, expire on July 1.

Authorities. The Housing Finance Authority, the Health Facilities Authority and the Solid Waste Recycling Authority are corporate public bodies created by the legislature for specific purposes and are authorized to issue bonds. Although they are agencies of government, they operate outside the regular structure of government and are intended to be financially self-sufficient. Members are appointed by the governor with Senate consent, but the Housing Finance Authority also has ex officio members, and the Solid Waste Recycling Authority has some members appointed as recommended by various organizations. Terms are for 4 years on the Housing Finance Authority, for 6 years on the Solid Waste Recycling Authority, and for 7 years on the Health Facilities Authority.

Attached Boards, Councils, Committees. Many departments and agencies have attached boards or subordinate boards, councils and committees within them to carry out specific tasks or to act in an advisory capacity. The 1967 reorganization act regularized the nomenclature and spelled out the differences in these units. Thus, a board is a "part-time body functioning as the policy-making unit for a department or independent agency or a part-time body with policy-making or quasi-judicial powers". An examining board is a "part-time body which sets standards of professional competence and conduct for the profession under its supervision, prepares, conducts and grades the examinations of prospective new practitioners, grants licenses, investigates complaints of alleged unprofessional conduct and performs other functions assigned to it by law". A council, on the other hand, is defined as a "part-time body appointed to function on a continuing basis for the study, and recommendation of solutions and policy alternatives, of the problems arising in a specified functional area of state government"; while a committee is considered to be a "part-time body appointed to study a specific problem and to recommend a solution or policy alternative with respect to that problem, and intended to terminate on the completion of its assignment".

Boards are always specifically created by law. Councils and committees may be created by law, but each agency head may also create and appoint such councils or committees as the operation of his department or independent agency requires.

Certain boards, commissions and divisions which had formerly either been independent or subsidiary to another agency were, under the 1967 reorganization, attached to new agencies as distinct units of the new agencies. They continue to exercise their statutory powers independently of the head of the department or independent agency, but the latter usually supervises budgeting, program coordination and related management functions for these units. These units comprise 24 boards, 4 commissions, 3 divisions and 1 council.

The Executive Power. We said that the constitution vests the executive power in the governor. By making the heads of additional major departments subject to direct appointment by the governor, the reorganization of the executive branch made this provision more of a reality than it had been. 1975 legislation added the Department of Health and Social Services to the direct appointment group by abolishing its governing board, while 1977 legislation added the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations -making the Labor and Industry Review Commission an independent unit of the department — and created the new Department of Employment Relations. As can be seen from the foregoing, however, a number of agencies (4 departments, 14 independent agencies) — and their administrative heads — still remain separated from direct gubernatorial supervision through the interposition of governing boards or commissions, and 2 departments are headed by electoral constitutional officers. The governor, of course, appoints board members, but since they serve for staggered terms, a governor must serve for at least one 4-year term to appoint a majority of the typical board. The commission is usually used to head quasi-judicial agencies, while a board heads most educational agencies.

It is still a matter of considerable debate whether or not all or almost all of the *department* heads should be directly appointed by a governor. Although public administration theory has long held that a governor cannot, in fact, be the chief executive if he lacks the authority to hold department heads directly accountable to him without an intervening board, the original purpose of a board was to insulate a department from politics, enabling its head and staff to develop expertise and a sense of professionalism in their operations. Wisconsin to date has not opted completely for one system or the other, although the trend has been toward single-headed departments.

The Governor's Mansion is decorated for the Christmas holidays.

Civil Service. One of the outstanding characteristics of Wisconsin state government is its civil service merit system. Wisconsin was one of the early states to adopt such a system, doing so in 1905. Civil service, which has been defined to mean all offices and positions of trust or employment in the state government, is divided into the classified and the unclassified service. The unclassified service includes all officers elected by the people, all officers and employes appointed by the governor, certain officials of the State Historical Society, the instructional staffs of the University of Wisconsin System, most division administrators, deputies and executive assistants to certain agency heads, boys and girls in youth camps and certain others specifically exempted by statutes; legislative officers, employes and designated agencies;and Supreme Court employes.

The classified service, which comprises the overwhelming majority of state employes, includes all other state employes. Appointments and promotions in the classified service are made on the basis of merit, ascertained — as far as possible — by competitive examination.

Not only was Wisconsin one of the first states to adopt a merit system, but it has generally considered to have one of the strongest such systems. That is, only a small part of the total state personnel does not come under the system, and those who do not are generally omitted for logical reasons. This is in contrast with states where the governor may have thousands of appointments to make, or where, even under the civil service, the recommendations of the political party in power are considered in hiring people.

Salaries. All positions in the civil service are classified so that positions in which the incumbents have similar duties, responsibilities and qualifications are placed in the same category and are paid on the same basis. Each such class may contain grades, with a salary range for each grade. Each salary range contains a minimum and maximum for that position. The administrator of personnel, with the advice and approval of the Personnel Board, establishes salary schedules and ranges (the compensation plan) each biennium for classified employes not covered by collective bargaining agreements. The Joint Committee on Employment Relations may modify the plan, but such modifications are subject to the governor's veto, which may be overridden by the vote of 6 members of the committee. Some provisions of the compensation plan approved by the committee may require legislative action for implementation, including changes in fringe benefits and other changes in laws.

State employes may join labor unions and engage in collective bargaining, but are prohibited by state law from striking. Collectively bargained agreements reached between the Department of Employment Relations and labor organizations are also submitted to the joint committee, which, if approved, are submitted to the legislature in companion bills for approval of salaries, fringe benefit changes, and other changes in the law. If the committee or legislature does not approve the agreement, it is returned for renegotiation.

Agency heads are, under the law, systematically placed in one of 10 groups, and each group is assigned a salary range. The dollar value for the salary range minimum and maximum for each group is determined in the same manner as for the positions in the classified service. Salaries of elected constitutional officers are set at the midpoint of their ranges, but the governor's salary is set at the maximum of that range.

Number of State Employes. The increasing size and complexity of state government is reflected in the number of employes. While a total of 1,924 people worked for Wisconsin state government in 1906, in February 1981, state employment amounted to 63,101 employes, of whom 36,476 were permanent classified, 16,056 were unclassified (primarily teaching employes and academic staff of the University of Wisconsin System), 4,319 were limited term employes, 380 were seasonal, and 871 were project employes. Limited term employes represent a form of classified service, but are temporary employes who do not have civil service tenure and benefits.

State Government's Physical Plant. The first Capitol in Madison in the days of the Wisconsin Territory cost somewhat over $60,000. Erected in 1837, it was replaced by a bigger structure around 1860, which in turn was greatly enlarged around 1884. When that building was extensively damaged by fire in 1904, construction of the current Capitol was begun. The present Capitol was completed in 1917, at a total cost of $7,258,763.75.

Today, the agencies of state government in Madison are housed in the Capitol, the 5 state office buildings on Wilson Street, East and West Washington Avenue, and South Webster, and the Hill Farms State Office Building on the far west side of the city; but still have to rent additional quarters from private landlords. The General Executive Facilities II and III on South Webster have only recently been completed. Nor does this complete the catalog of buildings needed for Wisconsin state government: there is the imposing Milwaukee State Office Building; there are other, smaller state office buildings in La Crosse, Eau Claire and Wisconsin Rapids; and there are district offices maintained throughout the state for the field organization of many of the operating departments. For the purpose of uniform field administration, the state was in 1970 divided into 8 "state administrative districts".

So far, we have talked only about office buildings. In addition, there are also the educational, correctional and mental institutions maintained by the state. The University of Wisconsin System has its main campus in Madison (1980-81 enrollment 41,349), and its second largest campus at Milwaukee (1980-81 enrollment 25,933). In addition, the system maintains campuses at Eau Claire, La Crosse, Menomonie (Stout), Oshkosh, Platteville, River Falls, Stevens Point, Superior and Whitewater (comprising the former Wisconsin State University system); the Parkside campus, which serves Racine and Kenosha Counties; and the Green Bay campus, which serves the northeastern area of the state. Two-year extension centers (in buildings financed by the respective municipalities) are maintained in Baraboo, Fond du Lac, Janesville (Rock County), Manitowoc, Marinette, Marshfield, Medford, Menasha (Fox Valley), Rice Lake (Barron County), Richland Center (Richland County), Sheboygan, Waukesha, Wausau (Marathon County), and West Bend (Washington County). For the entire state university system, the total 1980-81 enrollment was 155,076.

The state's correctional facilities consist of: Waupun Correctional Institution (penitentiary for men), the Dodge Correctional Institution (the correctional treatment center at Central State Hospital), Taycheedah Correctional Institution (penitentiary for women), Green Bay Correctional Institution (penitentiary); Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution at Plymouth, Fox Lake Correctional Institution (medium security penitentiaries); Oakhill Correctional Institution at Oregon (minimum security penitentiary); the Wisconsin Correctional Camp System at Oregon (comprising several camps); the Ethan Allan School at Wales and the Lincoln Hills School at Irma.

Through the Department of Health and Social Services, the State of Wisconsin operates 6 institutions for the care and treatment of the mentally ill and mentally retarded. The institutions are the Central State Hospital at Waupun, the Mental Health Institute-Mendota at Madison, and the Mental Health Institute-Winnebago at Winnebago; the Central Wisconsin Center for the Developmentally Disabled at Madison, the Northern Wisconsin Center for the Developmentally Disabled at Chippewa Falls, and the Southern Wisconsin Center for the Developmentally Disabled at Union Grove.

At Janesville, the state maintains a school which offers special training to visually handicapped and blind persons; at Delavan, a similar school is maintained for the hard of hearing and for the deaf.

The state also maintains the Wisconsin Veterans Home at King in Waupaca County. This is a home for Wisconsin veterans of all wars who are 50 years old or older and are permanently disabled and unable to secure adequate care from the federal government. Under certain conditions spouses, surviving spouses or parents of veterans are also admitted to the Veterans Home.

The Building Program. In the past several decades, providing adequate building space for Wisconsin state services has seemed a never-ending problem of space facilities not catching up to expanding state services. For many generations, the state had been able to add to its physical plant without much thought to eventual replacement. In the depression of the 1930s the state could not afford an extensive building program; during the years of World War II the state had the revenues but could not obtain the materials and the labor necessary to construct new buildings.

In 1943, the State of Wisconsin began to plan for a building program to begin at the end of the war. Even more important, perhaps, was the action of the 1943 Legislature which set aside a certain portion of the state's revenues to form the Postwar Construction and Improvement Fund. In 1949, the Legislature added the State Building Trust Fund, specifically designed to prepare for the replacement of the obsolete structures.

None of the planning and none of the saving of state funds for new and replacement building was equal to the "population explosion" which followed the war and which was followed by correspondingly increasing demands for governmental services. Wisconsin's population increased from 3,137,587 in 1940 to 4,705,335 in 1980.

From the early 1950s until the 1972-73 school year, there were more children in the public schools than ever before. By 1960, these children began reaching college. In addition, there have been more people in our public welfare institutions and in our correctional institutions.

Wisconsin long had a proud tradition of financing all its state construction projects out of current revenues and accumulated savings. In fact, our forefathers limited Wisconsin state government to a constitutional state debt — other than "to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or defend the state in time of war" — of $100,000. Wisconsin had begun its savings program for postwar construction in 1943, and the money accumulated, supplemented by generous boosts from current revenues, resulted in a construction program of nearly $192 million from 1949 through 1965. It was not enough.

The state had to find other ways to finance additional construction. The 1953 Legislature passed a law which authorized private corporations to issue bonds, secured by future office rentals, for the purpose of building facilities for the state. In the celebrated case of *State ex rel. Thomson v. Giessel*, 267 Wis. 331, decided in 1954, the Wisconsin Supreme Court held:

> ...."Where the objective of a lease of an addition to the state office building by the state from the Wisconsin State Public Building Corporation, a private corporation, was to benefit the state, and the arrangement was one highly advantageous to the state, the obligation of the state to pay future rentals to the corporations until the corporation's loan to provide funds with which to construct the new addition should be paid, thereby enabling the corporation to obtain the loan, did not constitute giving or loaning the credit of the state for the benefit of the corporation in violation of the provision in sec. 3, art. VIII, const., prohibiting the giving or loaning of the credit of the state in aid of any individual, association or corporation".

This decision opened the way, as long as the bonds were not issued by the state itself, for bond financing of buildings required by the state. In the press, the new instrumentalities created to provide office buildings for the state, or dormitories for the state universities, were quickly dubbed "dummy corporations". This somewhat derogatory term notwithstanding, the building corporations were a real boon to the State of Wisconsin at a time when current revenues proved insufficient to provide the facilities required for a rapidly expanding population and to keep abreast of an increasing demand for public services.

Corporation borrowing for the purpose of state building began right after the 1954 decision. In the 1955-57 biennium, corporation borrowing added about $17 million to the funds available for state building construction; by August 1974, all corporation debt stood at $359.3 million.

In 1969 the use of "dummy corporations" was terminated following the adoption of a constitutional amendment allowing the state to contract direct debt. Subsequent legislation created a state Bond Board to administer and approve all matters relating to the incurrence of debt backed by the full faith and credit of the state. The board was abolished and the function was transferred to the state Building Commission in 1973. By October 1980 the total state indebtedness was $1.9 billion.

FUNCTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Following the 1967 reorganization of the executive branch and as Wisconsin developed its program budget, the practice evolved of grouping the functions of state agencies into broad subject categories in the state budget. These categories have been designated as *commerce, education, environmental resources, human relations and resources*, and *general functions*. We will use substantially the same categories in this profile, as we do throughout the departmental descriptions of the branch agencies, because this seems a most helpful way of grasping the total panorama of activities performed by state government. Inevitably, there are some departmental activities that fit into more than one of the categories, so that some categorization may seem arbitrary. Please bear in mind that the categories chosen merely represent a choice among alternatives.

Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The governor and the lieutenant governor could very properly be classified under the general functions of the executive branch. Since the governor, however, is the repository of "the executive power" and occupies a supervisory function over the entire executive branch, it seems preferable to consider the functions of the Office of the Governor separately.

The governor is the chief executive officer of the state and, as such, represents all the people of the state. Administratively, his authority is exercised through his appointing power, through consultation with department heads — individually and in cabinet meetings — and through his budget hearings. The governor's influence on the legislative process comes both through the biennial budget, which he submits to the legislature with his recommendations in the form of a bill, through his state-of-the-state message and special messages to the legislature on topics of urgent or desirable legislative action, and through his power to veto legislation. He appoints numerous committees or task forces to study state problems and make recommendations for legislative action. The governor's office is a channel for receiving complaints and suggestions on state affairs. In addition, in his various speaking engagements around the state, he is also kept informed of current problems and, in turn, informs the people of current problems.

The lieutenant governor, like the vice president of the United States, is the stand-by who assumes the governorship in the event of the governor's death, incapacitation, or absence from the state. The governor may assign him additional duties, such as coordinating certain state services or representing him on any board, commission or committee on which the governor is an ex officio member or on a nonstatutory committee or intergovernmental body.

Commerce. While the regulation of interstate commerce is specifically delegated to Congress by the United States Constitution, regulating intrastate commerce is the province of the states. The two areas, of course, are not that clearly divided between the two jurisdictions. Over the years the U.S. Supreme Court has greatly broadened the meaning of the "commerce clause" in the federal constitution. There is overlapping of activities, including the dual exercise of authority; in short, there is an intricate interrelationship between the federal government and the states in the performance of the function known as commerce. Nevertheless, in spite of the fact that there is very little nowadays that has not been interpreted to be interstate commerce, considerable power over commerce continues to be exercised by the states.

If we understand commerce as involving trade in goods, services and commercial paper, as well as transportation and communication, we can readily envision the scope of this area of state concern. The state's interest in this field lies in regulating the conduct of commercial transactions. The primary objective of such regulation is to protect the public as consumers of agricultural products and manufactured goods and services and as participants in financial transactions and to maintain an orderly market for the carrying out of these activities.

How does the state protect the consumer of goods and services? One way is to inspect the raw products and the conditions under which they are grown. Thus, cattle are inspected for infectious diseases, research is carried on in animal and plant diseases, fruits and vegetables are graded for marketing, standards are set for the contents of processed food. The can of peas and the quart of ice cream you buy at the grocery are the end products of explicit standards set forth either in the Wisconsin Statutes or in departmental regulations.

Another way of protecting the consumer of goods and services is through the licensing of various trades and professions. Generally, these trades and professions involve practitioners whose activities affect the health of individuals, such as doctors and nurses, or on matters where it is considered of importance for public safety to make certain that the practitioner is competent, such as architects and engineers.

The state also protects the consumer by maintaining an orderly market in which to conduct business. This may be done by specifying methods of fair competition, by regulating the rates that public utilities may charge for their services, by setting standards for the operation of banks, savings and loan companies and credit unions to protect depositors, or by regulating the sale of securities and insurance.

The state agencies in the field of commerce include the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, which is concerned with the conditions of the growth and processing of food and with fair trade practices in general; the Department of Regulation and Licensing, which supervises a variety of examining boards in the various trades and professions; the Offices of the Commissioners of Banking, Credit Unions, Savings and Loan, Securities, and Insurance, which regulate the several types of financial institutions; the Public Service Commission, which regulates the rates and services offered by public utilities (heat, light, power and water companies); and the Department of Development, which promotes economic development throughout the state and is concerned with local-state-federal relations.

Education. Realizing how vital the education function of the state is, the drafters included in the Wisconsin Constitution an article on education. Provision was made for the establishment of local school districts and the free education therein of all children in the state. Each town and city was required to support such schools through taxation, and some state assistance was provided through a school fund. The constitution further decreed that provision should be made by law for the establishment of a state university and colleges throughout the state as needed.

From this groundwork evolved our present educational system. Under this system 830,247 students attended the public elementary and secondary schools in 1980-81, the 1980 fall enrollment in the University of Wisconsin System reached 155,076 while for the 1979-80 academic year, 116,139 were enrolled in the post-secondary programs of the vocational school system, with a total enrollment of 453,371 in all programs. Total expenditures for public education in the 1979-80 fiscal year were over $3.2 billion, of which $1.2 billion came from local government and over $2 billion from the state.

There are 433 school districts in the state, which administer the elementary and secondary schools within those districts. A 1965 law required that by 1970 the entire state be divided into vocational, technical and adult education districts. Although Wisconsin was a pioneer in the establishment of vocational schools, some areas of the state did not have access to them. Under the new law this changed, and such education is now available to everyone. There are 16 such districts. The elementary and secondary schools and the schools of vocational, technical and adult education are operated by district boards, but a state level agency functions in each case to supervise the system. The state Department of Public Instruction, headed by the state superintendent, supervises the former; the state Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education supervises the latter.

In the field of higher education other than the vocational system, the state directly operates the institutions. The 1971 Legislature, by Chapter 100, Laws of 1971, integrated Wisconsin's publicly financed institutions of higher education into a single University of Wisconsin System. These comprise the former University of Wisconsin and the State Universities. In addition to its central campuses in Madison — the largest campus in the state — and Milwaukee, the system includes the 11 other degree-granting institutions providing 4-year courses of study, and 14 center system campuses providing 2-year courses. State monies also helps support the Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc. (formerly the Medical School of Marquette University).

Three other agencies are concerned with the education function of the state — the Higher Educational Aids Board, the Educational Communications Board and the State Historical Society. The first-named administers federal and state programs for student financial assistance. The Communications Board operates the state FM radio network and educational television network. The Historical Society maintains the state historical library, museum and various historical sites.

Environmental Resources. Another broad category of state functions is brought together under the heading environmental resources. Just what is meant by this? In the context used here, environmental resources refer to the functions of those state agencies that affect the natural resources of the state; that is, they may protect, develop, or modify in some way the land, forests, waters, air or minerals of the state. As we said at the beginning of our presentation, there is a certain amount of arbitrariness in assigning an agency to a category. The Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, for example, which is certainly concerned with the conditions of the soil and water, has been placed in the commerce category, while the Department of Transportation, which also relates to commerce, has been placed in environmental resources.

Only 2 state agencies — Transportation and the Department of Natural Resources — are discussed in this category, but these are concerned with some of the most important functions of state government.

From a wilderness inhabited by 305,391 people in 1850 the state has grown into a complex society with a 1980 population of 4,705,335. People work vast changes in a landscape. Although most of Wisconsin is not densely populated and the state has a comparatively large amount of open space, even here we are encountering serious problems of environmental pollution, and such problems seem to increase with population growth and improved living standards.

Once, pioneers could come to a wilderness, clear the land, cut the forests, and hunt and fish with little thought of any damage they might be doing to the soil, the streams, or the wildlife. Now, every state must take firm steps to protect its resources from destruction or, indeed, from extinc-

One of the functions of the Department of Natural Resources is the safe disposal of hazardous wastes. DNR Solid Waste Investigator Jim Boettcher looks over barrels of hazardous waste found in a La Crosse area field (photo by Dave Weitz, DNR).

tion. Municipalities and industries must be prevented from dumping untreated sewage or industrial wastes into the lakes and streams; smokestacks and automobile exhausts must be prevented from polluting the air; parks and forests must be established and maintained both to preserve unusual phenomena of nature and to provide the public with recreational and educational opportunities; private forest owners must observe scientific conservation practices so that new growth may replace cut timber; hunting and fishing limits must be set and hunters and fishermen licensed to preserve the fish and wildlife from extinctive practices; farming procedures must be such as to preserve the quality and stability of the soil.

Governmental activities for preserving and protecting our natural resources are largely the province of the Department of Natural Resources, but the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection and the Board of Soil and Water Conservation Districts at the University of Wisconsin are also actively involved.

Resources must not only be preserved, they must be used, both in the work and in the recreation of the people. They must be developed and consumed for a multitude of purposes. Timber must be used in the lumber and paper industries, land must be cultivated for crops or used for grazing, minerals must be extracted for industrial use, and scenic areas must be preserved for campsites, resorts and ski areas. For all these aspects of environmental control, the Department of Natural Resources was authorized a budget of $359 million for the 1979-81 biennium (before budget cuts).

In addition — and to an ever increasing degree — the land is cut up by highways. With the tremendous growth in the number of automobiles and trucks, sizable amounts of land have been taken away from housing in the cities and from cultivation in the country to handle the traffic. The freeway in the city and the interstate highway in the country exercise an enormous impact on the use and development of the surrounding land. They affect where people live, where they work, and where they play. Highways and city streets must be planned with great foresight not only to weigh how well they will handle the flow of traffic, but to determine what effects they will have on people's lives.

The state's elaborate system of highways consists of interstate highways, financed from federal and state funds, and of state highways, county trunk highways, town roads, city and village streets, and park and forest roads. Closely connected with the highway building and maintainance functions of the state government and the aid granted to local units for streets and highways are the objects for which these roads are built — the motor vehicle and its occupants. While the state is concerned with the building and maintenance of an adequate number of roads of certain standards to meet the traffic demands, it is also very much concerned with the safety and convenience of the people who are using those roads. Over 3.5 million vehicles are registered each year, and over 2.9 million drivers are licensed. With 876 traffic fatalities in 1979 — and comparable figures in prior years — traffic safety has become one of the paramount issues.

The state must see to it that the drivers know the laws, are physically fit to drive, and have the required driving skills. It must keep track of the accident rate of drivers through a point system and remove those who prove hazardous to themselves and to others. It must collect taxes to pay for highway construction and maintenance, for the policing of the highways, and for the enforcement of driver and vehicle standards. In addition to its highway concerns, the state is concerned with the development of aviation and of airports in the state, the promotion of mass transit, and an adequate supply of transportation facilities by railroads. The state programs for all modes of transportation, including aeronautics, railro and aid to urban mass transit, are the province of the Department of Transportation. To perform these functions, the state, through its Department of Transportation, was originally authorized to spend over $1.1 billion for the 1979-81 biennium (before state budget cuts).

Human Relations and Resources. In addition to dealing with the natural environment, the state must also deal with the human environment. The increase in population that affects the quality of the land, the water and the air resources also has an increasingly complex effect on the people themselves and their relations to each other and to the state. The inhabitants of a state are its prime resource, and a state must look after their general welfare and insure peaceable relations among them.

For these reasons the departments that have been brought together in this category are concerned with people — their health, their living standards, their safety, and their working relationships with each other.

How does the state protect the health of its citizens? In the early days of the state, public health was primarily concerned with preventing the spread of communicable diseases. Now, public health covers the prevention and detection of disease, health education programs, assistance in hospital construction, and maintenance of institutions for the care and treatment of the mentally handicapped. The restaurant you dined in last night has been inspected by the state; the barber who cut your hair last week possesses a state license; your local sewage system must comply with state standards; and the theater you recently attended was built according to specifications of the state building code. Records of birth, marriage, divorce, and death are on file with the state.

In addition to health activities, financial services for dependent children and a broad range of social services for the aged, the handicapped, and children are primarily the work of the Department of Health and Social Services. The Board on Aging makes recommendations on programs to benefit the aged.

In his capacity as a worker, the individual comes in contact with the state in many ways. Minimum wages and maximum hours are set by law. If a worker is injured on the job, state worker's compensation comes to his rescue; if he loses his job, he is aided by unemployment compensation. If he is seeking a job, the state (in partnership with the federal government) provides an employment service to help him find one or to acquire the skills necessary for employment. If a worker cannot obtain a job and suspects that he is being discriminated against because of race, age, sex,

The Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations administers several programs that train qualified workers for Wisconsin business and industry. Here, 2 apprentices apply classroom knowledge on the job (photo by Brent Nicastro, Madison).

creed or handicap, the state will investigate the matter. The state's agent in protecting and assisting the worker is the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations. The state also mediates or arbitrates labor disputes between workers and their employers, which is the task of the Employment Relations Commission.

If the individual is a veteran, the State of Wisconsin has loan programs to help him acquire a home, business or education. These programs are the province of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

To promote the general welfare of its citizens and insure peaceable relations among them, the state must not only protect their health and their ability to earn a living, but must also protect them from lawless elements in society by maintaining those conditions of stability and order necessary for a well-functioning society. Law enforcement is largely a local matter, but the state's Department of Health and Social Services is responsible for segregating convicted criminals in its penal institutions and rehabilitating them for eventual return to society. The Office of the State Public Defender represents indigents in trial and post-conviction legal proceedings. The Department of Justice furnishes legal services to state agencies and provides technical assistance to local law enforcement agencies. It enforces state laws against gambling, arson, prostitution and narcotic drugs.

The state also provides an armed military force to protect the populace in times of state or national emergencies, natural or manmade, and to supplement the federal armed forces in time of war. These activities come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Military Affairs.

General Executive Functions. The state operates to perform services that are considered necessary for the well-being of the people and the progress of the state. Such services are called line services. Thus, if a state agency maintains a state park in which you may camp, requires a physician to obtain a license before practicing in this state, or provides you with information on job opportunities, it is directly carrying out the functions for which it was created.

In order to perform these direct functions, however, it must also perform what are called staff functions. These are necessary to help the state perform its line functions. Thus, the state must have an agency to supervise the hiring of personnel to carry out the state's tasks. It must provide space and equipment, salaries and a retirement system for that personnel. It must lay and collect taxes to support its activities and must manage such state funds. It must see to it that the state funds are spent according to law. It must evaluate the needs of each department so that it can perform its assigned tasks and must prepare for future needs both to carry out present functions and anticipated functions likely to arise from future events.

Each line agency must contain within itself some staff functions; there must be employes to supervise the staff, to hire personnel, to maintain personnel and agency expenditure records, to prepare the agency budget, and to order and manage supplies. In large departments, an entire division may be required to perform staff functions.

Some agencies perform staff functions almost exclusively. The Department of Administration, for example, is called the "housekeeping" department of the state. Its duties include state budgeting, preauditing, engineering and facilities management, state planning, data processing, and emergency government functions. The Department of Employment Relations operates the state's civil service system and is assisted by the Personnel Board and the Personnel Commission. The Ethics Board administers a code of ethics for state public officials. The Department of Revenue is another strictly staff-type agency. It collects the taxes imposed by state law, distributes that part of the revenue that is to be returned to the local units of government, and calculates the equalized value of the property that has been assessed by local government. Still another staff agency is the Department of Employe Trust Funds, which manages the retirement systems of the state. Whether it be your local city garbage collector, your teacher, a conservation warden, or a typist in the Department of Health and Social Services, all are covered under a state retirement plan. At any one time the state must have large sums of money on hand in its various funds to meet its obligations. The Investment Board invests these funds in stocks, bonds and real estate in order to make the best use of the funds, and have them earn the maximum amount of interest possible while waiting to be used by the state. The Office of the State Treasurer processes the receipt and disbursement of these monies. Functions of the Office of the Secretary of State include registering lobbyists, keeping various state records, affixing the state seal on certain records to authenticate them, and chartering corporations. The State Elections Board oversees the election processes of the state, monitoring campaign expenditures and keeping election records. The Health Facilities Authority, Housing Finance Authority, and Solid Waste Recycling Authority are authorized to issue bonds to assist in promoting their respective functions.

Thus it can be seen that state government touches our lives at many points. In the course of any one day, each resident is helped or restrained by state government in innumerable ways. The rates for the gas you use to heat your house and the electricity you use to light it were approved by the state; the street you traveled to work on may have been built with state aid; your labor contract was written according to the standards of fair labor practices determined by the state; the milk your children drank today was processed at a dairy maintained according to state regulations; the beautician who styled your hair was licensed by the state; the bank where you have your account and the savings and loan where you have your mortgage are probably regulated by the state; you may watch a television program this evening on a state television station or drive a snowmobile registered with the state; and you go to sleep at night on a mattress labeled and sold as required by state law. From a birth assisted by licensed doctors and nurses in a licensed hospital and recorded in the permanent records of the state to a death with the burial arrangements administered by a licensed funeral director in a cemetery operated under state law, state government exercises a pervasive influence on your life.

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT

The primary purpose of the Wisconsin Blue Book is to describe to the citizens of Wisconsin the operations of their state government. Other sections of this book explain what our government does; this section explains how our government does it. The agencies that comprise the executive branch seek to illustrate here what they have accomplished in the last biennium toward carrying out their functions.

Governor and Lieutenant Governor

The accomplishments during the first years of the Dreyfus administration have centered on containment of state government, accessibility to and communication with Wisconsin citizens, and fiscal discipline. Almost immediately after taking office in January 1979, Governor Dreyfus instituted a new approach to budgeting in state government. The Governor separated the revenue and budget measures by first introducing a revenue bill to determine what tax resources would be available to the state and, then, introducing an appropriations bill to determine how best to allocate the available tax dollars.

The Governor's revenue bill was a historic measure as it proposed a record $868 million tax *reduction*. The Legislature eventually passed a $942 million reduction, which included the Governor's plan for indexing the tax rates. In the past, inflation moved citizens into higher tax brackets and boosted state tax revenues so it has been possible to increase state spending without having to approve a tax increase.

The bill also returned the state surplus to taxpayers through a two-month state tax moratorium, believed to be the first in United States history. The revenue limits set by the revenue bill helped to restrain state spending in the Governor's budget bill, which the *Milwaukee Journal* described as "a tight budget with a heart."

In addition, the Legislature and Governor Dreyfus doubled the one-time property tax credit, expanded the homestead tax relief program, added capital gains benefits for Wisconsin homeowners, instituted relief in inheritance taxes, eliminated the sales tax on home heating fuel and established a people's escrow fund to assure that future surpluses would not occur.

Governor Dreyfus has recognized several long-term interests of Wisconsin citizens and has worked with the Legislature and state agencies in the following areas: to provide gas tax revenues to maintain the transportation system, to guide a November 1979 trade mission to Taiwan which will bring a projected $154 million in additional foreign trade to Wisconsin by 1985, to approve a School of Veterinary Medicine, to revitalize economic development through the merger of the Department of Business Development and Local Affairs and Development into a single Department of Development, to expand industrial revenue bonding, to propose new campaign finance laws to protect the political process from special interest money, and to ask the people where to locate a new maximum security prison and then helping to select Portage as the approved site.

Letting the people decide is fundamental to the Governor's approach to government, and he has made special efforts to bring in those who have been left out. The Governor established the programs for Women's and Ethnic/Minority Initiatives to ensure that these points of view would be at the table as part of the daily decision-making process in state government. The Governor has advocated affirmative *action*; in fact, he appointed more women to significant positions in government in his first year than any other governor has in any previous year. Governor Dreyfus is also working to bring government closer to people in all parts of Wisconsin. At Rice Lake, he delivered the first State-of-the-State North address in Wisconsin history.

The Governor sponsored Conferences on the Aging and on Children and Families in order to draw public discussion and attention to the needs of those important members of society. In addition, a special Governor's Office has been opened in Milwaukee, where the headquarters of the Governor's Ombudsman Program for the Aging and Disabled is located.

Task forces to make recommendations to the Governor on the Department of Natural Resources, on prison safety, on county government, on state energy policy, and on the Cuban refugees in the federal facilities at Camp McCoy have been initiated. The Governor has organized an Arbor Month Committee to plan for statewide Arbor Month activities. A special Committee on

Local Mandates has been named to make recommendations on the far-reaching subject of mandates. Governor Dreyfus also created a Pardon Advisory Board to advise him on the important subject of pardon applications.

As a part of an accessible government, the Governor has held a record number of press conferences; and, through his "Outreach" program, he telephones citizens almost weekly to discuss current policy issues. And, people have responded with their input through more telephone calls and letters than ever received before by a governor in a comparable time.

During the 1979 and 1980 fiscal years the CONSERVATION WORK PROJECTS BOARD, which is attached to the Office of the Governor, established and expanded a year 'round conservation work program for Wisconsin. The Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC) gave full-time employment to 1,184 young people who put in 615,343 hours of labor-intensive work on Wisconsin's public lands and waters. These young people represented a cross-section of Wisconsin's unemployed youth: 3.8% were Native American, 7.7% were Black, 1.7% were Hispanic, .3% were Asian American and 85.8% were White. Almost half were 18 years old or younger and 43.9% had less than a 10th grade education. The participation of young women has ranged from 19 to 29%. The board has focused its attention on developing urban conservation projects and, as of June 30, 1980, nine projects, accounting for 35 percent of the total enrollment, were located in cities.

Young Adult Conservation Corps crews have worked in 49 counties including: Adams, Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Brown, Buffalo, Burnett, Calumet, Chippewa, Clark, Dane, Door, Douglas, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Forest, Iowa, Iron, Jackson, Juneau, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Lafayette, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Marinette, Milwaukee, Oconto, Oneida, Outagamie, Polk, Portage, Price, Racine, Rock, Rusk, Sauk, Sawyer, Shawano, St. Croix, Trempealeau, Vilas, Walworth, Washburn, Waukesha, Waushara, Winnebago, Wood.

Each dollar spent to support the wages, supervision and tools needed for a conservation work project returns, on the average, $1.20 in work accomplished for a local community. The following list summarizes the type of work accomplished by hours and the alternate cost of the work to the subgrantee were YACC funds not used.

Type of Work	Hours	Alternate Cost
Wildlife habitat management	64,978	$391,251
Water and soil conservation	16,978	$143,713
Improvements to forest lands	155,941	$838,944
Development and improvement of recreation resources	166,987	$960,230
Range management	14,554	$106,288
Engineering and construction	87,966	$369,571
Historic restoration and services to visitors	23,709	$161,899
Other conservation work	84,230	$469,963
Totals	615,343	$3,441,859

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR RUSSELL A. OLSON has contributed to the accomplishments of the Executive Branch, especially through efforts to aid small businesses in Wisconsin, by reducing unnecessary regulation and government paperwork. He has also served as a major voice for Wisconsin's vital agricultural interests as an advisor to the Governor on agricultural policy.

Lieutenant Governor Olson has named two advisory committees for his office, an 11-member Agriculture Advisory Committee and a 30-member Small Business Advisory Committee. The two panels meet regularly to discuss administrative rules, proposed legislation, pending appointments, and state policies in their respective areas of agriculture and small business. The two advisory groups provide a forum for discussion, highlight any special problems state farmers or small businessmen may have with a state rule or regulation, and, in general, serve as a sounding board for the Lieutenant Governor.

Functional Area: Commerce

The commerce function of the state government embraces the orderly regulation of commercial transactions and utilities, and of trades, occupations and professions in order to protect the consumer.

During fiscal 1979 and 1980, the DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION finalized and implemented a new retail food establishment regulation (Ag 32 Wis. Admin. Code), which establishes general sanitation standards for the storage and display of foods in establishments where food is processed and sold at retail. The rule also prescribes cleaning and sanitizing requirements for equipment and utensils. The rule became effective April 1, 1980. The department also revised and updated the rule on grade A milk and milk products (Ag 80, Wis. Admin. Code) with an effective target date of September 1, 1980.

In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the University of Wisconsin and the Department of Natural Resources, the department accomplished a biological control program to contain the spread of a localized gypsy moth infestation in the Oconomowoc-Okauchee Lakes area in 1979.

The department initiated an on-site surveillance program to detect antibiotic residues at state meat plants; added an electron microscope to its animal health laboratory to diagnose diseases caused by viruses more quickly and accurately; and took part in a trial pilot project funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to report grower contract data for peas, green beans and sweet corn with state processing firms during the 1980 contracting season.

As a result of legislation, the department became responsible for enforcement of the Warehouse Keepers and Grain Dealers Security Act in May 1980. The act covers registration of grain warehouse keepers and grain dealers and helps ensure safe warehousing and sale of grain for producers through the establishment of bonding, security and record-keeping requirements.

At the request of the Legislature, the department conducted a statewide study of landlord-tenant problems and adopted a rule regulating rental practices, effective in May 1980; banned the sale of a number of toys and consumer products which were determined to be hazardous; conducted in-depth studies of home weatherization and insulation; and developed a pamphlet for homeowners to assist them when buying or contracting for insulation.

Comprehensive studies were conducted by the STATE FAIR PARK BOARD for the 1979 calendar year to evaluate the performance in meeting statutory objectives and purposes. Results showed that the 143 events held at the park during 1979 drew over 1.6 million people. Over 42,000 on-site jobs were provided by these events. The total economic impact of Wisconsin State Fair Park on the Milwaukee area economy was $61.7 million. Just as importantly, the residents of Wisconsin receive educational, cultural and recreational benefits unique to the state fair. Although State Fair Park receives no state financial aid, it generated more than $1.2 million in state tax revenues during that year.

As part of the ongoing $9.3 million master plan, improvements since July 1, 1978 include $1.4 million for the agricultural area; $240,000 for grandstand seating; $165,000 for additional exhibit space in the International Area; and $100,000 for concrete paving, major maintenance and other repairs. In the immediate future there are plans for a new swine barn, new restrooms, new plumbing, paving and sidewalks estimated at over $1 million.

As a result of the rules and the requirements relative to the operation of the electronic terminals and their functions established by the OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF BANKING, statutory and operational problems that were encountered in other states embarking on electronic funds transfer systems have been avoided and eliminated. Over 300 financial institutions are participating in the electronic fund transfer programs, with nearly 250 active terminals in use. These terminals are thought to be handling nearly 500,000 transactions per month at the present time.

The OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE is administering several new insurance-related laws passed by the 1979 Legislature, including:

Creation of a mandatory health insurance risk-sharing plan for those unable to obtain adequate health insurance coverage in the private market (Chapter 619);

Revision of worker's compensation laws to increase weekly compensation rates, eliminate current age penalties and increase the maximum death benefits to a surviving spouse (Chapter 102);

Establishment of conversion rights for those whose eligibility for group health insurance ended because of divorce, death of a spouse or termination of employment for other reasons than a discharge for misconduct (Chapter 285);

Enactment of a Valued Policy law, which requires insurers to pay the full amount of an insurance policy if the covered property is completely destroyed and if the property was owned and occupied by the insured (Chapter 73); and

Requirement that insurance policies be coherent, legible and written in commonly understood language (Chapter 218).

Several administrative rules were adopted by the office, including:

Ins 2.14 Life Insurance Solicitation (currently being challenged);

Ins 3.12 Filing Procedures for Disability Insurance Forms;

Ins 6.05 Filing of Property and Casualty Insurance Forms;

Ins 6.54 (3) Prohibited Classification of Risks for Rating Purposes;

Ins 6.64 Insurance Marketing Intermediary Broker;

Ins 6.67 Unfair Discrimination in Life and Disability Insurance Based on Physical or Mental Impairment;

Ins 6.68 Unfair Discrimination Based on Geographic Location or Age of Risk; and

Ins 6.79 Advisory Councils.

A continuing goal of the PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION is to encourage conservation. Accordingly, the major natural gas utilities were directed by the commission to institute conservation programs, which include home energy audits, conservation rates, conservation-promoting construction standards for homes as a condition for new gas hookups, and federally and state-mandated elimination of nonessential, wasteful uses of natural gas. Declining-block rates for both gas and electricity, which encourage use, are being phased out. Electric energy conservation programs are also being established. Time-of-day and seasonal rates, load control and load management devices (such as on water heaters), full-cost extension rules and cost-based pricing lower electric demand by giving customers incentives to conserve, and hence obviate or reduce the need for new, ever-more expensive power plants. The Second Biennial Advance Plan for electric generating facilities, required by the Power Plant Siting Law, is nearing completion and shows reduced demand forecasts as a result of conservation and rate reform. To increase public awareness of these matters, the commission issued a two-volume environmental impact statement on natural gas rates, supply and conservation, and is completing an impact statement of similar scope on electric energy.

Several other accomplishments have improved the quality of customer service. Mindful of escalating energy costs and their concomitant impact on customers, the commission broadened the offering of budget payment plans and revised disconnect and dispute procedures to provide greater consumer protection. The commission prepared a plain-language brochure on these rules entitled "Your Bill of Rights as a Residential Gas and Electric Utility Customer", and directed all electric and gas utilities to mail it to their customers on a periodic basis. Improved electric and gas safety and maintenance programs resulted in fewer accidents and fatalities. All telephone companies have now complied with the commission's directive to limit party lines to four parties. After extensive hearings, the commission ordered that deaf and hearing-impaired persons receive the devices and service they need at lower than previous rates. Finally, commission intervention at the federal level, principally in wholesale natural gas cases, will save Wisconsin gas consumers at least $24 million annually.

On September 26, 1979, Governor Lee Sherman Dreyfus approved a plan to reorganize the DEPARTMENT OF REGULATION AND LICENSING. The 1979 reorganization, which was accomplished as a result of several provisions included in the 1979 biennial budget act, completed the functional reorganization of services which was begun during the 1977-79 biennium. In addition to eliminating duplication of effort, the 1979 reorganization has grouped staff to boards in a logical fashion and has made certain new centralized services available to all boards.

Two new divisions have been created in the department. The Division of Health Professions and Nursing includes staff to all boards which regulate professions involved in health care. This organization recognizes that all professionals engaged in delivering health care deal with many similar issues. The Division of Business Licensure and Registration includes staff to all boards which regulate business professions.

The reorganized department also includes several new centralized services. The administrative rules center assists boards in writing and revising their administrative rules. An examination center assists the boards in the development, validation, and administration of licensing examinations.

Rapid growth in the savings and loan industry and individual associations' involvement with regional data processing centers for the processing and retention of records led the OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF SAVINGS AND LOAN into an automated examination system. Development began in early 1979 with the first phase operational before the end of the year and the second phase now in the development stages. These basic systems are an audit type system to interface with a variety of private data centers which currently process mortgage and saving data in an on-line mode for user savings and loan associations, and a statistical reporting system to monitor the financial condition of the state-chartered savings and loan associations in Wisconsin.

This will allow for reviewing a much larger statistical base than is now possible with our field examining staff and will provide periodic statistical ratios regarding individual savings and loan associations to maintain a constant monitoring of their position relative to the industry. This information, provided to our office supervisory staff for their use in pre-analysis to determine the scope of examinations, will allow us to key our field staff to the problem areas immediately.

During fiscal 1979-80, the OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF SECURITIES registered 716 securities offerings having an aggregate value of $375,163,300. In addition, it issued approximately 386 broker-dealer licenses, 7,225 securities agents licenses, and 134 investment advisers licenses. The office registered 63 franchise offerings and approved exemptions for 3 others. In addition, the enforcement staff conducted 217 staff enforcement-related investigations. According to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, Wisconsin ranked third for all states and the Canadian provinces for the period October 1, 1979, through September 30, 1980, in the number of enforcement actions taken against violators of securities laws.

The Commissioner adopted emergency administrative rules in February 1980 to prevent the Wisconsin Corporate Take-Over Law, Chapter 552 of the Wisconsin Statutes, from being preempted by take-over rules recently adopted by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

In May 1980, the Commissioner appointed a Citizens Advisory Committee of the Office of the Commissioner of Securities to review the question of disclosure of commission rates in Wisconsin.

The Commissioner announced in September 1980 a multifaceted consumer protection and improved enforcement program for the Office of the Commissioner of Securities. The nine-part program includes such items as investment educational material for high schools, formation of a speaker's bureau to supply information to the investing public, use of a statewide "hot line" for receiving citizen inquiries, and an "investor alert" news release format.

In December 1980, the Commissioner announced a program to review how government policy can help encourage the formation of venture capital in Wisconsin. It is hoped that this program will lead to new businesses starting in Wisconsin and the expansion of existing businesses.

Functional Area: Education

Although elementary and secondary education are primarily under local jurisdiction, the state plays an important role in state aids to local school districts and in the administration of higher education, historical preservation and research, and educational radio and television.

From July 1978 to July 1980, the EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS BOARD:

1. Assumed the initiative and leadership in the State Emergency Broadcast System to provide the Division of Emergency Government with direct access to all ECB radio stations in the event of a natural or man-made disaster.

2. Installed and activated weather broadcasting transmitters, in cooperation with the National Weather Service, for the broadcast of routine and emergency weather information for areas of La Crosse, Menomonie, Wausau, Green Bay, Madison and Milwaukee.

3. Began installation of television translator stations at River Falls and Ellison Bay. The completion of construction in fall 1980 will extend the present Wisconsin Educational Television Network coverage to Pierce and Door Counties.

4. Significantly improved reliability and quality of the TV signal by converting national network television signal service provided by the Public Broadcasting Service from terrestrial system to space satellite.

5. Initiated a multi-state telecommunications study resulting in an application for federal funding of a feasibility study for regional telecommunications.

6. Obtained private and federal funding to produce 10 television productions of which 3 were distributed nationally through the Public Broadcasting Service. Of those, *Joe McCarthy: An American Ism*, was awarded the most prestigious prize in broadcast journalism in 1979 — the Columbia DuPont Journalism Award, and *The War at Home* was nominated for a 1979 Academy Award.

7. Increased school usage of instructional radio and television to 93 percent of public school districts.

8. Increased radio and TV usage in classrooms by 1 out of 3 public school teachers.

9. Developed a radio series for at home preschoolers — *Kate's Place*.

10. Increased reading service for print handicapped to 52-1/2 hours per week on the Subsidiary Communications Authorizatoin.

11. Broadcast more than 54 hours of coverage of the 1978 Wisconsin political campaigns. The coverage received an award for excellence from the Madison Press Club.

12. Began production and delivery of *Program Guide* for ECB TV stations.

13. Managed public awareness activities to coincide and cooperate with other state agencies, thereby achieving postage economies.

During the period July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1980, the HIGHER EDUCATIONAL AIDS BOARD developed and participated in the state's first and second issuances of Student Loan Revenue Bonds, totaling $115 million. The purpose of the revenue bond program is to ensure a reliable source of capital for state direct loans. Several new programs were implemented, including private lender, the State Student Financial Assistance Training Program, the Educational Information Center Program, and the Wisconsin Health Education Assistance Loan Program.

Student financial aid awarded or controlled by the Higher Educational Aids Board increased from $92 million in 1978-79 to $128 million in 1979-80. Approximately 155,000 students were served in 1979-80, compared with 137,000 students in 1978-79. The board estimates that 170,000 students will receive $175 million under state programs in the 1980-81 academic year.

As of March 1981, there were approximately 22,500 borrowers in repayment in the state loan program, amounting to $31 million. Monthly collections for this program averaged over $925,000. In addition, private lenders in the state had approximately 64,000 student loan accounts in repayment, totaling $84 million. Under the Guaranteed Student Loan Program, all of these funds are guaranteed by the Wisconsin Higher Education Corporation.

During the 1979-81 biennium the STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN continued its mission of preserving the raw materials of history and providing for the dissemination of historical knowledge through its museum, its publications, its historical sites and its work with affiliated local historical societies. The Office of Local History has expanded its outreach and service programs in aid to local societies. More than 171 local historical societies are now affiliated with the State Society. A continuing series of workshops on various subjects of interest to these societies has resulted in renewed activity in cities, towns and counties.

The society continued to publish both scholarly and popular materials relating to the history of Wisconsin. The *Wisconsin Magazine of History* was issued eight times containing a total of 26 articles. *Wisconsin Then and Now* was discontinued, but its popular historical features are being included in the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* and in *Columns*, the bimonthly newsletter containing news of society plans and programs for society members and others interested in society activities.

Other scholarly society publications included another volume in the series, *The Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution,* Volume III: *Delaware, New Jersey, Georgia, and Connecticut*. Also published were: six *Wisconsin Stories*; *Wisconsin Newspapers, 1833-1850: An Analytical Bibliography*; *Genealogical Research: An Introduction to the Resources of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin*; and a new 67 page booklet on *Wisconsin Indians*.

Now in its fifth season, Old World Wisconsin continues toward its 1983 goal of 55 ethnic buildings. Interpretive programs have been improved with all guides now wearing historically authentic ethnic clothing. Livestock has been added to the farmstead areas for realism. It and the five other historical sites have been incorporated into an Historic Sites Division to improve management and interpretation.

The society's 10-year, long range plan evolved during the biennium, completing a careful process of research into the society's goals, programs, and priorities. The research design included seeking society membership opinions on the governance of the society.

Society Museum activities included several popular exhibits on the works of pioneer Indian photographer Edward S. Curtis, and a three-part quilt exhibit including a traveling exhibit from the Smithsonian Institution, a generous selection of quilts from the society's collection, and the winners of the society's first annual quilt competition. Annual attendance at the society's free public museum in Madison increased from 52,630 in 1977 to 91,641 in 1979.

During the 1979 and 1980 fiscal years, the DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION increased support for school district reading programs through the implementation of state legislation (Section 118.015, Wis. Stats.) and the National Right-to-Read program. As of July 1, 1980, the Right-to-Read program was replaced by an expanded Basic Skills program, which includes mathematics, oral and written language skills, as well as reading.

The *Long Range Plan for Secondary Vocational Education in Wisconsin* was developed by a broadly based citizens committee and resulted in the introduction of state legislation to support vocational education.

Statutory directions were put into effect for the Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse programs, while implementation began on immunization requirements and modified school attendance laws.

Services for children with exceptional education needs were expanded and refined to meet the full service goals established by the Legislature (Chapter 115, Subchapter IV, Wis. Stats.) and federal law (Public Law 94-142).

Federally funded programs administered by the department were targeted on special populations with unique needs, and over $80 million in federal funds was distributed annually.

An expanded forms management and data base management system reduced the complexity of forms and information required from school districts.

Students in an English class at one of the University of Wisconsin System campuses take advantage of spring weather by moving from a warm classroom to a shady area outdoors.

A comprehensive study of library automation was made during the biennium with the result that extensive use of automated information retrieval programs in Wisconsin's public libraries is expected during the 1980s.

A comprehensive redesign of school accounting methods was introduced through the development and publication of the *Wisconsin Elementary and Secondary Schools Accounting System*. As a result, districts are now able to identify costs of specific instructional programs on a statewide uniform basis.

The total opening fall enrollments in the UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM for the 1980-81 academic year reached 155,499 students, making the UW-System the 4th or 5th largest system in the nation. Largest enrollments in the UW-System were at the Madison (41,242), Milwaukee (25,933) and Eau Claire (11,054) campuses.

The Clinical Science Center at UW-Madison, a $105 million project and the largest public building in Wisconsin, opened in 1979. The 1,500,000 square foot center houses the new university hospital, the medical school, the clinical program, the nursing school and the Wisconsin Clinical Cancer Center.

The 1979 Legislature gave final approval to the construction of a school of veterinary medicine at UW-Madison with satellite facilities at UW-River Falls. Construction costs are set at $28 million.

In one of the largest library moves in history, the collection of the American Geographical Society was moved from New York City to a new home at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. The collection includes 180,000 books and bound volumes of periodicals, 33,000 pamphlets, 45,000 photographs, 350,000 maps, 5,500 atlases and 67 rare and special globes.

The GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, a unit of University of Wisconsin-Extension, was involved in 58 projects in 1979. Principal new initiatives were in water resources and ground-water heat pump technology. It is anticipated that there will be increased interest in water quality issues relating to land use and particularly to waste disposal and materials storage.

Beginning in August 1978 the Survey initiated a study of the potential application of ground water heat pumps in Wisconsin. In the fall of 1979 these efforts were joined by the Department of Administration and the Department of Natural Resources. Findings of the study indicate already that such heat pumps can yield a substantial energy and dollar savings to users at a competitively low cost. Current studies, in cooperation with the Department of Natural Resources, will determine the possible impact of heat pump reinjection water on ground water quality which is a matter of concern to the department.

In 1979 the Legislature approved an increase in the survey's budget to conduct water resources investigations. The principal thrust of these investigations is to conduct detailed county water resources investigations, to refine and improve monitoring techniques and the overall monitoring network, to examine the impact of agricultural chemical applications on water quality, and to study ground water flow characteristics and problems as they relate to well yields and water quality.

A major accomplishment by the Geology Section in 1979 was the completion of a detailed Bouguer gravity map of the northeast area of the state. This map, which expresses the variations in density of rock types, can be used to identify rock types over large areas and will permit the timely completion of the bedrock geology of the northeast map area.

A program to establish a gravity base-station network was initiated this year and will be completed by the spring of 1981. The program is intended to establish a permanent reference network for future gravity work which is useful to interpreting the distribution and character of bedrock geologic formations.

A detailed geological survey consisting of a report and map of bedrock geology in Marathon County is in the final stage of preparation and will be issued in the spring of 1981. A reconnaissance survey of the Iron Mountain quadrangle at a scale of 1:250,000 and covering all or parts of Florence, Forest, Iron, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Marinette, Menomonie, Oconto, Oneida, Shawano, and Vilas Counties will be completed by fall 1980. Similar work has begun on the northwest, west central, and east central quadrangles.

The Surficial/Pleistocene geology program was expanded with the addition of a full-time staff member who will be concentrating in the Superior area of the state.

The Subsurface Laboratory (water well examination program) received samples from 233 wells and test holes. 102,202 feet of samples were studied and made available to interested users.

The survey is a cooperator with the UW-Oshkosh and the U.S. Geological Survey for preparation of an aeromagnetic geophysical survey of approximately 20,000 square miles in northern Wisconsin at a scale of 1:62,500. The final maps are being computer-drawn under a program developed by Professor John Karl at the UW-Oshkosh and will be compiled by the U.S. Geological Survey. The maps show variations in magnetic attraction over the state's surface. Variations are attributed to the presence of different rock formations. The maps are used to predict the distribution of bedrock formations which is useful to the search for mineral deposits, waste disposal sites, construction and utility routing sites, and others.

During the past year the Soils Section conducted field and laboratory analyses of soils with respect to their capacity to transmit water and to absorb and treat liquid wastes and mine spoils in the lead and zinc district of southwestern Wisconsin for the purpose of evaluating their potential for soil reconstruction. Trials of both subsoil and mound absorption systems for septic effluent were carried out. Rates of soil erosion and methods of reducing them were studied at selected sites.

Research progressed on the numerical classification of Wisconsin soils and landscapes, and on a new natural areas map of the state. This section responded to numerous requests for information and advice concerning soil-related problems. Training sessions were held for soil testers to measure the hydraulic conductivity of soils, and workshops were offered on educational methods of explaining the nature and care of the soil resources.

The Mineral Resources and Mining Information Section has completed a detailed mineral leasing survey in Oneida, Price, and Forest Counties extending from January 1980 back to 1965. This survey provides information on metallic mineral leasing activity and the extent of mineral exploration interest in the area. A summary publication is anticipated by December 1980.

In cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Mines a study was done to locate known mineral prospects in the state. Although not comprehensive, the study incorporates a large body of information from survey files on sand and gravel deposits statewide and on metal prospects in southwest Wisconsin.

Initial work began to establish a core repository facility to provide work and storage space convenient for statewide staff and public users in examination of drill core cuttings. A summary of Chapter 422 and guidelines for licensed mineral explorers to follow in compliance with this state law have been completed.

During 1979, much of the effort in the Climatology Section was directed towards public service. A large number of government agencies, schools, businesses, and individuals were provided assistance in solving climatically oriented problems.

The archiving of all weather and climate data for the state is a continuing activity, and the development of computer data files and data summaries has progressed significantly. A summary of tornado activity in the state is near completion as is a study of growing degree days for corn in Wisconsin. Both will be available soon.

In response to a mandate of the 1979 biennial budget, the LABORATORY OF HYGIENE has integrated the total scope of public health laboratory programs into a single administrative organization. This has increased not only the range of facilities available to Wisconsin's citizens, it has enabled us to expand programs to include the newest and most sophisticated testing capabilities. New programs have been instituted in the areas of drug identification and analysis, prenatal and newborn screening, sexually transmitted disease detection and diagnosis, cytogenetic screening, alpha-fetoprotein testing and virus surveillance. All of these programs impact directly on the health of Wisconsin citizens. In the environmental sciences area, the laboratory's capabilities have been developed to assist the Department of Natural Resources and public health officials charged with protecting Wisconsin's environment with the lastest technologies including gas chromatography/mass spectroscopy. The proficiency testing portion of the Wisconsin Department of Health ans Social Services laboratory evaluation/certification program has been transferred to the state laboratory.

The BOARD OF SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS provides the nucleus for a statewide soil and water conservation program in Wisconsin. While this program is carried out at the local level by county soil and water conservation districts, the BSWCD provides leadership, guidance, coordination and support to form a comprehensive program reflecting the state's interests.

The board administers state funds appropriated for local aids to soil and water conservation districts for the purpose of developing capable, locally responsive districts in all counties. The annual state expenditure of $464,600, with a local match requirement, encourages local expenditures of over $3,000,000 per year for conservation projects. Local hiring of district staff has risen from approximately 100 positions in 1977 to about 145 positions in 1980. Managerial positions increased from approximately 20 in 1977 to 47 in 1980, providing greater capability for districts to control and administer their own programs. With this increased capability, districts have accepted the major role of managing the Wisconsin Nonpoint Source Water Pollution Abatement Program at the local watershed level.

The board has actively undertaken the initiation and development of conservation programs of statewide significance. During 1978 the board administered $260,000 in state funds as grants to farmers for agricultural nonpoint source water pollution abatement projects. Approximately 150 farmers from 51 county conservation districts installed about $1,500,000 worth of conservation projects. Although now abolished, this was the first state-funded program of its kind in the nation. The board recently completed a natural resource appraisal and conservation plan which is published as: *Wisconsin's Soil, Water and Related Natural Resources: An Appraisal* and a *Soil and Water Resources Conservation Program for Wisconsin.* The board was the recipient of a $3.4 million U.S. Environmental Protection Agency grant to conduct a research and demonstration project on erosion and sedimentation control in Washington County. They were also the recipients of a $118,000 grant to provide a conservation specialist for another EPA-funded research and demonstration project in northwestern Wisconsin and adjacent Minnesota. Several grants were received from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to conduct a statewide erosion inventory, to prepare an area wide water quality management plan for the Rock River basin, and to assist conservation districts with their role in the Wisconsin Nonpoint Source Water Pollution Abatement Program. The board also assisted with the state level management of the Wisconsin Nonpoint Source Water Pollution Abatement Program. Accomplishments under this program were: providing leadership and guidance to districts for local administration, state level coordination and consultation with DNR, and administering the local assistance aids fund to implement the program.

In the last biennium the BOARD OF VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATION has developed or expanded several new program areas designed to provide the broadest possible vocational-technical opportunities to students. Among these programs are the following:

Radiation Protection Technician — This two year program at Lakeshore Technical Institute is designed to prepare technicians for work in power plants and in industries using nuclear radio isotopes. Successful completion of the program prepares the student at the technician job entry level and involves radio-chemical analysis of samples, surveying of personnel radiation exposure relating to the transporting, receiving and waste disposal of materials.

Timber Harvesting Equipment Operator — This 16-week vocational diploma program teaches students to operate timber harvesting equipment efficiently and safely. Completion of the program, offered at Nicolet College and Technical Institute, enabled graduates to perform routine and periodic maintenance of equipment, understand the differences between gasoline and diesel power plants, and weld and cut ferrous metals. Tree identification and log grading skills complement the operator program.

Associate Degree Nursing (ADN) Program — Cooperative efforts between North Central Technical Institute (Wausau) and Nicolet College and Technical Institute (Rhinelander) have resulted in the development of a satellite section of an existing generic associate degree nursing program into the northern portion of the state. Completion of the two-year program prepares the student with skills and information required to pass licensing examinations for registered nurses.

Visually Impaired Persons Program — This program, developed through cooperation between the VTAE System and the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, has been expanded to Milwaukee Area Technical College after a successful development at North Central Technical Institute (Wausau). It is designed to assist visually impaired adults to become capable of entering or reentering a technical institute program or an employment situation.

Telephone Service/Repair — The Rice Lake Campus of the Wisconsin Indianhead VTAE District provides the only full-time offering in telephone in the state VTAE system. This unique program presents a course of study on basic theory of telephone operation, as well as practical laboratory experience. The student will participate in such distinct activities as pole climbing, testing, and phone installation. An introductory background in electricity and electronics is also provided in the course of study. Training takes place in facilities simulating an actual small operating telephone company.

All-Around Butcher — The All-Around Butcher program is designed to provide students with practical and realistic knowledge related to the meat-processing occupation. The training and educational background will enable students to work effectively as entry level butchers. The unique program, offered in Wisconsin only at Southwest Wisconsin Technical Institute, prepares students in sanitation procedures and plant operations involving various employer-employe and customer relationships.

Hospitality Management - Tourism — This associate degree program provides learning opportunities in the field of hotel and motel supervision and management. Successful completion of the program can lead to such entry level positions as front office supervisor, executive housekeeper, food or beverage manager, host or hostess, or maintenance or sanitation supervisor.

Word Processing — The Word Processing program at Milwaukee Area Technical College provides students with the knowledge and training needed for entry-level jobs in word processing centers, updates word processing personnel in the latest equipment and procedures, and trains persons for word processing management positions. Students may complete the program in 2 years or take courses on a part-time basis.

Interpreter Technician — The Interpreter Technician - associate degree - program currently operational at North Central Technical Institute in Wausau, Wisconsin, is unique and innovative. Besides conserving the most precious resource of our nation, people, the program is equally accessible to women and men providing them with nontraditional occupational skills. The Interpreter Technician assists the deaf and/or hearing handicapped person to gain the skills necessary for productive employment. The program affords new opportunities to the deaf through the development of new sets of signs and visual communications symbols for a variety of occupations heretofore inaccessible to persons with auditory disorders.

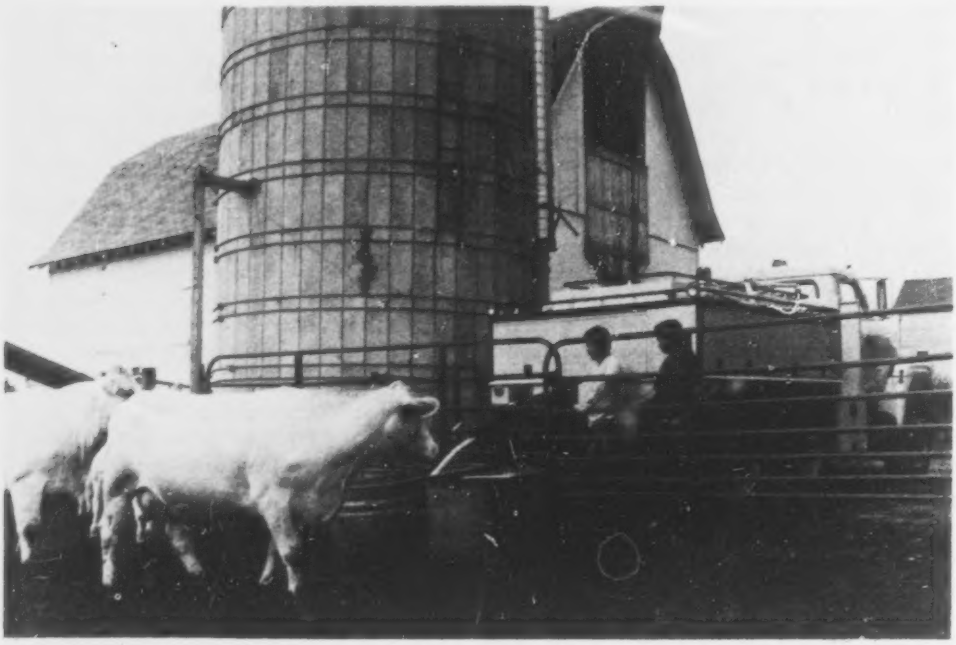
Electrical Power Distribution — The Electrical Power Distribution program is a 9-month course of study resulting in the issuance of a vocational diploma. It is designed to prepare men and women for the electrical energy transmission industry. Some of the skills that are developed by the student include basic electricity concepts, line layouts and construction, underground cabling, and safety. The need for more emphasis on energy conservation was of paramount importance in the recommendation for the establishment of this training program. The quality of the program is exemplified by the 100 percent placement rate, and is recognized by local industry through the granting of training credit toward requirements for journeyman employment status.

The EDUCATIONAL APPROVAL BOARD conducted over 40 hearings, made over 1,200 investigations and inspections, and reviewed over 1,000 applications for approval during the 1978-80 biennium in carrying out its responsibilities for approving and supervising courses of instruction offered to persons receiving veterans benefits, and approving private vocational, business, technical and correspondence schools to operate in Wisconsin. Its hearings and investigations resulted in over $99,000 being recovered for Wisconsin citizens.

Functional Area: Environmental Resources

The environmental resources function embraces both man's use of his environment and mitigating the effects of such usage.

During the 1977-79 biennium, significant gains in cleaning up the waters of Wisconsin have been made by the DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, particularly in the reduction of suspended solids and biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) discharges to the state's waterways. Over a longer time covering the past eight years, the amount of pulp and paper mill discharges throughout the state (BOD and suspended solids) was reduced by more than 80 percent despite a 24 percent increase in paper production. In the Fox River, a major industrial river, paper mill BOD discharges dropped during the past two years from a total of 50,000 pounds daily to 33,000 pounds daily, a reduction of more than 30 percent. During the same period, suspended solids were reduced from 50,000 pounds daily to 36,000 pounds per day, a reduction of 28 percent. This significant reduction in the pollution load on the Fox and on the Wisconsin River, another major



Following the July 15, 1980 windstorm that ravaged Chippewa, Dunn, Eau Claire and Pierce Counties, Department of Natural Resources fish management and fire control personnel were called in to aid storm victims. Here, DNR employes deliver water to farm animals because massive power outages prevented farmers from pumping water.

industrial waterway, has increased the recreational potential of both rivers and is a major contribution to achieving the Federal Clean Water Act goal of fishable, swimmable waters by 1983. During the biennium, the Department of Natural Resources received authority from the Environmental Protection Agency to administer the public water supply inspection program, which serves 70 percent of the state's populations, and also got EPA approval to administer the pretreatment standards program under the Federal Clean Water Act. Public participation is an important aspect of the department's water quality management program. It seeks to inform and educate people on water quality issues, solicit local opinion on the area's water quality situation, and establish a water quality management program that reflects the needs and preferences of local citizens.

Solid waste [illegible]nagement has been controversial because local governments and private landfill operators must take steps to protect public health through environmentally sound waste management. Proper management encourages practices which minimize air pollution, protect ground and surface water from contamination and stress wise use of landfill space, both during and after the site is closed. By analyzing waste disposal practices on a countywide basis, counties can consider recycling, resource recovery, and combined community landfill sites. The Bureau of Solid Waste Management offers planning grants to counties which can help keep the cost of collecting, transporting and disposing wastes down. As directed by state law (Chapter 377, Laws of 1977) and federal law (the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act), the department is accelerating its program to track and manage an estimated 500,000 tons of hazardous wastes generated annually in Wisconsin.

Air pollution is not as widespread in Wisconsin as in more industrialized states, but problems do exist around the state. The Federal Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977 (Public Law 95-95) are the basis for a state (air management) implementation plan that addresses five federally identified pollutants: carbon monoxide, ozone, suspended particulates, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide. Department of Natural Resources air pollution specialists are responsible for preparing and overseeing implementation of specific steps needed to improve air quality. National goals require Wisconsin and other states to reach clean air deadlines by December 31, 1987. Although urban areas, especially in the Southeast, have the worst problems, DNR has monitored excessive pollution levels in virtually every area of Wisconsin. While familiar problems like odor pollution persist, new problems such as acid rain and alcohol fuel production arise also and must be deal with. Public participation in efforts to make air healthy are department goals. Citizen awareness of Wisconsin's air quality problems is especially important because of the federal requirement to reduce pollution contributed by vehicle emissions in southeast Wisconsin.

The Wisconsin Fund, the 10-year program which sets aside about $65 million annually to fight pollution, has provided local units of government or individuals with state money in four areas: 1) $75 million for planning, design and construction of public sewage treatment facilities in 58 communities; 2) $862,000 for the replacement or rehabilitation of septic systems in 14 counties; 3) $2.6 million for institution of the best management practices necessary to control nonpoint pollution, e.g., rural soil erosion and chemical runoff; and 4) $857,000 to 45 counties for planning solid waste disposal.

The DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION was confronted increasingly in 1980 with energy shortages, unprecedented price increases and shortages of critical highway construction materials. The department took significant steps to cope with both current and anticipated needs.

Indeed, to meet a total transportation shortfall for the fiscal year 1980-81, the department cut back its expenditures by $26 million — seven per cent of its budget.

However, the department finalized Wisconsin's first all-mode transportation policy plan after reviewing it in a unique, statewide public hearing over the Wisconsin educational TV network. It developed a six-year highway improvement programming process to address future development logically, and staff during the year worked on a new state highway plan which will prepare more realistically for future road needs in an energy-dependent environment.

As fixed expenditures — such as revenue-sharing programs for county and local highway and transit programs, bond payments and winter maintenance — continued to rise, the department stressed cost-cutting operations.

In addition to the $26 million in cutbacks, other cost reductions were achieved through limitations on employe travel, increased reliance on subcompact cars in the department fleet, and improved productivity, efficiency and cost-benefit considerations.

Specific operational and mangagement improvements include:

Redistricting — District operations for both highways and the State Patrol were updated. Consolidation of highway districts 2 and 9 into one reduced staff and costs. State Patrol district alignments balanced district work loads and improved management control.

Technology — Phase IV of one-stop vehicle title processing was completed. Completely computerized on-line entry of vehicle titles eliminated significant amounts of central office manual processing. Acquisition of portable scales by the State Patrol upgraded the department's weight enforcement effort. Acquisition of new alcohol breathtesting technology is expected to reduce material costs. Acquisition of computer microfiche equipment reduced data storage space needs. Eight cylinder vehicles have been phased out and many gasoline-powered trucks have been replaced with diesels.

Operations and Management — Authorizing payment of inflation escalator clauses on highway contracts reduced the initial bids, with a net saving to the department. A new driver correspondence filing system reduced retrieval time from 15 minutes to one minute, eliminating the need for LTE employment in this area. Increasing utilization of the university's telephone and TV conference facilities reduced travel between districts and the Madison office.

The department completed 30 pavement recycling projects in 1980, saving $3.5 million and an estimated 1.14 trillion BTUs, enough energy to heat 10,000 Wisconsin homes for an entire winter.

Energy savings by the general public were promoted through aggressive enforcement by the Division of State Patrol of the 55 mph speed limit. The department also encouraged public transit ridership, which continues to rise, and vanpooling - ride sharing programs as efficient alternate modes of movement.

In another area of significant growth, use of both scheduled airline service and general aviation increased. Aviation was the fastest growing means of travel in the state during 1980, reaching record levels. The 1980 intercity airplane ridership went well over the 8 million passenger mark.

To encourage continuing state progress in aeronautics, the department organized a task force of citizens who developed an airport development program which the budget proposed for the 1981-83 biennium would implement.

The department was increasingly active in railroad, water ferry and harbor assistance programs, buying seven segments of the bankrupt Milwaukee Road and enabling several shortline operations to continue essential rail service. Support of the Ann Arbor rail ferry service across Lake Michigan continued and the first program to assist harbor improvements was instituted.

In fiscal year 1979-80, the department distributed $151 million in local aids to the villages, towns, cities and counties of the state.

Other activities included:

Energy conservation through solar heating in two Interstate rest areas in Columbia County;

An inventory, inspection and rating of 6,500 local bridges to clarify bridges preservation needs;

Registration of 3.5 million vehicles, an increase of 9 percent over 1979, and a similar increase to more than 3 million licensed drivers.

In highway construction, emphasis was on restoration, reconstruction, and refurbishing existing facilities rather than major new roads. Work was completed on all but a 15-mile segment of I-43 between Milwaukee-Green Bay, the largest, new roadway under construction in the state.

The Legislature enacted a 2-cent per gallon gasoline tax increase in the spring of 1980, the first increase since 1965. The new funds, however, failed to raise the additional revenue needed to pay for the legislated programs for 1980-81. This was largely because of declining fuel consumption due to pressures of inflation, recession, and improved fuel-efficiency of new motor vehicles.

Functional Area: Human Relations and Resources

The human relations and resources function is concerned with health, welfare, corrections, industrial relations, and military affairs.

During the last biennium, the DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, LABOR AND HUMAN RELATIONS completed statewide energy and building standards for one- and two-family dwellings.

With federal contracts, the Safety and Buildings Division conducted 18 energy workshops to inform architects, engineers, contractors and building inspectors about new energy conservation codes for commercial buildings.

The division also reviewed and certified 250 alternate energy systems as part of the program to provide tax credits (now direct rebates) for alternative energy development.

After near-record numbers of jobs filled and people placed in jobs in fiscal year 1979, the Job Service Division was required to adjust to the downturn in the economy. The emphasis turned to efficiency in handling large numbers of applications without sacrificing the full-range of services.

Two major projects scheduled for implementation in 1981 were designed to handle employer accounts and claimant benefits under unemployment compensation more efficiently.

Under the new Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA), the Division of Employment and Training Services has encouraged the active participation of the private sector in providing jobs and training opportunities to CETA-eligible people. In fiscal year 1980, 4,999 persons were placed in jobs. Of those, 80 percent were placed in private sector jobs.

The Equal Rights Division was reorganized in 1979 to make clear distinctions between labor standards and equal rights functions.

A "rapid resolution unit" was established to expedite the processing of discrimination complaints. By June 30, 1980 a backlog of 2,305 complaints had been reduced to 1,127.

The number of claims filed with the Worker's Compensation Division continued to increase, from 63,000 in 1977 to 82,000 in 1979.

Legislation proposed by the Worker's Compensation Advisory Council was passed with only minor amendments. The new law increases disability benefit rates, eliminates age-related reductions in benefits, and includes incentives for employers to re-employ injured workers.

The Division of Apprenticeship and Training completed a reorganization that will expand apprenticeship programs to new trades and nonparticipating industries. The total number of apprentices in 1980 was more than 8,500, up 1,400 from the number enrolled in July 1978.

CETA (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act) participants clear trees for the expansion of facilities at the Environmental Station located at Stevens Point.

In the DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, the Legal Services Division issued 221 formal opinions and numerous informal opinions, attended 2,658 hearings and trials, and handled 12,737 cases during the 1977-79 biennium. The Consumer Protection Unit handled 25,485 complaints from state citizens, recovered $1,289,485 for state citizens through mediation and formal legal action, and obtained 79 orders or injunctions halting fraudulent or deceptive business practices. From 1977 to 1979, the Antitrust and Criminal Litigation Unit collected over one-half million dollars in recoveries and fines. Seven persons were given jail sentences for price-fixing during the same period.

Special agents assigned to the Division of Criminal Investigation's White Collar Crimes Bureau are involved in a variety of investigations each year. Recent investigations have included credit card fraud, bank and savings and loan fraud, police and other types of public corruption, securities fraud, insurance fraud, antitrust violations, bankruptcy fraud and corporate theft. As a result of the bureau's cases completed during the year, more than $861,000 in restitution was ordered.

During 1979, the General Investigations Bureau opened 28 major crime cases. In addition, 20 death investigations were carried over from previous years. Fifteen of the 1979 cases dealt with death investigations, and 13 cases were related to threats, thefts, rapes, extortion, fencing, and criminal damage to property.

Of the 35 death investigations, 11 cases were either cleared through arrest or reached final disposition in the courts in 1979. An additional 3 cases were closed when the investigations revealed that the deaths were not homicides. Of the remaining cases, 7 were placed on inactive status and 14 were carried over into 1980.

The Narcotics and Vice Bureau provides investigative services and support to local law enforcement agencies in identifying and apprehending traffickers of narcotics and dangerous drugs, and in investigating commercial gambling and vice. During 1979, the Narcotics and Vice Bureau conducted a total of 460 investigations of which 386 were narcotic- and drug-related. These investigations involved 330 people and resulted in charges being filed against 226 of them.

In 1979, the Arson Bureau completed 215 full-scale investigations; 174 of these cases were determined to be arson and 52 persons were charged with 87 separate arson-related charges.

During the year the bureau also established a special major case team to deal with arsons involving multiple deaths and/or major property loss. It was activated three times during the year and was successful in apprehending the arsonists on two of the cases.

Arson Bureau territories were realigned during 1979 to make more efficient use of manpower. Also, a procedure was developed to make it easier for local officials to contact on-duty special agents after office hours.

Training continues to be one of the major goals of the division. For the past several years, two Death Investigation Schools and two Advanced Narcotics Seminars have been conducted each year. These training programs continue to be in great demand. In addition, all bureaus are involved in providing short training sessions for police recruit training, and police and fire in-service training. The bureaus conduct training for nearly 6,500 police and fire service personnel each biennium.

The Crime Laboratory Bureau provides technical and scientific assistance to state and local law enforcement officers in the field of physical evidence. During 1979, the bureau received 7,200 cases which resulted in 40,067 exhibits and required 197,523 forensic examinations. Bureau analysts also provide expert testimony in court proceedings.

The Crime Information Bureau provides a central identification service to law enforcement agencies including a fingerprint and criminal history file. During 1979, the bureau handled over 21 million messages generated by the state's law enforcement agencies to the TIME computer system. In the same year, the bureau was able to identify over 800 persons from the fingerprint identification files who were arrested but used different names and/or personal descriptions.

The Training and Standards Bureau provided training to 854 recruit officers and trained 4,994 inservice, supervisory and management personnel during 1979. Local government agencies were reimbursed $1,900,000 for training costs incurred.

A whole new concept of financing local law enforcement training became effective with the passage of "penalty assessment" legislation, legislation which provides for a 10 percent surcharge on all fines and forfeitures. Penalty assessment revenue accumulates in a "law enforcement training fund", which means that the cost of training is no longer a taxpayer's burden, but is shouldered by law violators who create the demand for law enforcement services. Penalty assessment legislation, which is expected to completely offset the cost of law enforcement training, became effective January 1, 1978.

During 1979-80 the overall goals of the DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS continued to be achievement of full strength units and increased training readiness for both federal and state missions.

Personnel strength, although a continuing problem for the National Guard nationwide, has made dramatic strides forward in Wisconsin during the past two years.

The Wisconsin Air National Guard exceeded 100 percent of its authorized strength, while the Wisconsin Army National Guard jumped from about 70 percent to almost 90 percent of its authorized strength during the same period. Some of this success can be attributed to modernization, but over the past 18 months there has been a steady increase in strength throughout the Wisconsin National Guard.

New federal and state incentives, especially in the area of educational assistance; the ROTC/National Guard Simultaneous Membership Program (SMP); use of the Armed Forces Examination and Entrance Stations (AFEES) for medical and mental testing of enlistees; the Basic Combat Training Orientation Schools conducted by the Wisconsin Army National Guard for new enlistees prior to their entry on active duty; a more professional, full-time recruiting force working with units in the field; and an increased public awareness program have all contributed to this success story.

As an example, participation in the State's Tuition Assistance Program has increased from 34 to about 270 individuals during this period.

The first major reorganization of the Wisconsin Army Guard since December 1967 took place on February 1, 1980. Two obsolete infantry battalions were eliminated from the state's troop structure. A new, high-priority anti-tank battalion, one of only two in the National Guard nationwide, was organized. This brought Wisconsin Guard units more in line with the first-line role they play in defense planning.

Wisconsin's 128th Tactical Air Support Wing, Truax Field, Madison, converted to the newer 0A-37 jet aircraft in the fall of 1979 and were rated by the Air Force as fully combat ready in less than six months.

During this period, 1,382 members of the Wisconsin National Guard were called to state active duty by the Governor to support local authorities faced with a major snow emergency in Milwaukee in January 1979, forest fires in April 1980, and other smaller emergencies.

A study of the administrative operation of the Adjutant General's Office was conducted by Department of Administration personnel. Implementation of the recommendations is under way. Two major recommendations which have been implemented are the formation of a General Services Division, to include a word-processing center, and a separate Recruiting and Retention Division, which are directly responsive to the department head.

In support of a better recruiting and retention environment, security of federal property and more modern training facilities, a new armory was constructed at Neillsville, the Tomah Armory was expanded and another new armory is under construction in Rhinelander. Two other major construction projects are underway at Truax Field, Madison, and General Mitchell Field, Milwaukee. They are a new Army aviation support facility in Madison and an alert facility in Milwaukee.

Energy conservation is a continuing concern. Thirteen armories have been modified to alleviate heat loss and circulation problems.

Planning for installation of upgraded Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS) has been started for guard facilities with completion expected during the next biennium.

By June 30, 1980, the DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS had provided more than $1.415 billion in benefits to Wisconsin veterans and their dependents since World War II through programs which have been for the most part self-supporting.

Functional Area: General Executive Functions

The agencies concerned with general executive functions are primarily engaged in staff work, such as budgeting and personnel activities, for the other state departments and independent agencies.

In the summer of 1979 the DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION reorganized to make the department more cohesive and more responsive to its statutory responsibilities. Some of the major thrusts of the reorganization included: separating out all energy-related activities within the department and putting them in a Division of State Energy; separating building maintenance and building construction; and creating a distinct Division of State Agency Services to house those functions (i.e. printing, text processing, procurement, van pooling, etc.) which are run as "businesses" to provide and coordinate services for all state agencies.

The department has initiated a monthly report on the number of full-time authorized positions and the number of employes currently on the state payroll. This report appeared for the first time in January 1980 to respond to legislative and agency requests for the information.

In complying with the Governor's May 1979 directive to reduce miles driven on state business by 15 percent, DOA has achieved the 15 percent cutback within this agency and has monitored other agencies' efforts in this regard.

Progress has been made in coordinating nondiscrimination efforts with the federal government involving handicapped persons. The department hired a coordinator in January 1979 to monitor nondiscrimination in recruitment, hiring, compensation, job assignment, classification, and employe benefits. For example: the coordinator has been working to establish procedures for using $50,000 recently earmarked by legislators to devise "reasonable accommodations to all public buildings".

The State Energy Conservation Plan developed by DOA has been recognized nationwide for pioneering efforts in this field. In addition, many energy conservation efforts within state-owned buildings have been initiated by the department, including insulation projects and evaluation of all new buildings and major remodeling projects for possible use of alternative energy sources.

General Executive Facility II opened for use in September 1979 and is occupied by about 800 Department of Natural Resources employes and 400 DOA employes.

In the area of affirmative action, there were forward strides by the recently established State Office of Contract Compliance. For example, the office is holding hearings dealing with administrative rules on the awarding of construction contracts, including a provision to deny a contract to a contractor who doesn't comply with a written affirmative action work plan.

The STATE ELECTIONS BOARD has developed and conducted an extensive election and campaign education program intended for county and municipal clerks, election officials, candidates for public office, treasurers of committees supporting or opposing candidates and issues, and other interested persons. The education program consisted of seminars and workshops throughout the state, use of the university's Educational Telephone Network piped in to all counties, showing of several films and video-tapes developed for the program, and the distribution of a comprehensive Election and Campaign Manual. During the biennium, over 175 training sessions were conducted reaching an estimated 6,000 people.

The DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYE TRUST FUNDS accomplished several improvements in the services provided to members and beneficiaries of the programs it administers.

The Group Insurance Board began providing for alternate health care plans and began self-insuring the basic plan. An administration manual for the Income Continuation Insurance plan was completed and distributed to the participating employers. A fourth premium rate category was added to the group life insurance program thus lowering the premium paid for this coverage by people in the 40 to 49-year age category.

The Wisconsin Retirement Fund began paying separation benefits on a bi-weekly basis instead of monthly, thereby providing more timely receipt of benefits for those leaving public service.

Reporting frequencies for the State Teachers Retirement System were reduced from monthly to quarterly. This resulted in a paper usage and workload savings not only to the department, but to covered employers as well.

In an effort to facilitate greater employment of handicapped persons in the state service, the DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS developed a new "expanded certification" concept under which persons with a physical or mental handicap may be certified for selected positions in addition to those certified under regular procedures.

An agreement was negotiated with the State Job Service to recruit, test and certify clerical applicants at 20 regional Job Services offices throughout the state. In addition, recruitment and testing procedures used to fill state labor and service jobs were streamlined by consolidating job classifications and examinations. These improvements have resulted in greater convenience for job applicants and faster filling of jobs to meet state agency needs.

Assets under management of the INVESTMENT BOARD as of June 30, 1980 were $5.588 billion. Actual returns on assets for fiscal year 1980 were:

Variable Retirement Investment Trust — 15.5 percent

State Investment Fund — 11.80 percent

The onset of recession, rampant inflation and soaring interest rates provided unstable markets and swiftly changing conditions for investment.

Between July 1, 1978 and June 30, 1980, the PERSONNEL BOARD conducted selection procedures and provided the Governor with lists of names to fill two vacancies on the Personnel Commission and with a register of candidates for administrator of the Division of Personnel. It approved a statement of goals submitted by the Administrator, to be used as a basis for the board's evaluation of the Administrator's performance. The board conducted public hearings on the recommended classification system for clerical workers, and commenced a series of investigative hearings on limited term employment practices.

Following two public hearings, new rules of the PERSONNEL COMMISSION became effective on April 1, 1980, as Section PC, Wisconsin Administrative Code.

The full-time commission, in operation since July 1, 1978, has virtually eliminated the backlog of the former part-time Personnel Board, despite a greatly increased workload. Regular appeals have increased 32 percent; complaints of discrimination, 130 percent. In addition, in 1979 the commission received 961 appeals from the reallocation actions growing out of a statewide clerical survey.

Fairer taxes and better service were the major priorities of the DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE in 1979 and 1980. The department played an important role in the development of individual income, sales, inheritance, property and business tax law changes. Improved taxpayer assistance and expanded services for local units of government were also achieved during this period.

Over the last two years, the Department of Revenue worked with the Governor's Tax Reform Commission and members of the Wisconsin Legislature to implement major tax innovations. The Secretary of Revenue served as a member of the Tax Reform Commission, and agency staff completed much of the research needed for its deliberations. Many of the commission's recommendations were enacted early in the 1979 legislative session. These and other tax law changes yielded major improvements in state tax programs.

The state's individual income tax was a major focus for reform. Surplus state revenues were returned to taxpayers through an eight-week income tax withholding moratorium and a related one-time 16 percent income tax credit. Income tax rates and brackets were completely overhauled: the old top tax rate of 11.4 percent on all income above $14,000 was replaced with a top rate of 10 percent on income over $40,000. Another key reform was the introduction of an annual adjustment that will allow tax brackets to expand with inflation. This innovation, called "indexing", means that families will no longer be pushed into higher tax brackets by inflation. Other major income tax reforms include a capital gains tax break for the elderly when they sell their homes, a higher standard deduction, and a new property tax/rent credit that will reduce property tax burdens for most families by 12 percent

Many changes were made that reduce the burden of state inheritance taxes on families. The main improvement in this area was a substantial reduction of the inheritance tax on transfers between spouses. Installment payments were also authorized for the first time. These changes will help farmers and other small business owners keep their operations in the family.

Home heating fuels (coal, fuel oil and wood) were exempted from the state sales tax beginning in July 1979. Residential electricity and natural gas, and electricity used in farming were exempted for six months of each year. These changes are particularly welcome in the face of rapidly rising fuel costs.

A variety of business tax law changes aimed at improving the state's business tax "climate" and removing irritating or cumbersome tax provisions were also enacted. These include allowing the federal tax treatment of "Subchapter S" corporations for state tax purposes, and creation of a 50 percent deduction for corporate dividends received from an affiliated corporation.

Although these and other tax law changes captured most of the headlines, the department also implemented administrative changes during this period that benefit taxpayers and local units of government. Faster mailing of tax refunds was made possible by streamlining income tax processing; taxpayers received their refunds an average of two weeks earlier in 1980 than in 1979. The most fundamental taxpayer service is information and help with state tax forms, and hundreds of thousands of taxpayers again took advantage of the department's taxpayer assistance programs. Office hours for this service were increased at several locations.

The department continues to conduct an annual statewide advertising campaign to make eligible persons aware of the Homestead Property Tax/Rent Credit program. The campaign included radio and television announcements, bus posters, and distribution of English and Spanish-language brochures.

To meet its substantial responsibilities to assist taxpayers and local officials with property tax questions, the department added two new field offices. Also, a slide presentation and a booklet were developed and made available to the public to help explain how the property tax system works.

Local property assessment personnel are meeting their responsibilities with the aid of the department's computer-assisted mass appraisal (CAMA) system. This new assessment tool helps local assessors deal with the workload pressures created by rapid increases in real estate values. By absorbing the development costs, the state has given localities access to this technology at the lowest possible cost.

The department also worked with other state agencies to provide expanded training opportunities for local tax officials. A new manual was developed to assist municipal clerks in their many tax-related functions. Steps were also taken to streamline local fiscal reporting requirements. Department bureaus dealing with local governments were consolidated into a single division, and a toll-free telephone line was added to allow faster and easier access to departmental personnel. A reorganization of the department's Bureau of Municipal Audit will improve the local government audit and financial services offered by that unit. Four regional field offices were established to allow better supervision and enhanced training opportunities.

Important law changes were made in response to concern among local officials that the formula for distribution of state shared revenues failed to take account of economic changes and local development needs. The department supported the exclusion of manufacturing property from the local tax base factor in that formula, because the previous treatment of such property had tended to reduce local eligibility for shared revenues. The department also supported an increase in the standard valuation component of the shared revenue formula, to take account of rapid increases in property values. The department worked with local officials and interested legislators on a comprehensive review of shared revenues and related property tax relief programs.

In other research efforts, the department collected data from a sample of 1979 income tax returns during processing. This innovative research procedure has provided up-to-date information for a continuing review of state tax policy, including a special study of the state's taxation of capital gains.

Efforts are also underway to simplify state tax forms and instructions. Requests for taxpayer suggestions have resulted in many worthwhile ideas. Improvements were included in 1980 and 1981 tax forms and instructions.

The department continues its emphasis on affirmative action and upward mobility, through training and development programs and internships.

Accomplishments in the OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE included an increased regulation of special interest groups attempting to influence the actions of the Wisconsin Legislature and the administrative agencies of the state government. Among the accomplishments, which were prescribed by the Lobby Reform Act of 1978, were the conducting of field audits to verify the amounts reported on the statements of expenses by employers of lobbyists, the prosecution of 13 violators of the filing requirements for lobbyists and their employers, the suspension of lobbying licenses for other violators, the drafting of 25 formal opinions by the Secretary of State interpreting provisions of the lobby law, and the continuing investigation of potential violators.

Another accomplishment of the agency included the completion of a program to dissolve involuntarily approximately 80,000 corporations which had ceased to function but remained active on the state's records. Besides its tremendous housekeeping benefits, this program also aided business by freeing thousands of common corporate names for use by new Wisconsin businesses.

Other recent significant accomplishments of the Office of the Secretary of State included the institution of a program by which individuals and credit-lending institutions could receive over the telephone business indebtedness information which was previously only disclosed upon receipt of written request, the addition of staff in the Corporations Division in order to service 100 percent more telephone inquiries about corporate status, and the initiation of the additional services of accepting various corporate and UCC filings and providing rush service on copy requests at the Milwaukee Field Office.

Concerning the OFFICE OF THE STATE TREASURER, the state treasurer is a member of the Depository Selection Board, which, in July 1978 approved consolidation of all state banking accounts, substantially increasing the state's investable funds. Based on experience to date, it is anticipated that this consolidation will increase state investable balances by over $10 million a year, which should generate additional interest of three-quarters to $1 million for the State of Wisconsin.

Another department fiscal initiative developed in 1976 is the Local Government Pooled Investment Fund, a program which allows local units of government to deposit temporarily idle funds with the Office of the State Treasurer to be invested through the State Investment Board. Because of the board's expertise and the sheer volume of its transactions, participating local government units are generally earning a higher rate of interest than they would have earned otherwise.

The HOUSING FINANCE AUTHORITY has financed over 12,000 housing units throughout the state. In addition to the decent, safe and affordable housing these units provide for low- and moderate-income elderly and families, they represent an investment of over $300,000,000 in Wisconsin's economy. This investment results in a significant boost to the state economy in jobs and taxes generated, all without any cost to the state.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Governor: LEE SHERMAN DREYFUS.

Legal Counsel and Assistant to the Governor for Policy Development: PAUL SWAIN.

Assistant to the Governor for Communications: WILLIAM KRAUS.

Assistant to the Governor for Administration: MARY M. WILLIAMS.

Advisor to the Governor for Ethnic Minority Initiatives: ANITA HERRERA.

Advisor to the Governor for Women and Family Initiatives: MARLENE CUMMINGS.

Director of the Ombudsman Program for the Aging and Disabled: SHIRLEY ELLIS.

Assistants: PAM ANDERSON, KAREN LINDENAU, *constituent relations;* CANDIS CROKER, DAN MELTON, *legislative;* LAURIE MCCALLUM, *assistant legal counsel;* RICK KLEIN, MARGARET LEWIS, MARK POPOVICH, *policy development;* NAOMI BODWAY, *scheduling;* SUE KAESTNER, *appointments;* SUE RIORDAN, *media coordinator.*

Personal Secretary: KRIS DEININGER.

Mailing Address: 115 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212.

Publications: Message to the Legislature; Budget Message; special messages (printed in Legislative Journals); Gubernatorial Appointments; Ethnic/Minority Initiatives Newsletter; Women's Initiatives Newsletter; executive orders; proclamations.

Number of Employes:* 61.90.

Total Budget 1979-81:* Office of the Governor, Residence, Ombudsman and Advocacy activities — $3,233,700.

Statutory Reference: Article IV, *Wisconsin Constitution*; Subchapter I of Chapter 14, Statutes.

History: As provided by Art. V, Sec. 1, of the Wisconsin Constitution, the governor is the chief executive of the state. In territorial days the governor was an appointee of the president of the United States. The office became elective when Wisconsin achieved statehood. During the Wisconsin constitutional conventions of 1846-48 there was comparatively little debate over the office of governor; the duties to be performed by the chief executive were primarily a matter of tradition, and there was little inclination to depart from it. The main questions concerning the governor involved the size of his salary, whether he should be required to reside at the seat of government and the length of his term (one or two years); but the primary question involving his functions related to the veto power. An effort to divest him of this function failed, as did moves to vest the pardoning power in the legislature and to delete the provision permitting the governor to remove county officials from office for cause. A constitutional amendment ratified in 1930 gave the governor power to approve appropriation bills in part (partial veto); and another, ratified in 1967, lengthened the governor's term of office to 4 years beginning in 1971.

Organization: The governor takes office on the first Monday in January following the general election. The governor may appoint such employes as deemed necessary to carry out the duties and responsibilities of the office. Attached to the Office of the Governor are the State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, the Citizens Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, the Council on Criminal Justice, and the Governor's Employment and Training Office. The Health Policy Council is attached to the office but is located in the Department of Health and Social Services. The Disability Board and the Conservation Work Projects Board are attached to the office for administrative purposes only under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

In 1979 the Governor created the positions of advisor for women's initiatives and advisor for ethnic/minority initiatives within the Office of the Governor. The Governor's Ombudsman Program for the Aging and Disabled, recreated by executive order in 1979, is headquartered in the governor's Milwaukee office with branches in Appleton, Green Bay, Wausau, Hayward and Madison. The relationship of these councils and boards to the Office of the Governor provides a valuable liaison with the governor.

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* **Mandated 5.8% 1980-81 budget reduction:** The number of employes and the total budget of 1979-81 information shown for each agency does not reflect the mandated 4.4% budget cut of February 15, 1981, nor the additional 1.4% budget cut of February 20, 1981.

Agency Responsibility: The governor is the chief executive officer of the State of Wisconsin. As such, he is the representative of all the people of the state and is responsible for safeguarding the public interest. Although his powers are constitutionally limited, the governor's duties have expanded over the years as state government has increased in size and complexity.

State agencies operate under the direction either of individuals, full-time commissions, or part-time boards. Since the governor appoints the heads of 14 departments, the members of 5 full-time commissions, and most individuals on citizen boards, one of his major influences on the administration of state government is exercised through the power of appointment. Seven individual agency heads serve at his pleasure: the secretaries of administration; development; employment relations; health and social services; industry, labor and human relations; revenue; and transportation. Since the others serve fixed terms or serve at the pleasure of board members appointed for staggered terms, a governor does not usually have the opportunity to influence the selection of all such officers during a single term of office. However, the lengthening of the gubernatorial term to 4 years together with reelection has given the governor more power in this area. In addition, he appoints members of many other boards and councils that exist throughout the government structure. Beyond these appointments, which are specifically provided for by statute, the governor is authorized to appoint, through executive order, special committees or task forces to conduct studies and advise him. Such committees frequently attract experienced men and women in many fields who are willing to donate their time and expertise in the interest of public service.

Governor Lee Sherman Dreyfus meets with the press at his weekly news conference in the Governor's Conference Room in the State Capitol.

Should a vacancy occur in the State Senate or the Assembly, the governor calls a special election in accordance with state law. In the case of vacancies in elective county offices, the governor may appoint individuals to serve for the unexpired term; for proven malfeasance, he may dismiss sheriffs, district attorneys, coroners or registers of deeds from office.

The Office of the Governor is comprised of a personal staff who assist the governor in the performance of his executive responsibilities and in his response to the demands of the office. For the purposes of administering state government, the governor mainly functions through the facilities of other departments, most notably the Department of Administration. Through the budget-making process and the cabinet, the governor reviews and directs the activities of all administrative agencies.

The governor also gives policy direction to the state. He plays an important role in the legislative process by advocating major policy changes in his state-of-the-state message and occasional special messages. He may call a special session of the legislature to deal with specific legislation and he may veto an entire bill or, in the case of appropriation measures, parts of a bill. A two-thirds vote of the members present in each house of the legislature is required to overturn vetoes.

As the state's chief administrative officer, the governor must approve the spending of all federal aid grants, state purchasing of lands, and the construction of highways and airports. He also must approve the leasing of lands or buildings for state use and many other such state contracts. The governor may call on the attorney general to act for the protection of the public interest in various legal actions.

The chief executive or his designee serves as an *ex officio* member of several boards and commissions, including the Building Commission, the Educational Communications Board, the Disability Board, the State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, and the Council on Criminal Justice.

The governor has the sole power to exercise executive clemency and grant a pardon, reprieve, or commutation of sentence to an individual convicted of a crime, and to extradite a person charged with a criminal offense. To expedite the pardon process, the Pardon Advisory Board was created in 1980; the board reviews applications for executive clemency and makes recommendations to the governor.

The governor spends a great deal of his time outlining the goals of his administration, sharing ideas and listening to the citizens of the state. Communication with his statewide constituency is vital: talking in person and by phone to private citizens, addressing statewide conferences, speaking to citizen groups, participating in many significant ceremonies throughout the state, issuing proclamations, holding press conferences, and answering thousands of letters all help to keep the governor in close contact with the people. The governor represents the state at some national functions and belongs to national organizations of governors.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCILS AND OFFICE

Governor's Employment and Training Office

Executive Director: CYRENA N. PONDROM.

Deputy Director: FEDERICO ZARAGOZA.

Planning and Analysis Bureau: JOSEPH L. DAVIS, *director.*

Program Management and Resources Bureau: ED VAN HOUTEN, *director.*

State Employment and Training Council: AL WENTZ, *chairperson;* KENNETH ANDREWS, AZIE BONDS, LEONARD CORS, DR. LOUIS FORTIS, ZULEMA GARZA, KENNETH GATZKE, WILLIAM GRENIER, JOE HALTER, LAVERN HARDY, DANIEL JOROSIK, GEORGE MOORE, MARY ELLEN POWERS, PEDRO RODRIGUEZ, RICHARD SAWICKI, RON SEMMANN, LESLIE SIMS, DR. ROBERT SORENSEN, DR. ROBERT STARMS, DR. CATHERINE STEHLY, HAROLD TEMPLIN, ROSALIE TYRON, WILLIAM WILBERG, TERRY WILLKOM.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7972, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-2439.

Publications: Annual Report to the Governor on the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act and Related Manpower Activities.

Number of Employes: 23.00

Total Budget 1979-81: $10,800,000.

Executive Order No. 14 of 1979 established the Governor's Employment and Training Office, formerly the Manpower Planning Office. The structure and functions of the Governor's Employment and Training Office, which directly administers approximately $5.3 million annually in Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) funds, has evolved through a series of governor's executive orders (Executive Orders No. 35, 1971; 6 and 13, 1975; and 39 and 50, 1977).

The office is headed by an executive director, appointed by the governor to serve at his pleasure, and is organized into 2 bureaus. The Bureau of Program Management and Resources administers the governor's special grants and a technical assistance program to CETA contractors. The Bureau of Planning and Analysis serves as staff to the State Employment and Training Council, assisting in the development of statewide policy and in planning, coordinating, monitoring and evaluating statewide employment and training programs.

The Governor's Employment and Training Office is responsible for developing, on an annual basis, the Governor's Coordination and Special Services Plan, consistent with the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA). The office is responsible for establishing statewide employment and training goals, objectives, policies and priorities; coordinating the effective and efficient delivery of services; gathering, analyzing and disseminating information on prime sponsors' employment and training services and reviewing their activities and fostering their cooperation with state agencies; assessing the effectiveness of related state programs; and for recommending changes in or the enactment of appropriate legislation, including recommendations on the employment and training components of welfare reform activities.

In the area of education, the office provides statewide coordination of employment and training education in elementary, secondary, vocational and higher education with related state services and prime sponsors to effectively assure needed educational and training services. Assisting in the coordination of Job Service and related programs under CETA and the Wagner-Peyser Act, the Governor's Employment and Training Office fosters the availability of education, training and other employment-related opportunities to assist all segments of the population in achieving fully productive employment. Through the prime sponsor area, the office promotes, encourages and coordinates business and economic development among minority and low-income groups.

Further administrative functions of the office include grant management of CETA funds, monitoring and evaluating projects supported by those funds, and providing financial assistance for special programs and services to meet the needs of rural areas.

The State Employment and Training Council is an interagency, intergovernmental advisory body responsible for coordinating federal and state employment programs as specified under CETA. Formerly the State Manpower Services Council, this council also evolved through executive orders and was given its present name by Executive Order No. 14 of 1979.

The council reviews the plans of prime sponsors and manpower-related agencies, makes recommendations for better statewide coordination of employment and training efforts, and assesses the availability, adequacy, and effectiveness of manpower-related programs; the council is also charged with the responsibility to identify the employment and training vocational needs of state citizens to assure they are being met and the responsibility to prepare an annual report to the governor that describes program efforts and assesses progress in solving the state's employment and training problems.

Executive Order No. 14 also established an Employment and Training Services Division in the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations to replace the former Manpower Services Division. The department is also served by an advisory council, the Balance of State Employment and Training Advisory Council.

Citizens Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse

Members: BERNICE BEGAY, JAMES COOK, M.J. COON, AUDREY DAVIS, RYNE DUREN, F. TESSA ESCAMILLA, MIKE FORER, RON FREDERICK, JOE GOLDMAN, MARY L. HANRAHAN, LEONARD HICKEY, PAULINE JACKSON, M.D., ANDREW W. KANE, NOBLE KLEVEN, JOHN LEWIS, LEE LOHR, BELA A. MAROTI, JOE MONREAL, DENNIS MURPHY, DARLENE M. NECONISH, CAROL NICKELS, EDMUND A. NIX, CHARLES A. ORTH, JR., EVELYN OWENS, ANNE SCHIERL, M.D., ANNA SCHMITT, MAURICE E. SHIRLEY, ROBERT L. WHITE.

Statutory Reference: Section 14.017 (2m).

The Citizens Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse was created by Chapter 221, Laws of 1979, in the Office of the Governor. It is comprised of from 20 to 30 members appointed by the governor for staggered 4-year terms. Members shall be residents who have a demonstrated professional, research or personal interest in alcohol and other drug abuse problems.

The council 1) advises the governor, legislature and all governmental agencies on the plans, budgets and operations of state alcohol and other drug abuse programs and on other matters referred to the council; 2) encourages public understanding and support of rehabilitative programs; 3) makes recommendations to the State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, the state health planning agency under Chapter 150, and single state agencies; and 4) monitors programs that address the needs of state victims of alcohol and other drug abuse and their families.

State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse

Members: GOVERNOR LEE SHERMAN DREYFUS, *chairperson;* SENATOR GARY GOYKE, *acting chairperson;* BRONSON C. LAFOLLETTE (Attorney General), BARBARA THOMPSON (Superintendent of Public Instruction), DONALD PERCY (secretary of health and social services), ROBERT MAILE (chairperson, Pharmacy Examining Board); SENATOR WALTER J. CHILSEN, REPRESENTATIVES GEORGE H. KLICKA, STEPHEN R. LEOPOLD; CHARLES A. ORTH, JR., (chairperson, Citizens Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse chosen by council); DAROLD TREFFERT, M.D. (chairperson, Controlled Substance Board); KEN DEFOE (provider representative).

Statutory Reference: Section 14.017 (2).

The State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse was originally created by Chapter 384, Laws of 1969, as the Drug Abuse Control Commission. Chapter 219, Laws of 1971, changed its name to the Council on Drug Abuse and placed the council in the Executive Office. It was renamed the Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse by Chapter 370, Laws of 1975 and the State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse by Chapter 221, Laws of 1979.

The council is charged with responsibility to consider all matters concerning abuse prevention. These responsibilities include recommending and coordinating state agencies' abuse control and prevention efforts, and the review of their activities. The council determines the effectiveness of existing programs, recommends improved programming, issues reports to educate people on the dangers of drug abuse, and defines responsibility among state agencies for various alcohol and drug abuse programs. The council is responsible for cooperating with federal agencies, for receiving federal funds, and for recommending the enactment of or changes in appropriate legislation.

The State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse is comprised of 12 members: the governor, the attorney general, the state superintendent of public instruction, the secretary of health and social services, and the chairperson of the Pharmacy Examining Board, or their designees; 2 members of each house of the legislature, representing both parties in each house and chosen as are standing committees; a representative of the Controlled Substances Board; a consumer representing the public who is elected by the Citizens Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse; and a representative of an organization or agency which is a direct provider of services to alcoholics and other drug abusers.

Governor Lee Sherman Dreyfus meets with the East Central Region Boy Scouts in the Governor's Conference Room in the State Capitol.

Council on Criminal Justice

Members: GOVERNOR LEE SHERMAN DREYFUS, *chairperson;* THEODORE MEEKMA, *1st vice chairperson;* SARAH ETTENHEIM, *2nd vice chairperson;* JUDGE THOMAS H. BARLAND, JAMES E. BAUGH, PH.D, ERWIN HEINZELMANN, ROBERT KENNEDY, REPRESENTATIVE DAVID PROSSER, LLOYD BARBEE, CHIEF JUSTICE BRUCE BEILFUSS, FRANK BESAG, RICHARD BUSSLER, FREDERICK FALK, JUDGE FREDERICK FINK, JUDGE WARREN GRADY, SENATOR ROD JOHNSTON, RAYMOND KLINK, ATTORNEY GENERAL BRONSON LAFOLLETTE, J. DENIS MORAN, DAN MOSAY, DONALD PERCY, DARYL SPAGNOLETTI, RICHARD L. SPAULDING, DAVID STEINGRABER, EILEEN TRAINOR, MARGARET WASSMANDORF, MICHAEL S. WOLKE.

Executive Director: JAMES E. BAUGH, PH.D.

Mailing Address: 122 W. Washington Avenue, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3323.

Publications: Final Report; Special Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, 1976; Juvenile Justice Standards and Goals, 1975; Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice 1979 and 1980 Comprehensive Improvement Plan; Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice 1981 Juvenile Justice Plan.

Number of Employes: 56.00.

Total Budget 1979-81: $20,122,900.

Statutory Reference: Section 14.017 (5).

The Wisconsin Council on Criminals Justice (WCCJ) was originally created by executive order in 1969 as the state planning agency required by federal crime control and juvenile justice laws. The council replaced the Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and Crime and operated within the Department of Justice; in 1971, the council was recreated by executive order and was transferred to the Executive Office.

Mandated by the federal Justice System Improvement Act of 1979 and the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended, the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice is vested with all the powers and responsibilities required to administer those acts. The council is headed by an executive director, appointed by the governor to serve at his pleasure.

The goals of the Council on Criminal Justice are to assist criminal justice agencies in Wisconsin to improve their capability to deal with the causes of and to find solutions to crime. The council annually administers over $9 million in funds from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) of the U.S. Department of Justice to state agencies, local units of government and private nonprofit agencies to help them reduce crime, improve law enforcement and expand other criminal justice services. The council staff is responsible for preparing the annual Criminal Justice Improvement Plan, for reviewing all grant applications received, evaluating and auditing projects funded, and providing technical assistance to criminal justice agencies.

There are 4 regional criminal justice planning councils in the state which are funded by and report to the Council on Criminal Justice. These planning councils are responsible for coordinating the growth and development of criminal justice systems and policies at the community level. They serve to establish needs and priorities for their regions, review grants, make recommendations on the grants to the state council, provide technical assistance and generally serve in an advisory capacity on the state plan. The governor appoints the members of the state and regional councils and they serve at his pleasure.

Through on-site consultation, statewide conferences, seminars/workshops and special reports, the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice has provided local units of government and private agencies with the technical assistance necessary to develop problem-solving expertise in delinquency prevention, crime prevention, court management and in criminal justice planning for Native Americans. In accordance with the council's stringent affirmative action policy, the staff has provided training to over 300 sub-grantees, acquainting them with WCCJ-EO/AA guidelines — reviewing plans, providing technical assistance, monitoring plan implementation and conducting administrative inquiries into discrimination complaints.

The council has provided funding for arson control programs at both state and local levels. With the passage of the state's revised children's code, the WCCJ recognized the need for training in the new requirements. Funds were provided for curriculum development to be used in training the personnel who acted as instructors for approximately 2,000 law enforcement and juvenile intake officers, social workers, judges, and corrections personnel.

As provided by Chapter 221, Laws of 1979, the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice is scheduled to terminate on June 30, 1984.

Health Policy Council

Members: Thomas O'Malley, M.D., *chairperson;* Roger Baird, *vice chairperson;* Byford Baker, Marlene Baron, Jon D. Blackman, O.D., Rodney C. Bohn, Henry J. Carrera, Myrvin F. Christopherson, Kenneth D. Clark, Flora Cohen, John O. Danielson, Gary DeByl, Halsey Douglas, Ronald F. Edwards, Dorothy Hall, J.M. Jauquet, M.D., David R. Jaye, Gwendolyn Jernstedt, Joe Jones, David Kindig, M.D., Rev. Calvin Larson, Ben R. Lawton, M.D., Charles Lem, Marilyn McCarty, Florence H. Mineau, Naomi Nash, Joan Olson, Frank Papenfuss, John Prince, Gloria Ramirez, Walter C. Rattan, M.D., Werner J. Schaefer, Kit Sorenson, Helen E. Steed, Patricia A. Finder-Stone, Thomas J. Stranova, Earl Strub, Richard Szczepkowski, Eileen Taylor, R.N., Earl Thayer, Artha Jean Towell, Warren R. Von Ehren, Hilary Waukau, Sr., A. Vincent Weber, Allan D. Zins.

Staff: Rudolf Habben.

Mailing Address: Room 244, Wilson Street State Office Building, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-8246.

Statutory Reference: Section 14.017 (3).

Created by Chapter 90, Laws of 1973, and revised by Chapter 39, Laws of 1975, the Health Policy Council is attached to the Office of the Governor, although the staff is located in the Department of Health and Social Services.

The council advises the governor on health policy, planning and program development. It monitors, reviews and advises the Department of Health and Social Services regarding comprehensive health planning at both state and local levels. The council also serves as the statewide health coordinating council, as required by the National Health Planning and Resources Development Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-641). The council is responsible for preparing and revising the long-range state health plan, and the short-term state health priorities plan.

The council annually reviews any state plan and any application for federal funding that is to be submitted to the federal government; it reviews budgets and coordinates local health planning and development agencies, advises and consults with state agencies charged with carrying out the plans, and makes recommendations to public and private agencies regarding their health programs and planning proposals.

The Health Planning Council is presently composed of 47 members (not to exceed 50 members); all are appointed by the governor in accordance with statutory requirements and all serve a specified term. The chief executive officer of the state health planning and development agency (in Wisconsin, the administrator of the Division of Health, Department of Health and Social Services) serves as the nonvoting secretary of the council.

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

CONSERVATION WORK PROJECTS BOARD

Members: CARL NISEN (public member), *chairperson;* JOANNA RODY (public member), *vice chairperson;* ELAINE GLADITSCH, *secretary;* GARY ROHDE (secretary, Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection), CHANDLER MCKELVEY (secretary, Department of Development), DONALD PERCY (secretary, Department of Health and Social Services), JOSEPH NOLL (secretary, Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations), CARROLL BESADNY (secretary, Department of Natural Resources); KENNETH ANDREWS, vacancy (members State Employment and Training Council appointed by Governor); MILDRED ROTT, JUDITH A. LARSEN (confirmation pending), JOHN SAEMANN (confirmation pending) (public members).

Executive Secretary: ELLEN O'BRIEN SAUNDERS.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7733, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-0567.

Publications: Newsletter, "Conservation Connection", issued bimonthly; Biennial Report.

Number of Employes: 5.00.

Total Budget 1979-81: $2,938,400.

Statutory Reference: Section 14.015 (2).

History: The Conservation Work Projects Board was created by Chapter 9, Laws of 1977.

Organization: The board is attached to the Office of the Governor for administrative purposes only under Sec. 15.03 of the statutes. Membership is composed of the secretaries of the Departments of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection; Development; Health and Social Services; Industry, Labor and Human Relations; and Natural Resources; 2 members of the State Employment and Training Council appointed by the governor; the chancellor of the University of Wisconsin Extension; and 6 public members appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate for staggered, 5-year terms.

The board has 3 committees: Planning, Proposal Review, and Grievance. The Executive Committee is made up of the officers.

The board meets 6 times per year. At least 3 meetings are held in locations other than Madison so that members may make on-site visits to work projects. The executive secretary directs staff support to the board.

Agency Responsibility: In general the board is directed to develop human resources while providing for balanced conservation and utilization of natural resources. To carry out this function it establishes and defines the scope of a conservation work projects program and establishes priorities for the projects. Specifically, the board's mission is to develop a conservation work program in Wisconsin to employ otherwise unemployed persons in useful conservation work. It administers the federally funded Young Adult Conservation Corps, distributing approximately $1.4 million each year for the support of conservation work projects. Funds are distributed through a competitive grant process to cities, counties and nonprofit and state agencies which plan projects to provide employment and other benefits to young men and women, ages 16-23, in conservation work. Projects must result in lasting improvements to a community's lands and water as well as benefits to its citizens.

In order to administer the YACC program, as well as to link other employment and training programs with state and local land management agencies, the board maintains cooperative working relationships with the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Labor and the Interior as well as with other state and local agencies, both governmental and nongovernmental. The governor provides personnel and services necessary to aid in the acquisition of camp sites and facilities.

DISABILITY BOARD

Board: GOVERNOR LEE SHERMAN DREYFUS, CHIEF JUSTICE BRUCE F. BEILFUSS, SENATOR FRED A. RISSER (Senate president), REPRESENTATIVE EDWARD G. JACKAMONIS (speaker of the Assembly), SENATOR WALTER J. CHILSEN (Senate minority leader), REPRESENTATIVE JOHN C. SHABAZ (Assembly minority leader), ARNOLD L. BROWN, JR., M.D. (dean, U.W. Medical School).

Statutory Reference: Section 14.015 (1).

The Disability Board was created by Chapter 422, Laws of 1969. It is composed entirely of *ex officio* members and is attached to the Office of the Governor for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03 of the statutes.

The Disability Board was created to provide for temporary succession to Wisconsin state government positions in the event of a temporary disability of an elected official (except a legislator). The board determines when a temporary disability exists.

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR AS REQUIRED BY STATUTE[1]

June 2, 1981

Officers[2]	Name	Home Address[3]	Term Expires[4]	Salary or Per Diem[5]
*Accounting Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (1)	Elmer Timm	Stevens Point	July 1, 1981	$25 per day
	Richard Sass[16]	Madison	July 1, 1982	$25 per day
	Howard M. Schnoll	Milwaukee	July 1, 1983	$25 per day
	James B. Bower	Madison	July 1, 1984	$25 per day
	Darwin Broenen[16]	Milwaukee	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Carolyn Meyers	Merrill	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
Adjutant General Sec. 15.31	Maj. Gen. Raymond A. Matera	Madison	Feb. 5, 1980	Group 4
Adjutant General, Deputy Sec. 21.18	Brig. Gen. James J. Lison, Jr.	Madison	Retirement	Not exc. max. of Group 3
Adjutant General for Air, Assistant Sec. 21.18	Brig. Gen. James L. Dawson	Brookfield	Retirement	Paid by Fed. Govt.
*Administration, Secy. of Sec. 15.10	Kenneth E. Lindner	LaCrosse	Pleasure of Gov	Group 8
Administrative Policy & Procedures, Council on Sec. 15.107 (1)	Inactive		2-year terms	None
Adult Education Center Council Sec. 15.917 (1)	Inactive			
Aeronautics, Council on Sec. 15.467 (2)	Arlene Forward	Eagle River	July 1, 1981	None
	Thomas J. Bouchard	Ashland	July 1, 1983	None
	Harry R. Chaplin	Plymouth	July 1, 1983	None
	Dave Duax	Eau Claire	July 1, 1985	None
	Frank H. Wheeler	Silver Lake	July 1, 1985	None
Affirmative Action, Council on Sec. 15.177	Kenneth Andrews	Ashland	July 1, 1981	None
	Donald B. Kret	Delavan	July 1, 1981	None
	Ellen O'Brien Saunders	Madison	July 1, 1981	None
	Martha Toran	Milwaukee	July 1, 1981	None
	Mary E. Turnquist	Wausau	July 1, 1981	None
	Rosa E. Ramirez Givens	Milwaukee	July 1, 1982	None
	Joe Gold	Milwaukee	July 1, 1982	None
	Sandra Kevin	Plymouth	July 1, 1982	None
	Veronica Luster	Madison	July 1, 1982	None
	Maxine Smallish	Milwaukee	July 1, 1982	None
	William Delaney	Milwaukee	July 1, 1983	None
	Marcus Chung-Sun Fang	Stevens Point	July 1, 1983	None
	Anita Herrera	Racine	July 1, 1983	None
	Belmont Priest	Green Bay	July 1, 1983	None
	David Venegas	Racine	July 1, 1983	None
Aging, Board on Sec. 15.74	Henry Berquist	Rhinelander	May 1, 1979	None
	Evelyn Donner Day	Mequon	May 1, 1981	None
	Mrs. Faye Hill	Milwaukee	May 1, 1981	None
	John D. Shier	De Pere	May 1, 1981	None
	James T. Sykes	Madison	May 1, 1981	None
	Marlys Griffith	Eau Claire	May 1, 1983	None
	Ken Willett	Stevens Point	May 1, 1983	None
*Agricultural Lands Preservation Board Sec. 15.135 (3)	Richard M. Scullion	Highland	July 1, 1981	$10 per day, not exc. $600 per year
	Galen L. Smith	Augusta	July 1, 1981	$10 per day, not exc. $600 per year
*Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Board of Sec. 15.13	Wayne L. Danielson	Cadott	May 1, 1983	Not exc. $10 per day nor $600 per year
	Jim Ziegweid	Arcadia	May 1, 1983	Not exc. $10 per day nor $600 per year
	Floyd R. Holloway	Union Grove	May 1, 1985	Not exc. $10 per day nor $600 per year
	Arthur L. Sturm	Manawa	May 1, 1985	Not exc. $10 per day nor $600 per year
	Carol Ward Knox[16]	Jefferson	May 1, 1987	Not exc. $10 per day nor $600 per year
	Betty M. Roe[16]	Maple	May 1, 1987	Not exc. $10 per day nor $600 per year
	Louis Wysocki[16]	Custer	May 1, 1987	Not exc. $10 per day nor $600 per year

Officers[2]	Name	Home Address[3]	Term Expires[4]	Salary or Per Diem[5]
Air Pollution Control Council Sec. 15.347 (6)	Dr. Lawrence Nutter	La Crosse	July 1, 1978	None
	Cora Stencil	Green Bay	July 1, 1979	None
	Peter De Rossi	Green Bay	July 1, 1981	None
	Lawrence Lindesmith, Ph.D.	La Crosse	July 1, 1981	None
	Richard Billings	Neenah	July 1, 1982	None
	Helen Jacobs	Milwaukee	July 1, 1982	None
	Dr. Joseph Moran	Green Bay	July 1, 1982	None
*Air Resource Allocation Council[6] Sec. 15.347 (5)	William Falk[16]	Neenah	July 1, 1983	None
	Dr. Maura Gage[16]	Rhinelander	July 1, 1983	None
	Robert Graves[16]	Spring Green	July 1, 1983	None
	James R. Larson[16]	Waupaca	July 1, 1983	None
	Walter Woelfle[16]	Waukesha	July 1, 1983	None
	2 vacancies			
Alcohol and Other Drug abuse, State Council on Sec. 14.017 (2)	Ken DeFoe	Bayfield	Pleas. of Gov	None
Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, Citizens Council on Sec. 14.017 (2m)	20-30 members		4-year terms	None
American Indian Language and Culture Education Board Sec. 15.375	Diane Amour	Milwaukee	May 1, 1981	$25 per day
	Frank Barber	Madison	May 1, 1981	$25 per day
	Joseph Corbine	Odanah	May 1, 1981	$25 per day
	Lyle A. Greendeer, Sr.	Lake Delton	May 1, 1981	$25 per day
	Dolores Bainbridge	Ashland	May 1, 1982	$25 per day
	Dorothy W. Davids	Bay View Heights	May 1, 1982	$25 per day
	Helene Lincoln	Tomah	May 1, 1982	$25 per day
	Loretta Metoxen	Oneida	May 1, 1982	$25 per day
	Carol Dodge	Keshena	May 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Valerie Fox	Madison	May 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Norbert Hill	Oneida	May 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Dr. Rick St. Germaine	Hayward	May 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Frances Tepiew	Keshena	May 1, 1983	$25 per day
*Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers and Land Surveyors, Examining Board of Sec. 15.405 (2)	Arturo C. Gonzales	Burlington	July 1, 1979	$25 per day
	Kenneth Olson[16]	South Range	July 1, 1981	$25 per day
	Arthur W. Shannon	Brookfield	July 1, 1981	$25 per day
	Ray E. Sherman	Sturgeon Bay	July 1, 1981	$25 per day
	William P. Wenzler	Milwaukee	July 1, 1981	$25 per day
	Carl Birks	Milwaukee	July 1, 1982	$25 per day
	James Gabriel	Sheboygan	July 1, 1982	$25 per day
	Marvin P. Krupsel	Milwaukee	July 1, 1982	$25 per day
	David Martin[16]	Neenah	July 1, 1982	$25 per day
	Esther K. Walling	Neenah	July 1, 1982	$25 per day
	Jerome Quinn[16]	Green Bay	July 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Bernard Watermolen[16]	Green Bay	July 1, 1983	$25 per day
	4 vacancies			
*Arts Board Sec. 15.105 (8)	Nancy A. Callicott	Stevens Point	May 1, 1981	None
	Sandi Utech	Oshkosh	May 1, 1981	None
	R. Richard Wagner	Madison	May 1, 1981	None
	Joyce Dreyfus	Madison	May 1, 1982	None
	E. Reid Gilbert	Spring Green	May 1, 1982	None
	Richard R. Teschner	Milwaukee	May 1, 1982	None
	Jeanne Tregoning	Shullsburg	May 1, 1982	None
	Diana B. Cheeks	Glendale	May 1, 1983	None
	Fr. J. Thomas Finucan	La Crosse	May 1, 1983	None
	John K. MacIver	Whitefish Bay	May 1, 1983	None
	Diane Nichols	Oconto	May 1, 1983	None
	DeEtte Knowlton Beilfuss[16]	Middleton	May 1, 1984	None
*Banking, Commissioner of Sec. 15.55	Thomas E. Pederson	Madison	March 1, 1983	Group 4
*Banking Review Board Sec. 15.555 (1)	Frank E. Rizzo	Kenosha	May 1, 1981	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year
	Francis J. Conway	Thorp	May 1, 1982	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year
	Edmund R. Hobbins	Madison	May 1, 1983	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year
	Richard J. Resch	Green Bay	May 1, 1984	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year
	John Schunk[16]	Verona	May 1, 1985	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year
*Barbers Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (14)	Henry H. Moore	Milwaukee	July 1, 1981	$25 per day
	Arthur Richio	Kenosha	July 1, 1981	$25 per day
	Amodeo Valenti	Milwaukee	July 1, 1981	$25 per day
	Elvin E. Boettcher	Green Bay	July 1, 1982	$25 per day
	James Schultz	Ladysmith	July 1, 1982	$25 per day
	Calvin Zernicke[16]	Neenah	July 1, 1983	$25 per day

Officers[2]	Name	Home Address[3]	Term Expires[4]	Salary or Per Diem[5]
*Bingo Control Board Sec. 15.405 (4m)	Norman E. Anderson	Hudson	May 1, 1980	$25 per day
	Irene Zalewski	Milwaukee	May 1, 1981	$25 per day
	Joseph Murphy	Green Bay	May 1, 1982	$25 per day
	Leonard Peterson	Monona	May 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Nick Check	Stevens Point	May 1, 1984	$25 per day
Building Commission Sec. 13.48 (2)	Ody J. Fish	Pewaukee	Pleas. of Gov	None
*Chiropractic Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (5)	Kenneth Luedtke, D.C	Madison	July 1, 1981	$25 per day
	S.C. Syverud, D.C	Mt. Horeb	July 1, 1981	$25 per day or NE $4,000 per year[12]
	Loyall C. Allen, D.C	Chippewa Falls	July 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Robert Froehlick, Ph.D.	Marinette	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Dr. Carl Webster	Whitehall	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
Citizens Environmental Council Sec. 15.107 (5)	Stanley Gruszynski	Porterfield	July 1, 1980	None
	Charlotte R. Zieve	Milwaukee	July 1, 1980	None
	Lee Dinsmore	Elcho	July 1, 1981	None
	Janet Herzog	Madison	July 1, 1981	None
	Jane W. Boller	Milwaukee	July 1, 1982	None
	Alan P. Jones	Fort Atkinson	July 1, 1982	None
	Dr. Richard Wilke	Amherst Junction	July 1, 1982	None
Claims Board Sec. 15.105 (2)	Paul J. Swain	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	None
*Conservation Work Projects Board Sec. 14.015 (2)	Mildred M. Rott	Lone Rock	May 1, 1981	None
	Joanna Rody	Waukesha	May 1, 1982	None
	Carl Nisen	Union Grove	May 1, 1983	None
	Elaine Gladitsch	Bloomer	May 1, 1984	None
	Judith A. Larsen[16]	Cedarburg	May 1, 1985	None
	John Saemann[16]	Florence	May 1, 1985	None
*Consumer Credit Review Board Sec. 15.555 (2)	Inactive			
Controlled Substances Board Sec. 15.195 (2)	June L. Dahl, Ph.D.	Madison	July 1, 1982	None
	Darold A. Treffert, M.D.	Fond du Lac	July 1, 1982	None
*Cosmetology Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (15)	Ferdinand W. Schultz	Waukesha	July 1, 1980	$25 per day
	Luvenia Verline Childs	Milwaukee	July 1, 1981	$25 per day
	Lawrence Grunert	Menasha	July 1, 1981	$25 per day
	Evalyn Sorenson	Milwaukee	July 1, 1981	$25 per day
	Marcy Cutting	Whiting	July 1, 1982	$25 per day
	Emil Garcia	Lake Geneva	July 1, 1982	$25 per day
	Helen K. John, R.N.	Marinette	July 1, 1982	$25 per day
	vacancy		$25 per day	
*Credit Union Review Board Sec. 15.595 (1)	Raymond J. Theisen	Altoona	May 1, 1981	None
	Suzanne Baranowski	Greenfield	May 1, 1982	None
	Gerald J. Ring	Madison	May 1, 1983	None
	Emory L. Elbe	Neenah	May 1, 1984	None
	Harry F. Dahm	Merrill	May 1, 1985	None
*Credit Unions, Commissioner of Sec. 15.59	William H. Hughes	Madison	March 1, 1983	Group 3
Criminal Justice, Council on Sec. 14.017 (5)	Sara Ettenheim	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov	None
	William Baily	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Judge Thomas Barland	Eau Claire	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Chief Justice Bruce Beilfuss	Middleton	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Frank Besag, Ph.D.	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Richard Bussler	Wauwatosa	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Frederic Falk	Edgerton	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Judge Frederick Fink	Wisconsin Rapids	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Robert E. Gilliam	Beloit	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Judge Warren Grady	Port Washington	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Erwin J. Heinzelman	Brookfield	Pleas. of Gov	None
	James Jansen	West Allis	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Sen. Rod Johnston	Whitefish Bay	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Robert Kennedy	Delavan	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Raymond Klink	Brookfield	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Bronson La Follette	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Edward F. McClain	Wausau	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Ted Meekma	Beaver Dam	Pleas. of Gov	None
	J. Denis Moran	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Dan Mossy	Balsam Lake	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Donald E. Percy	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Rep. David Prosser	Appleton	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Darrell Spagnoletti	Menomonie	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Richard L. Spaulding	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Judge Donald Steinmetz	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov	None

Officers[2]	Name	Home Address[3]	Term Expires[4]	Salary or Per Diem[5]
	Sue Vinson	Janesville	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Dennis Vogel	Manitowoc	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Margaret Wassmandorf	Onalaska	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Michael S. Wolke	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov	None
Criminal Justice, Council on, Executive Dir. Sec. 14.017 (5) (d)	James E. Bough	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	Group 4
Data Processing, Council on Sec. 15.107 (6)	3 members		2-year terms	None
Debt Management, Joint Survey Com. on Sec. 13.49 (1)	Robert Brussart	Wild Rose	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Paul Schilling	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Lowell Sweet	Elkhorn	Pleas. of Gov	None
*Dentistry Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (6)	Helen B. Hensler	Milwaukee	July 1, 1981	$25 per day
	William H. Wong, D.D.S.	Milwaukee	July 1, 1981	$25 per day
	Robert C. Weber, D.D.S.	Sheboygan Falls	July 1, 1982	$25 per day
	Leon J. English, D.D.S.	Arcadia	July 1, 1984	$25 per day
	Calvin Gander, D.D.S.	Milwaukee	July 1, 1984	$25 per day or comp. set by board[12]
	Frank Shuler, Jr., D.D.S.[16]	Clinton	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
	vacancy			$25 per day
*Development, Secy. of Sec. 15.15	Chandler L. McKelvey	Stevens Point	Pleas. of Gov	Group 6
Developmental Disabilities, Council on Sec. 15.197 (11n)	Sandra Smith	Wisconsin Rapids	July 1, 1979	None
	Marge Hedberg	Conover	July 1, 1980	None
	Adele Carley	Madison	July 1, 1981	None
	Dennis M. Filippelli	Kenosha	July 1, 1981	None
	Ruth Gullerud	Eau Claire	July 1, 1981	None
	Dr. Jerome Murphy	Shorewood	July 1, 1981	None
	David L. Besaw	Bowler	July 1, 1982	None
	Jessie Bowie	Milwaukee	July 1, 1982	None
	Joseph Gruber	Campbellsport	July 1, 1982	None
	Marlene S. Manty	Racine	July 1, 1982	None
	Carol Reasbeck	Superior	July 1, 1982	None
	Walter Tesch	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1982	None
	Carl Zimmerman	Milwaukee	July 1, 1982	None
	Sally Kealy	Wisconsin Rapids	July 1, 1983	None
	Peg Olsen	Madison	July 1, 1983	None
	Brian Rogers	Frederic	July 1, 1983	None
	Lucille M. Strom	Ellsworth	July 1, 1983	None
	Dale R. Thompson	Janesville	July 1, 1983	None
	Gordon Jernsted	Ashland	July 1, 1984	None
	Chester Lee	Viroqua	July 1, 1984	None
	Cathy B. Simpson	Milwaukee	July 1, 1984	None
*Domestic Abuse, Council on Sec. 15.197 (16)[6]	Dr. Kathryn Bemmann	Waukesha	July 1, 1981	None
	Fred Johnson	Superior	July 1, 1981	None
	David Prindle	La Crosse	July 1, 1981	None
	Mary Greendeer	Oneida	July 1, 1982	None
	Linda Ann Lueck	Menomonie	July 1, 1982	None
	Ada Skyles	Madison	July 1, 1982	None
	Steve Bavolek[16]	Elk Mound	July 1, 1983	None
	Marlene Cummings	Madison	July 1, 1983	None
	Rep. Betty Jo Nelsen	Shorewood	July 1, 1983	None
Drug Quality Council Sec. 15.197 (15)	Paul Bass, Ph.D.	Madison	July 1, 1981	None
	Kathleen Hickson, R.Ph.	Superior	July 1, 1981	None
	Gerald Freitag, R.Ph.	Greendale	July 1, 1982	None
	Marie M. Roth, Ph.D.	Brookfield	July 1, 1982	None
	Harris L. Friedman	Milwaukee	July 1, 1983	None
	William C. Janssen, M.D.	Mequon	July 1, 1983	None
	vacancy			None
Dwelling Code Council Sec. 15.227 (6)	Norman Hintz	Racine	July 1, 1981	None
	Bruce Jackson	Waukesha	July 1, 1981	None
	John N. Kramer	Fennimore	July 1, 1981	None
	Dick E. Mars	Eau Claire	July 1, 1981	None
	Michael Rosen	Mequon	July 1, 1981	None
	Joseph Chudnow	Milwaukee	July 1, 1982	None
	Norman J. Gerber	Stoughton	July 1, 1982	None
	James Kruse	Milwaukee	July 1, 1982	None
	Oscar A. Laper	Rock Springs	July 1, 1982	None
	Christine Lauchridge	Janesville	July 1, 1982	None
	Dean Weiland	Stratford	July 1, 1982	None
	William J. Boncher, Jr.	Green Bay	July 1, 1983	None
	David L. Bylsma	Durand	July 1, 1983	None
	Robert W. Friess	Madison	July 1, 1983	None
	R. Bruce Griffen	Oregon	July 1, 1983	None
	Ronald Stadler	Madison	July 1, 1983	None
	1 vacancy			None

Officers[2]	Name	Home Address[3]	Term Expires[4]	Salary or Per Diem[5]
Economic and Community Development, Council on Sec. 15.157 (1)	Inactive		Pleas. of Gov	None
Education Compact Commission Sec. 39.76	James Boldt	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Kenneth Lindner	Windsor	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Dr. Robert O'Neil	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	None
Educational Approval Board Sec. 15.945 (1)	William Gollnick	Oneida	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Eugene Lehrmann	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	$25 per day
	Richard Sawicki	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov	$25 per day
	Donald Snyder	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	None
	David Vazquez	Galesville	Pleas. of Gov	$25 per day
*Educational Communications Board Sec. 15.57	Michael Mervis	Milwaukee	May 1, 1979	None
	Mrs. Barbara M. Holbrook	Eau Claire	May 1, 1981	None
	Joan Helen Holden	Wisconsin Rapids	May 1, 1981	None
	Gloria Bicha	Racine	May 1, 1982	None
	Rev. Richard A. Wisnewski	La Crosse	May 1, 1982	None
	Charlotte McEasy	Fond du Lac	July 1, 1983	None
	Sister Joel Read	Milwaukee	May 1, 1984	None
	Russell Widoe	Green Bay	May 1, 1984	None
Elections Board Sec. 15.61	Esther A. Kaplan	Madison	May 1, 1979	$25 per day
	J. Curtis McKay	Cedarburg	May 1, 1979	$25 per day
	Gregory B. Conway	Green Bay	May 1, 1981	$25 per day
	John Niebler	Menomonee Falls	May 1, 1981	$25 per day
	Carol Skornicka	Madison	May 1, 1981	$25 per day
	Michael Varda	Madison	May 1, 1981	None
	2 vacancies			$25 per day
*Emergency Govt., Administrator of Sec. 15.103 (3)	Joseph La Fleur	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	Group 1
Emergency Number Systems Board Sec. 15.105 (9)	Carol Brunsell	Evansville	May 1, 1980	None
	James Charneski	Green Bay	May 1, 1981	None
	James Crooks	Madison	May 1, 1981	None
	Gerald J. Poltrock	Kenosha	May 1, 1981	None
	Edward Thomas	Milwaukee	May 1, 1981	None
	David Gracz	Milwaukee	May 1, 1982	None
	William Green	Madison	May 1, 1982	None
	Ted Meekma	Beaver Dam	May 1, 1982	None
	Gordon Millsop	Tomah	May 1, 1983	None
	Donald Olson	Madison	May 1, 1983	None
	Ray J. Riordan, Sr.	Mazomanie	May 1, 1983	None
*Employment Relations, Secy. of Sec. 15.17	Hugh Henderson	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov	Group 7
*Employment Relations Comn. Sec. 15.58	Marshall L. Gratz	Milwaukee	March 1, 1979	Group 5
	Herman Torosian	Madison	March 1, 1981	Group 5
	Morris Slavney	Madison	March 1, 1983	Group 5
Equal Rights Council Sec. 15.227 (1)	Marianne Epstein	Milwaukee	July 1, 1978	None
	Teresa E. Olivares	Madison	July 1, 1978	None
	Odell Johnson	Milwaukee	July 1, 1979	None
	Bernard D. Brown	Janesville	July 1, 1980	None
	David Deneen	Madison	July 1, 1980	None
	Jean F. Thoresen	Onalaska	July 1, 1980	None
	Paul Blackman	Milwaukee	July 1, 1981	None
	LaVern Daniels	Milwaukee	July 1, 1981	None
	Tomas Gomez	Madison	July 1, 1981	None
	Verna Hill	Middleton	July 1, 1981	None
	Elizabeth King	Green Bay	July 1, 1981	None
	Bettye Latimar	Madison	July 1, 1981	None
	Ronald Phelps	Madison	July 1, 1981	None
	Betty Reimer	Omro	July 1, 1981	None
	Audrey Schwindt	Milwaukee	July 1, 1981	None
	Barbara J. Stenger	DePere	July 1, 1981	None
	Lawrence Terry	Racine	July 1, 1981	None
	Anthony Torres	Milwaukee	July 1, 1981	None
	Joyce White	Milwaukee	July 1, 1981	None
	Ruth J. Zubrensky	Milwaukee	July 1, 1981	None
	Ellen F. Buck	Madison	July 1, 1982	None
	Robert A. DeBruin	Kaukauna	July 1, 1982	None
	Nelle Murphy	Sun Prairie	July 1, 1982	None
	Nick F. Schaefer	Appleton	July 1, 1982	None
	Harold A. Schwartz	Milwaukee	July 1, 1982	None
	Gladys E. Dott	Beaver Dam	July 1, 1983	None
	Joe Gold	Milwaukee	July 1, 1983	None
	Lynn E. Hughes	Milwaukee	July 1, 1983	None
	Dana Jackson	Ladysmith	July 1, 1983	None

Officers[2]	Name	Home Address[3]	Term Expires[4]	Salary or Per Diem[5]
	Sr. Mary Ann Laxen	Green Bay	July 1, 1983	None
	Mary Maldonado	Racine	July 1, 1983	None
	Richard Masterson	Janesville	July 1, 1983	None
	Sue Theno	Ashland	July 1, 1983	None
	Dana Warren	Madison	July 1, 1983	None
*Ethics Board Sec. 15.62	Thomas S. Smith	Appleton	May 1, 1980	$25 per day
	Richard Mooney	Whitefish Bay	May 1, 1981	$25 per day
	Marion C. Viste	Wausau	May 1, 1982	$25 per day
	James R. Morgan	Madison	May 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Gerald Boyle	Mequon	May 1, 1984	$25 per day
	Rev. Robert Borgwardt	Madison	May 1, 1985	$25 per day
Fire Service Training Programs, Council on Sec. 15.947	Leo J. Dorn	New Holstein	July 1, 1979	None
	Walter Hovey	Washburn	July 1, 1979	None
	Dale C. Carlson	Kenosha	July 1, 1981	None
	Robert Struve	Prescott	July 1, 1981	None
	Herman Pfund	Madison	July 1, 1983	None
	Joseph T. Ruditys	Milwaukee	July 1, 1983	None
*Funeral Directors and Embalmers Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (16)	John Proko	Park Falls	July 1, 1978	$25 per day
	Ernestine O'Bee	Milwaukee	July 1, 1981	$25 per day
	Jacqueline Kuck	Merrill	July 1, 1982	$25 per day
	David L. Rusch	New London	July 1, 1982	$25 per day
	vacancy			$25 per day
Great Lakes Compact Comn. Sec. 14.78 (1)	Gilbert Erickson	Poplar	July 1, 1981	None
	Clarence J. Renard	Green Bay	July 1, 1981	None
	Bronson La Follette	Madison	Indefinite	None
Group Insurance Board Sec. 15.165 (2)	Raymond E. Majerus	Milwaukee	May 1, 1979	$25 per day
	Anthony Dufek	Manitowoc	May 1, 1980	$25 per day
	Sandra Bloomfield	Waunakee	May 1, 1981	$25 per day
	Keith Swanson	La Crosse	May 1, 1981	$25 per day
*Health and Social Services, Secy. of Sec. 15.19	Donald E. Percy	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	Group 9
Health Care Liability Insurance Plan - Patients Compensation Fund, Board of Governors of Sec. 619.04 (3)	John P. Van Uxem	Milwaukee	May 1, 1980	$50 per day
	Florence G. Whalen	Oconomowoc	May 1, 1981	$50 per day
*Health Facilities Authority Sec. 231.02 (1)	Donald E. Percy	Madison	June 30, 1980	None
	Joy A. Moy	Racine	June 30, 1981	None
	Stewart W. Laird	La Crosse	June 30, 1982	None
	James B. McKanna	Green Bay	June 30, 1983	None
	Paul L. Brown	Madison	June 30, 1984	None
	Allan E. Iding	Milwaukee	June 30, 1985	None
	Robert O. Pollock	Stevens Point	June 30, 1986	None
Health Policy Council Sec. 14.017 (3)	Ben Lawton, M.D.	Marshfield	July 1, 1983	None
	Anneliese Waggoner	DePere	July 1, 1980	None
	Henry Carrera	Merton	July 1, 1981	None
	Myrvin F. Christopherson	Stevens Point	July 1, 1981	None
	John O. Danielson	Superior	July 1, 1981	None
	Gary De Byl	DePere	July 1, 1981	None
	Gwendolyn Jernstedf	Ashland	July 1, 1981	None
	David Markert	Centuria	July 1, 1981	None
	Marilyn McCarty	New Richmond	July 1, 1981	None
	Joan Olson	Wisconsin Rapids	July 1, 1981	None
	Kit Sorenson	Neenah	July 1, 1981	None
	Earl Strub	Lancaster	July 1, 1981	None
	Richard Szcepkowski	Sheboygan	July 1, 1981	None
	Earl Thayer	Madison	July 1, 1981	None
	Warren R. Von Ehren	Madison	July 1, 1981	None
	Hilary Waukau, Sr.	Neopit	July 1, 1981	None
	Allan Zins	Madison	July 1, 1981	None
	Mrs. Byford Baker	Milwaukee	July 1, 1982	None
	Roger Baird	Menasha	July 1, 1982	None
	Rodney C. Bohn	Sturgeon Bay	July 1, 1982	None
	Kenneth D. Clark	West Allis	July 1, 1982	None
	Halsey Douglas	Menomonie	July 1, 1982	None
	Ronald F. Edwards	Woodruff	July 1, 1982	None
	David R. Jaye	Marshfield	July 1, 1982	None
	Dr. J. M. Jauquet	Ashland	July 1, 1982	None
	Rev. Calvin Larson	Oshkosh	July 1, 1982	None
	Florence Mineau	Grafton	July 1, 1982	None
	Naomi Nash	Wisconsin Rapids	July 1, 1982	None
	John Prince	Eau Claire	July 1, 1982	None
	Werner Schaefer	Milwaukee	July 1, 1982	None
	Eileen Taylor, R.N.	Lake Mills	July 1, 1982	None
	Artha Jean Towell	Madison	July 1, 1982	None

Officers[2]	Name	Home Address[3]	Term Expires[4]	Salary or Per Diem[5]
	Marlene Baron	Ashland	July 1, 1983	None
	John Blackman, O.D.	Stoughton	July 1, 1983	None
	Flora Cohen	Milwaukee	July 1, 1983	None
	Dolores Ecker	Chilton	July 1, 1983	None
	Dorothy Hall	Appleton	July 1, 1983	None
	Joe Jones	Iola	July 1, 1983	None
	Dr. David Kindig	Madison	July 1, 1983	None
	Dr. Ben Lawton	Marshfield	July 1, 1983	None
	Charles Lem	Madison	July 1, 1983	None
	Dolores Miller	Racine	July 1, 1983	None
	Dr. Thomas O'Malley	Stevens Point	July 1, 1983	None
	Frank Papenfuss	La Crosse	July 1, 1983	None
	Gloria Ramirez	Elkhorn	July 1, 1983	None
	Walter C. Rattan, M.D.	Kenosha	July 1, 1983	None
	Helen Steed	White Lake	July 1, 1983	None
	Patricia A. Stone, R.N.	Green Bay	July 1, 1983	None
	Dr. A. Vincent Weber	La Crosse	July 1, 1983	None
*Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (6m)	Robert Immell	Middleton	July 1, 1981	$25 per day
	Otis A. Whitcomb	Hales Corners	July 1, 1981	$25 per day
	Marilyn R. Mullarky	Hubertus	July 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Thomas Pippin	Madison	July 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Dr. Lawrence Flanary	Milwaukee	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Clarence Welsch	Sheboygan	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
Hearing Impaired, Council for the Sec. 15.197 (8)	Mary Cirilli	Madison	July 1, 1981	None
	Jean Cordano	Delavan	July 1, 1981	None
	Leslie Halvorsen	Manitowoc	July 1, 1981	None
	Robert Nellis	Madison	July 1, 1981	None
	Thomas Harbison	Wausau	July 1, 1983	None
	Barbara I. Kuhn	Oshkosh	July 1, 1983	None
	Robert G. Powell	Milwaukee	July 1, 1983	None
	John Shipman	Delavan	July 1, 1983	None
	Betty Trainer	Stevens Point	July 1, 1983	None
Hemophilia and Related Blood Disorders, Council on Sec. 15.197 (6)	Clara Hussey, M.D.	Brookfield	July 1, 1981	None
	John Schwartz	Milwaukee	July 1, 1981	None
	Robert R. Montgomery, M.D.	Mequon	July 1, 1982	None
	Deane Fremont Mosher, M.D.	Madison	July 1, 1982	None
	Gary Becker	Madison	July 1, 1983	None
	Nancy Bosch	West Bend	July 1, 1983	None
	Donald W. Krueger	Waukesha	July 1, 1984	None
	Laurence John Logan, M.D.	La Crosse	July 1, 1984	None
Higher Educational Aids Board Sec. 15.67	Elaine Bina	Coon Valley	Pleas. of Gov	None
	John Daniels Jr.	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov	None
	James Elliott	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov	None
	John C. Geilfuss	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Herbert Grover	Niagrara	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Janet Jenkins	Onalaska	Pleas. of Gov	None
	William Kellett	Appleton	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Robert Knowles	New Richmond	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Waldo Martin	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Sue Miller	La Crosse	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Russell J. O'Harrow	Oconto Falls	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Frank Pelisek	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Rev. John P. Raynor	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Richard Sawicki	Waukesha	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Barbara Taylor	Portage	Pleas. of Gov	None
Highway Safety, Council on Sec. 15.467 (3)	Mrs. Laverne Hoerig	Sheboygan	July 1, 1980	None
	Donald Percy	Madison	July 1, 1980	None
	James Weygandt, M.D.	Sheboygan Falls	July 1, 1980	None
	Harold Hettrick	Madison	July 1, 1981	None
	Felix A. Kremer	Madison	July 1, 1981	None
	Susan Mitchell	Madison	July 1, 1981	None
	Shirley Schmerling	Kenosha	July 1, 1981	None
	Howard Bjorklund	Madison	July 1, 1982	None
	Chandler Mc Kelvey	Madison	July 1, 1982	None
	vacancy			None
Historic Preservation Negotiating Board Sec. 15.705 (1)	Richard Hartung	Janesville	May 1, 1980	None
	Charles Twining	Ashland	May 1, 1982	None
	Sandra Hoeh	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Quentin Schenk	Cedarburg	Pleas. of Gov	None
	vacancy		Pleas. of Gov	None
Historic Preservation Review Board Sec. 15.705 (2)	George R. Gilkey	La Crosse	July 1, 1978	None
	Narciso Menocal	Madison	July 1, 1978	None
	Gordon Parks	Whitewater	July 1, 1978	None
	Frank Cassell	Milwaukee	July 1, 1981	None
	John Forde	Wausau	July 1, 1981	None
	Janet Hessler	Milwaukee	July 1, 1981	None

Officers[2]	Name	Home Address[3]	Term Expires[4]	Salary or Per Diem[5]
	Frederick Olson	Milwaukee	July 1, 1981	None
	Gordon D. Orr, Jr.	Madison	July 1, 1981	None
	Gordon Peters	Poplar	July 1, 1981	None
	Robert Salzer	Beloit	July 1, 1981	None
	Paul E. Sprague	Milwaukee	July 1, 1981	None
	Lynn Stainbrook	Janesville	July 1, 1981	None
	Shinji Yamamoto	Madison	July 1, 1981	None
	vacancy			None
*Housing Finance Authority Sec. 234.02 (1)	Dale A. Nordeen	Madison	Jan. 1, 1982	None
	Gilbert G. Santen	Waukesha	Jan. 1, 1982	None
	Walter Hollander	Rosendale	Jan. 1, 1983	None
	John W. Ullrich	Wausau	Jan. 1, 1983	None
	Clarence Bleser	Shawano	Jan. 1, 1984	None
	Donald Seaholm	Thorp	Jan. 1, 1984	None
*Industry, Labor and Human Relations, Secy. of Sec. 15.22	Joseph N. Noll	Kenosha	Pleas. of Gov	Group 6
Infant Health Screening, Council on Sec. 15.197 (3p)[9]	Dr. Charles Geppert	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	None
	4 vacancies		Pleas. of Gov	None
*Inland Lakes Protection and Rehabilitation Council Sec. 15.347 (8)	Janice K. Schur	Madison	July 1, 1979	None
	Mrs. Carmen K. Hanson	Beaver Dam	July 1, 1981	None
	John Soderberg	New Richmond	July 1, 1981	None
	Joyce Laabs	Hazelhurst	July 1, 1983	None
*Insurance, Commissioner of Secs. 15.73, 15.06 (1) (c)	Susan Mitchell	Madison	March 1, 1983	Group 5
Interstate Compact for Out-of-State Parolees, Administrator of Sec. 57.13 (5)	vacancy		Pleas. of Gov	None
Interstate Compact on Juveniles, Administrator of Sec. 48.993 (1)	vacancy		Pleas. of Gov	None
Interstate Compact on Placement of Children, Administrator of Sec. 48.988	Robert H. Lizon	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	None
Interstate Cooperation, Comm. on Sec. 13.54 (1)	Kenneth Lindner	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Mark Musolf	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	None
Interstate Indian Comn. Sec. 14.80 (1)	Marilyn C. Skenandore	Milwaukee	Fixed by Gov	None
	Hilary K. Waukau, Sr.	Neopit	Fixed by Gov	None
Investment and Local Impact Fund Board Sec. 15.435	Gwinn Johnson	Crandon	May 1, 1981	None
	Marvin Hanson	Ladysmith	May 1, 1982	None
	Lawrence Lewis	Hurley	May 1, 1982	None
	Richard Galstad	Osseo	May 1, 1983	None
	Erhard Huettl	Wabeno	May 1, 1983	None
	Fred Feller	Pelican Lake	May 1, 1984	None
	Roger L. Utnehmer	Antigo	May 1, 1984	None
*Investment Board Sec. 15.76	James Nelsen	Milwaukee	May 1, 1981	$50 per day
	John G. Powles	Wausau	May 1, 1981	$50 per day
	Gary I. Gates	Madison	May 1, 1983	$50 per day
	Elmer Homburg	Madison	May 1, 1983	$50 per day
	John P. Konrad	Glendale	May 1, 1985	$50 per day
	John [illegible]aber	Shawano	May 1, 1985	None
*Judicial Commission Sec. 757.83	Rev. Fred L. Crouther	Milwaukee	Aug. 1, 1981	None
	Bruce C. Hagen	Superior	Aug. 1, 1981	None
	Frances W. Hurst	Madison	Aug. 1, 1981	None
	Kay W. Levin	Cleveland	Aug. 1, 1982	None
	Bjarne R. Ullsvik	Platteville	Aug. 1, 1983	None
Judicial Council Sec. 758.13 (1)	Francis R. Croak	Elm Grove	July 1, 1977	None
	Jerome Fox	Two Rivers	July 1, 1979	None
*Labor and Industry Review Commission Sec. 15.225 (1)	John R. Hayon	Sheboygan	March 1, 1981	Group 5
	Virginia B. Hart	Madison	March 1, 1983	Group 5[10]
	La Verne G. Ausman	Elk Mound	March 1, 1985	Group 5
Laboratory of Hygiene Bd. Sec. 15.915 (2)	vacancy	3-year term		None
Lake Michigan Commercial Fishing Board Sec. 15.345 (3)	James Maricque	Green Bay	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Giles Peterson	Ellison Bay	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Gerald Rousar	Racine	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Thomas Rusboldt	Manitowoc	Pleas. of Gov	None

Officers[2]	Name	Home Address[3]	Term Expires[4]	Salary or Per Diem[5]
	Herman Schwarz	Sheboygan	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Gary Seger	Sheboygan	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Dean Swaer	Green Bay	Pleas. of Gov	None
Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Board Sec. 15.345 (2)	Donna B. Erickson	Bayfield	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Jack Evanow	Port Wing	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Harvey Hadland	Bayfield	Pleas. of Gov	None
	C. Dean Halvorson	Bayfield	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Sharon Okanek	LaPointe	Pleas. of Gov	None
Law Enforcement Standards Board Sec. 15.255	Donald Cuene	Green Bay	May 1, 1979	None
	Betty Cooper	Waukesha	May 1, 1981	None
	Michael Rajek	River Falls	May 1, 1981	None
	Donald Wilmot	Ashland	May 1, 1981	None
	Jerold L. Witte	Beaver Dam	May 1, 1981	None
	Mary Ann Schacht	Beaver Dam	May 1, 1982	None
	Dan Smith, Jr.	Beloit	May 1, 1982	None
	Allen Spencer	Wisconsin Rapids	May 1, 1982	None
	Dennis Kussmann	Clintonville	May 1, 1983	None
	Fernando Perez	Mequon	May 1, 1984	None
Library and Network Development, Council on Sec. 15.377 (6)	Douglas Baker	Grand View	July 1, 1981	None
	Burdette W. Eagon	Stevens Point	July 1, 1981	None
	Ruth Keizer	Platteville	July 1, 1981	None
	Mary Lou Bohen	Mauston	July 1, 1982	None
	Carol Diehl	New London	July 1, 1982	None
	Ruth E. Harris	Eau Claire	July 1, 1982	None
	Phillip Martell	Marinette	July 1, 1982	None
	James Stauff	Janesville	July 1, 1982	None
	Bernard Wirth	Wisconsin Rapids	July 1, 1982	None
	Henry E. Bates, Jr.	Milwaukee	July 1, 1983	None
	Janice Beaudin	Madison	July 1, 1983	None
	John M. Sheehy	Oshkosh	July 1, 1983	None
	Jacqulyn C. Shropshire	Milwaukee	July 1, 1983	None
	Paul D. Starr	Waukesha	July 1, 1983	None
*Medical College of Wis., Inc., Bd. of Trustees of the Sec. 39.15	Joseph F. Heil	Milwaukee	May 1, 1981	None
	Henry Goldberg, M.D.	Milwaukee	May 1, 1982	None
	Wayne F. Whittow	Milwaukee	May 1, 1982	None
	Derward B. Lepley, Jr. M.D.	Elm Grove	May 1, 1983	None
	Allen W. Williams, Jr.	Milwaukee	May 1, 1984	None
	John O. Chamberlain, M.D.	Milwaukee	May 1, 1985	None
	Margaret Flanagan	Milwaukee	May 1, 1985	None
	Jerrel W. Jones[16]	Brown Deer	May 1, 1986	None
Medical Education Review Committee Sec. 39.16	Joseph C. Czerwinski	Milwaukee	July 1, 1979	None
	Paul Capelli, M.D.	Kenosha	July 1, 1980	None
	John Melcher	Madison	July 1, 1981	None
	Sister Joan Winkler	Madison	July 1, 1981	None
	Robert Green, M.D.	La Crosse	July 1, 1982	None
	Burton Smith, M.D.	Wausau	July 1, 1982	None
	Martin Loeb, M.D.	Madison	July 1, 1983	None
*Medical Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (7)	Albert L. Freedman, M.D.	DePere	May 1, 1979	$25 per day
	Nelson A. Moffat, M.D.	Marshfield	May 1, 1980	$25 per day
	W. Dudley Johnson, M.D.	Germantown	Apr. 30, 1981	$25 per day
	Rudolf W. Link, M.D.	Madison	Apr. 30, 1981	$25 per day
	Thomas Roskos, O.D.	Hartland	May 1, 1982	$25 per day
	Walter L. Washburn, M.D.	Madison	May 1, 1982	Not less than $1,900 per yr.[12]
	Richard A. Eckberg, M.D.	Stevens Point	May 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Adolf L. Gundersen	La Crosse	May 1, 1984	$25 per day
	Gwen T. Jackson	Milwaukee	May 1, 1984	$25 per day
Merit Award Board, State Employes Sec. 15.105 (6)	Stephen J. Reilly	Madison	July 1, 1980	None
	Jean Manchester	Madison	July 1, 1981	None
	Dana J. Warren	Madison	July 1, 1982	None
Migrant Labor, Council on Sec. 15.227 (8)	Irma Morales	Jefferson	July 1, 1979	None
	Robert D. Noffke	Oconto Falls	July 1, 1979	None
	Donald Swenson	Beaver Dam	July 1, 1979	None
	Ernesto Chacon	Milwaukee	July 1, 1981	None
	William Phillippi	Berlin	July 1, 1981	None
	Arnold Sveom	Random Lake	July 1, 1981	None
	Gilbert Walter	Wild Rose	July 1, 1981	None
	Delfina Guzman	Milwaukee	July 1, 1982	None
	Jack Campnell	Randolph	July 1, 1983	None
	Thomas Hochstatter	Milwaukee	July 1, 1983	None
	Carlos Reyes	Madison	July 1, 1983	None
	Marvin P. Verhulst	Madison	July 1, 1963	None
Mining Committee, Legis. Council Sec. 13.83 (5)	Chandler McKelvey	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Robert Milbourne	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	None

Officers[2]	Name	Home Address[3]	Term Expires[4]	Salary or Per Diem[5]
*Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comm. Sec. 14.82 (1)	Barbara A. Frank	La Crosse	Sept. 25, 1979	None
	Edward L. Kinney	Amery	Sept. 25, 1980	None
	Catherine Heiting	Hudson	Sept. 25, 1982	None
	Ethan Kochenderfer	Fountain City	Sept. 25, 1982	None
	Gerald N. Gust	Amery	Sept. 1, 1983	None
Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comm. Tech. Adv. Com. Sec. 14.82 (1)	John W. Hill	River Falls	Pleas. of Gov	None
	vacancy		Pleas. of Gov	None
Mississippi River Parkway Comm. Secy. Sec. 14.85 (1)	Lowell B. Jackson	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	None
*Natural Resources Board Sec. 15.34	Richard A. Hemp	Mosinee	May 1, 1983	None
	John A. Lawton	Madison	May 1, 1983	None
	Donald R. Haldeman[16]	Norwalk	May 1, 1985	None
	Daniel Trainer, Ph.D.	Stevens Point	May 1, 1985	None
	Joseph M. Decker[16]	Green Bay	May 1, 1987	None
	Collins H. Ferris[16]	Madison	May 1, 1987	None
	Raymond V. Kiescewski[16]	Rhinelander	May 1, 1987	None
*Nursing Board of Sec. 15.405 (7g)	Thomas E. Jones	Ripon	May 1, 1981	None
	Marcia Noble	Appleton	May 1, 1981	None
	Agnes Buckley	Racine	May 1, 1982	None
	Marjorie Lundquist	Stevens Point	May 1, 1982	None
	Ethelin Sartin	Milwaukee	May 1, 1982	None
	Elizabeth T. Miller	Portage	May 1, 1983	None
	Joan K. Nuttall	Neenah	May 1, 1983	None
	vacancy		May 1, 1983	None
	Vivien DeBack	Muskego	May 1, 1984	None
*Nursing Home Administrator Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (7m)	Merle McDonald	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1980	$25 per day
	Mary Jo Pencikowski	Milwaukee	July 1980	$25 per day
	Liesl M. Blockstein	Madison	July 1, 1981	$25 per day
	Vince Cassiani	Clintonville	July 1, 1981	$25 per day
	Mrs. Cassy Cantwell	Shawano	July 1, 1982	$25 per day
	Robert E. Gregory	Colfax	July 1, 1982	$25 per day
	Ruth Kramer Jansen, M.D.	Milwaukee	July 1, 1982	$25 per day
	Mrs. Hallie L. Nordhagen[16]	Whitehall	July 1, 1983	$25 per day and add. comp. if set by board[12]
	vacancy			$25 per day[12]
Nursing Home Forfeiture Appeals, Administrator of Division of Sec. 15.103 (1)	Joseph F. Thomas	Madison	May 1, 1982	$34,753
*Optometry Examining Bd. Sec. 15.405 (8)	Kathy Huibregtse[16]	Milwaukee	July 1, 1981	$25 per day
	William R. Sprague, O.D.	Thorp	July 1, 1981	$25 per day
	Anita Eberl, O.D.	Milwaukee	July 1, 1982	$25 per day plus add. comp. if set by board[12]
	Lloyd Milavitz, O.D.	Menomonie	July 1, 1982	$25 per day
	Donald Heyden	Kenosha	July 1, 1984	$25 per day
	John F. Keating, O.D.[16]	Janesville	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
*Personnel, Administrator of Division of Sec. 15.173 (1) (b)	Charles W. Grapentine	Green Bay	May 7, 1984	Group 4
*Personnel Board Sec. 15.77 (1)	Eunice Gibson	Madison	May 1, 1981	$25 per day
	Sanger B. Powers	Green Bay	July 1, 1981	$25 per day
	Richard T. Anderson, Ph.D.	Waukesha	July 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Leonard Szudy	West Allis	July 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Eunice J. Lockhart-Moss	Milwaukee	July 1, 1984	$25 per day
*Personnel Commission Sec. 15.80, 15.06 (1) (d)	Charlotte Higbee	Milwaukee	March 1, 1983	Group 3[16]
	Gordon Herbert Brehm	Milwaukee	March 1, 1984	Group 3[16]
	Donald R. Murphy	Madison	March 1, 1986	Group 3[16]
*Pesticide Adv. Council Sec. 140.77 (2)	Dennis Danielson	Janesville	July 1, 1973	None
	Patrick T. Buckley	Waukesha	July 1, 1974	None
	Robert S. Cook	Green Bay	July 1, 1975	None
*Pharmacy Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (9)	Josephine Montgomery	Milwaukee	July 1, 1981	$25 per day
	D. Jack Myers	Madison	July 1, 1981	$25 per day
	Gary VandeList	West Bend	July 1, 1982	$25 per day
	Paul G. Bjerke	Eau Claire	July 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Robert L. Maile	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1984	$25 per day
	Meredith L. Nelson[16]	Merrill	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
*Pharmacy Internship Board Sec. 15.915 (3)	Ronald Stampfl	McFarland	July 1, 1981	$25 per day

Officers[2]	Name	Home Address[3]	Term Expires[4]	Salary or Per Diem[5]
Physical Therapists Examining Council Sec. 15.407 (1) (a)	Karen Molle	Shullsburg	July 1, 1980	$25 per day
Physician's Assistants, Council on Sec. 15.407 (2)	Catherine Ford	Janesville	July 1, 1980	None
*Podiatrists Examining Council Sec. 15.407 (1) (b)	Tedine Roos	Milwaukee	July 1, 1980	$25 per day
Population Information, Coord. Council For Sec. 15.107 (4)	William H. Beyer	Racine	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Louis Cornelius	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Jose Hernandez	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Hartley J. Jackson	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Ed Johnson	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Henry C. Krebs	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Dorothy Moegaller	Sturgeon Bay	[illegible]	None
	Mark Mueller	Spooner	[illegible]	None
	Rick Olin	Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Thomas D. Patterson	Waukesha	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Charlotte A. Quick	Wisconsin Rapids	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Mark Saltzman	Madison	[illegible]	None
	Clifford Scheidler	Chippewa Falls	[illegible]	None
	Richard Shurbert	Plover	[illegible]	None
	James A. Sweet	Verona	[illegible]	None
	H. Rupert Theobald	Madison	[illegible]	None
	Roy Willey, Jr.	Appleton	[illegible]	None
*Psychology Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (10m)	Douglas [illegible] Henderson Ph.D.	Stevens Point	[illegible]	$25 per day
	Gordon J. Polder, Ph.D.	Stevens Point	[illegible]	$25 per day
	Gordon J. Polder, Ph.D.	Eau Claire	[illegible] 1980	$25 per day
	Timothy Tyre, Ph.D.	New Berlin	July 1, 1981	$25 per day
	LaFayette McKinney	Milwaukee	July 1, 1982	$25 per day
	Dr. Paul L. Williams[16]	Brookfield	July 1, 1982	$25 per day
*Public Defender Board Sec. 15.78	Patricia M. Heim	La Crosse	May 1, 1981	None
	Theodore D. Hodan	Milwaukee	May 1, 1981	None
	vacancy		May 1, 1981	None
	Gordon B. Baldwin[16]	Madison	May 1, 1982	None
	Allen Schraufnagel[16]	Elroy	May 1, 1982	None
	Jack Steinhilber[16]	Oshkosh	May 1, 1982	None
	William P. Kopish[16]	Marinette	May 1, 1983	None
	Edward F. Pinzer[16]	Wauwatosa	May 1, 1983	None
	Herbert Raether[16]	Columbus	May 1, 1983	None
*Public Service Commission Sec. 15.79	Willie J. Nunnery	Madison	March 1, 1983	Group 5
	Stanley York	Madison	March 1, 1985	Group 5[19]
	Branko Terzic	Milwaukee	March 1, 1987	Group 5
Radiation Protection Council Sec. 15.197 (12)	Richard Darling	Milwaukee	July 1, 1981	None
	Dr. Robert Greenlaw	Marshfield	July 1, 1982	None
	Raymond C. Thurow, D.D.S.	Verona	July 1, 1982	None
	Dr. Seymour Abrahamson	Madison	July 1, 1983	None
	Charles R. Wilson, Ph.D.	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1983	None
*Real Estate Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (11)	Phillip C. Stark[16]	Madison	July 1, 1981	$25 per day
	vacancy		July 1, 1981	$25 per day
	Richard E. Ellison	Kenosha	July 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Betty J. Thompson	Milwaukee	July 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Else E. Lenser	LaCrosse	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
*Regulation and Licensing, Secy. of Secs. 15.40, 15.05 (1) (a)	Ann Haney	Neenah	March 1, 1983	Group 2
Retirement Fund Board, Wis. Sec. 15.165 (3)	Henry J. Gmeinder	Madison	May 1, 1979	$25 per day
	James J. Dillman	Sheboygan	May 1, 1980	$25 per day
	Eugene P. Mucklin	Kenosha	May 1, 1981	$25 per day
	LeRoy L. Metscher	Sheboygan	May 1, 1982	$25 per day
	Dorothy E. Ebert	Beaver Dam	May 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Marvin Grosskruetz	Sheboygan	May 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Albert Skinner	Cumberland	May 1, 1983	$25 per day
	vacancy			$25 per day
Retirement Research Com. Sec. 13.51 (2)	William Kienzle	Milwaukee	July 1, 1977	None
	James J. Dillman	Sheboygan	July 1, 1979	None
	Ralph Voigt	Merrill	July 1, 1979	None
	Michael Brennan	Oregon	July 1, 1981	None
	Roy E. Kubista	Middleton	July 1, 1981	None
	Jerome E. Larson	Waukesha	July 1, 1981	None
	Marshall Wick	Eau Claire	July 1, 1981	None

Officers[2]	Name	Home Address[3]	Term Expires[4]	Salary or Per Diem[5]
Retirement Systems, Jt. Survey Com. on Sec. 13.50 (1) (c)	Richard L. Olson	Madison	July 1, 1983	None
***Revenue, Secretary of** Sec. 15.43	Mark E. Musolf	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	Group 7
***Savings and Loan, Commissioner of** Sec. 15.82	Rolla J. McMahon	Madison	March 1, 1983	Group 3
***Savings and Loan Review Board** Sec. 15.825 (1)	William F. Gehrke	Kohler	May 1, 1981	$10 per day
	Leo Mortensen	Elm Grove	May 1, 1981	$10 per day
	W. Dale Phillips	Milwaukee	May 1, 1981	$10 per day
	Mrs. Elaine Washburn	Beloit	May 1, 1981	$10 per day
	Henry J. Geissler[16]	Chippewa Falls	May 1, 1983	$10 per day
	B. Ann Neviaser[16]	Madison	May 1, 1983	$10 per day
	Harold E. Scales[16]	Madison	May 1, 1983	$10 per day
***Securities, Commissioner of** Sec. 15.85	Richard Malmgren	Madison	March 1, 1985	Group 4
Small and Minority Business Opportunities, Council on Sec. 15.107 (2)	Richard Archia	Madison	July 1, 1979	None
	Raymond Heiser	Wausau	July 1, 1979	None
	Elizabeth Diaz-Herrara	Madison	July 1, 1980	None
	Kim Erzinger	Stevens Point	July 1, 1980	None
	Carl Smith	Seymour	July 1, 1980	None
	Hally Callies	Marinette	July 1, 1981	None
	Corrine Heup	Menasha	July 1, 1981	None
	Lloyd Jackson	Racine	July 1, 1981	None
	Lawrence Kirby	Hurley	July 1, 1981	None
	Patricia Thomas	Milwaukee	July 1, 1981	None
	vacancy			None
***Snowmobile Recreational Council**[16] Sec. 15.347 (7)	Frederick J. Wenzel	Marshfield	May 1, 1980	None
	Orrin J. Rongstad	Middleton	May 1, 1981	None
	Jim Saari	Hurley	May 1, 1981	None
	Robert Staehler	Kewaskum	May 1, 1981	None
	Shirley Woodruff	Chippewa Falls	May 1, 1981	None
	vacancy		May 1, 1981	None
	Hollis J. Bridenhagen	Sturgeon Bay	May 1, 1982	None
	Dr. Richard A. Peters	Marshfield	May 1, 1982	None
	Ralph Stukel, Jr.	Pewaukee	May 1, 1982	None
	Ben Turzinski	Almond	May 1, 1982	None
	Philipp Cohrs	Merrill	May 1, 1983	None
	Orville Drolshagen	Columbus	May 1, 1983	None
	Tim Heffernan	Cumberland	May 1, 1983	None
	Jan Hoskins	Columbus	May 1, 1983	None
	Ralph Sitzberger	Oshkosh	July 1, 1983	None
Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Board of Sec. 15.915 (1)	Leonard Peck	Chippewa Falls	May 1, 1980	$15 per day
	Elmon Ott	Blanchardville	May 1, 1981	$15 per day
	Thomas Hanson	Beaver Dam	May 1, 1982	$15 per day
	Wilma Stanton	Platteville	May 1, 1983	$15 per day
***Solid Waste Recycling Authority** Sec. 232.02 (1)	Joseph J. DeBruin	Kaukauna	Jan. 1, 1978	None
	Walter G. Hollander	Rosendale	Jan. 1, 1980	None
	Richard Jann	Eau Claire	Jan. 1, 1980	None
	John Kannenberg	Wausau	Jan. 1, 1980	None
	James P. Coughlin	Winneconne	Jan. 1, 1982	None
	Daniel Golden	Stevens Point	Jan. 1, 1982	None
	Arloe Paul	Milwaukee	Jan. 1, 1984	None
State Capitol and Exec. Residence Board Sec 15.105 (5)	John Biever	Milwaukee	May 1, 1981	None
	Howard Horton	Milwaukee	May 1, 1981	None
	Weber L. Smith	Madison	May 1, 1981	None
	Elfa O. Foldi	Milwaukee	May 1, 1983	None
	Diana Van Hecke	Milwaukee	May 1, 1983	None
	Lee Bruce	Middleton	May 1, 1985	None
	Mike Metcalf	Stevens Point	May 1, 1985	None
State Fair Park Board Sec. 15.135 (1)	James Erickson	Whitefish Bay	Pleas. of Gov.	$10 per day, not exc. $600 per year
	Ray W. Johnson	Brodhead	Pleas. of Gov.	$10 per day, not exc. $600 per year
	Laverne Abland Senn	Campbellsport	Pleas. of Gov.	$10 per day, not exc. $600 per year
State Teachers Retirement Board Sec. 15.165 (5)	William S. Bicknell	Middleton	May 1, 1977	None
	Dale Schaapveld	Superior	May 1, 1979	$25 per day
	Elmer L. Homburg	Madison	May 1, 1980	$25 per day
	Kenneth F. Stelzig	Eau Claire	May 1, 1981	$25 per day
	Marcia E. Topel	Madison	May 1, 1981	$25 per day
	H. Gaylon Greenhill	Whitewater	May 1, 1982	None
	Nadine Sieber	Oshkosh	May 1, 1982	None

Officers[2]	Name	Home Address[3]	Term Expires[4]	Salary or Per Diem[5]
	JoAnn F. Elder	Madison	May 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Patricia Ortman	Ashland	May 1, 1983	$25 per day
***Tax Appeals** Commission Sec. 15.105 (1)	Keith R. Clifford	Madison	March 1, 1981	Group 4[13]
	Thomas R. Timken	Wausau	March 1, 1981	Group 4[13]
	Catherine Doyle	Madison	March 1, 1983	Group 4[13]
	John P. Morris	Madison	March 1, 1983	Group 4[13]
	Thomas M. Boykoff	Madison	March 1, 1985	Group 4[10]
Tax Exemptions, Jt. Survey Com. on Sec. 13.52 (1) (d)	Karen L. Erwin	Oconomowoc	Jan. 15, 1983	None
Tourism, Council on Sec. 15.157 (2)	Richard Mendham	Land O'Lakes	July 1, 1978	None
	Mavis Pigman	Green Bay	July 1, 1978	None
	Roy Almen	Elcho	July 1, 1981	None
	Steve Marcus	Milwaukee	July 1, 1981	None
	Richard Record	Walworth	July 1, 1981	None
	Nicanor Gutierrez	Oshkosh	July 1, 1982	None
	Brent Heidel	Green Lake	July 1, 1982	None
	Ben Olson	Wisconsin Dells	July 1, 1982	None
	Mildred Peterson	Eau Claire	July 1, 1982	None
	Eugene Taylor	Webster	July 1, 1982	None
	John T. Crowley	Wausau	July 1, 1983	None
	John Fease	Rhinelander	July 1, 1983	None
	Kenneth Kennedy	Tomah	July 1, 1983	None
	Robert B. Siegel	Milwaukee	July 1, 1983	None
	Geraldine A. Warzecha	Woodruff	July 1, 1983	None
Traffic Law Enforcement, Council on Sec. 15.467 (1)	Arthur Bilder	Brown Deer	July 1, 1979	None
	Chief William Ciske[11]	Fort Atkinson	July 1, 1979	None
	Dep. Sheriff Ann Moses[11]	Madison	July 1, 1979	None
	Chief Walter Oldham[11]	Neillsville	July 1, 1979	None
	Chief Gary R. Knickerbocker	Prairie du Chien	July 1, 1980	None
	Joseph S. Kroeninger	Hales Corners	July 1, 1980	None
	Walter Snieg	Milwaukee	July 1, 1980	None
	Sheriff Norbert Froelich	Green Bay	July 1, 1981	None
	Ralph Gehring	Shiocton	July 1, 1981	None
	William A. Harvey	Madison	July 1, 1981	None
	Capt. James Roe	New Richmond	July 1, 1981	None
	6 vacancies			None
***Transportation**, Secy. of Sec. 15.46	Lowell B. Jackson	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	Group 7
***Transportation** Commission Sec. 15.465 (1)	Joseph Sweda	Lublin	March 1, 1981	Group 4
	Joan D. McArthur	Baraboo	March 1, 1983	Group 5[10]
	vacancy		March 1, 1985	Group 4
Uniform State Laws, Commission on Sec. 13.55 (1)	Lawrence J. Bugge	Milwaukee	May 1, 1981	None
	Justice William G. Callow	Waukesha	May 1, 1983	None
***Univ. of Wis. Systems**, Bd. of Regents of the Sec. 15.91	Joyce M. Erdman	Madison	May 1, 1982	None
	M. William Gerrard	La Crosse	May 1, 1982	None
	Marilyn M. Fitzgerald	Platteville	May 1, 1983	None
	Herbert J. Grover	Niagara	May 1, 1983	None
	David E. Beckwith	Milwaukee	May 1, 1984	None
	Ben R. Lawton, M.D.	Marshfield	May 1, 1984	None
	Thomas P. Fox	Madison	May 1, 1985	None
	Raymond E. Majerus	Milwaukee	May 1, 1985	None
	Russell O'Harrow	Oconto Falls	May 1, 1986	None
	Gerald Veneman	Port Edwards	May 1, 1986	None
	Robert P. Knowles	New Richmond	May 1, 1987	None
	Edith Finlayson	Milwaukee	May 1, 1987	None
	Frank H. Heckrodt	Appleton	May 1, 1988	None
	Paul R. Schilling	Milwaukee	May 1, 1988	None
***Veterans Affairs**, Board of Sec. 15.49	Frederick C. Heinle	Milwaukee	May 1, 1983	None
	Norman Myhra	Stevens Point	May 1, 1983	None
	Joseph I. Thompson	Madison	May 1, 1983	None
	Helen L. Knudson	Edgerton	May 1, 1985	None
	David Ross Miller	Stevens Point	May 1, 1985	None
	Gerald Bodway	Madison	May 1, 1987	None
	John Sturm	Manawa	May 1, 1987	None
***Veterans Affairs**, Secretary of Sec. 15.05 (1) (b)	John R. Moses	Gays Mills	Indefinite[14]	Group 4
Veterans Memorial Council Sec. 15.497 (1)	John M. Ross	Hammond	March 1, 1971	None
	Richard A. Smith	Madison	March 1, 1973	None
	Edmund L. Westcott	Waukesha	March 1, 1973	None
	Italo Bensoni	Hurley	July 1, 1975	None
	Richard J. Scheible	Milwaukee	July 1, 1975	None
	Eugene Swegman	Janesville	July 1, 1977	None

Officers[2]	Name	Home Address[3]	Term Expires[4]	Salary or Per Diem[5]
*Veterinary Examining Bd. Sec. 15.405 (12)	Robert Steinkraus, D.V.M.	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1980	$25 per day
	Jeanne M. Meier	Darlington	July 1, 1981	25 per day or
	David W. Wiltrout, D.V.M.	Superior	July 1, 1981	$25 per day
	Dr. Virginia Bradford	Richland Center	July 1, 1982	$25 per day
	Dr. James Helms	Pulaski	July 1, 1982	$25 per day
	Dale Magnuson, D.V.M.	River Falls	July 1, 1984	$25 per day or comp. set by board[13]
*Vocational, Technical and Adult Education Board of Sec. 15.94	Jack Rice	Kenosha	May 1, 1979	$100 per year
	Roger D. Biddick	Livingston	May 1, 1983	$100 per year
	Lonny Hanson	Omro	May 1, 1983	$100 per year
	Phillip Saunders	Brookfield	May 1, 1983	$100 per year
	James N. Elliott	Milwaukee	May 1, 1985	$100 per year
	Philip J. Hendrickson	Green Bay	May 1, 1985	$100 per year
	Marilyn M. Zirbel	Bristol	May 1, 1985	$100 per year
	Richard Kruschke	New Richmond	May 1, 1987	$100 per year
	Paul Larson[16]	Rice Lake	May 1, 1987	$100 per year
*Waterways Commission, Wis. Sec. 15.345 (1)	Charles Bille[16]	Port Wing	March 1, 1981	None
	Francis Murphy	Portage	March 1, 1981	None
	Harold Mares	Appleton	March 1, 1983	None
	Vernon Barber, Jr.	Racine	March 1, 1984	None
	Mary Moravec	Dickeyville	March 1, 1984	None
Weather Modification, Council on Sec. 15.137 (4)	Waultraud A.R. Brinkmann	Madison	July 1, 1979	None
	Eugene E. Larson	Wonewoc	July 1, 1979	None
	Val L. Mitchell	Madison	July 1, 1979	None
	Werner A. Baum	Milwaukee	July 1, 1980	None
	Thomas E. Fraser	Madison	July 1, 1980	None
	Joyce M. Hummel	Monticello	July 1, 1980	None
	Joyce Sacia	Galesville	July 1, 1980	None
	Daniel E. Stangel	Kewaunee	July 1, 1980	None

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[*] Nominated by the Governor and with the advice and consent of the Senate appointed. Senate confirmation is required for secretaries of departments, members of commissions and commissioners, governing boards, examining boards, and designated other boards.

[1] The Governor also appoints members of intrastate regional agencies and nonstatutory committees which he creates, and makes temporary appointments under Chapter 17 of the Wisconsin Statutes to elected state and county offices when vacancies occur.Under Sec. 21.18 the Governor may also appoint a chief surgeon, not exceeding 5 aides-de-camp, and other officers to his military staff.

[2] In addition to members appointed by the Governor, a board or council frequently has ex officio members, legislators appointed as are standing committees, representatives of state departments selected by department heads, or members of other boards chosen by those boards.For complete membership list, see description of agency in which it is located.Section numbers under each entry in this list refer to sections of the Wisconsin Statutes authorizing appointment of these officers by the Governor.

[3] Home address is the area from which the officer was appointed to a full-time office and is the current address of part-time officials.

[4] Terms of commissioners expire on March 1 of an odd-numbered year and are for 6 years (commissioner of insurance serves a 4-year term, and members of the Personnel Commission and Waterways Commission serve 5-year terms); terms of members of governing boards and of attached boards, with a few exceptions, expire on May 1; terms of members of examining boards and of councils expire on July 1.All terms for an even number of years expire in an odd-numbered year.

[5] Members of boards and councils are reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses incurred in performing their duties. In addition, examining board members receive $25 per day for days worked, and members of certain other boards receive a per diem as noted in the table. Sec. 20.923 of the Wisconsin Statutes places state officials within one of 10 executive salary groups, for each of which a salary range has been established. Group salary ranges set by the State Division of Personnel, *Compensation Plan 1979-1981*, are: Group 1: $26,912-$37,686; Group 2: $29,330-$41,067; Group 3: $31,965-$44,750; Group 4: $34,842-$48,782; Group 5: $37,979-$53,165; Group 6: $41,403-$57,963; Group 7: $45,134-$58,677; Group 8: $49,193-$63,955; Group 9: $53,626-$69,712; Group 10: $58,447-$76,012.

[6] The Air Resource Allocation Council is by statute scheduled to expire on January 2, 1984.

[7] The Council on Criminal Justice is by statute scheduled to expire on June 30, 1984.

[8] The Council on Domestic Abuse is by statute scheduled to expire on July 1, 1985.

[9] The Council on Infant Health Screening is by statute scheduled to expire on November 1, 1981.

[10] Chairperson.

[11] Alternate member.

[12] Secretary.

[13] Hourly rate within the range of Group 4.

[14] Subsequent secretaries will be appointed by the Board of Veterans Affairs and shall serve at its pleasure.

[15] Part-time rate within the range of Group 3.

[16] Has been nominated by Governor but not yet confirmed by Senate.

GOVERNOR'S SPECIAL COMMITTEES
April 1, 1981

The following committees were created or recreated by Governor Lee Sherman Dreyfus under his general powers; they are not individually created by statute. Section 14.019 of the statutes provides that "the governor may, by executive order, create nonstatutory committees in such number and with such membership as desired, to conduct such studies and to advise the governor in such matters as directed." Members serve at the pleasure of the governor.

If not terminated sooner, these committees expire automatically on the fourth Monday of January of the year in which a new gubernatorial term of office begins unless the new governor, by executive order, provides for their continued existence. In that event, current members continue to serve unless they resign or until they are replaced with appointees of the new governor. Some of the following committees were originally created by former Governor Patrick J. Lucey or former Acting Governor Martin J. Schreiber, and some extend back more than 20 years.

The law also provides that an employe of the Office of the Governor or of the Department of Administration shall be designated by the governor to coordinate the activities of the nonstatutory committees.

Each committee in existence at the time of the general election for a new gubernatorial term shall prepare a final report. The report is to be submitted to the governor, or governor-elect if applicable, before the first Monday in January of the year in which the new gubernatorial term begins. Three copies of each final report and 3 copies of any other report prepared by such committees shall be submitted to the State Historical Society, the Legislative Reference Bureau, and the General Reference and Loan Library in the Department of Public Instruction.

Section 20.505 (5) (a) of the Wisconsin Statutes provides a general appropriation for special and executive committees in the amount of $119,700 for the 1979-80 fiscal year and $119,700 for the 1980-81 fiscal year. In addition, certain committees receive specific state appropriations, and some receive federal grants because they are set up in response to federal program requirements. The governor may allot sums not to exceed $1,000 to any of these committees when necessary.

The list of Governor's special committees is followed by a list of miscellaneous, nonstatutory committees to which the governor makes appointments, but which also include appointments made by other groups.

Asians, Governor's Advisory Council on

Members: TRAN TRONG HAI, *chairperson;* CONCEPCION DIANCIN, *vice chairperson;* ADRIAN CHAN, Y. AUSTIN CHANG, YANG CHU, SUL CHUNG, TRAN NGOC DAI, CHARLES HO, JOHN B. THANG-HUNG; 1 vacancy.

Governor's Advisor for Ethnic and Minority Initiatives: ANITA HERRERA.

Address: Office of the Governor, Room 115 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-7670.

Governor Dreyfus created the council by Executive Order 46 on June 19, 1980. The council has the responsibility to identify and establish priorities for problem areas and issues in state government and in the Asian community. The council serves as a high level advisory group to the Governor's Advisor for Ethnic and Minority Initiatives.

The council is to assist the Governor's Advisor in reporting findings and recommendations on relevant issues to the Governor, Legislature, and state agencies.

Bicycle Coordinating Council, Governor's Advisory

Members: HENRY S. LUFLER, *chairperson;* JANE WILEY, *vice chairperson;* ELIZABETH COGGS, GEORGE GUNDERSON, I. RUSSELL HUTTER, REPRESENTATIVE MIDGE M. MILLER, SEAN MORRIS, SENATOR FRED A. RISSER, RONALD L. THOMPSON, REPRESENTATIVE TOMMY G. THOMPSON, DAVID L. WEISENICKER, MARC WILLIAMSON.

Coordinator: GEORGE GUNDERSON.

Address: Division of Planning and Budget, Department of Transportation, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-2972.

The council was originally created by Governor Lucey in June 1977 under Executive Order 43. By Executive Order 3, issued on January 22, 1979, Governor Dreyfus recreated the council to remain in effect until June 30, 1979. However, by Executive Order 20, issued on June 29, 1979, the Governor provided for the indefinite continuation of the council.

The council considers all matters relating to coordinating the efforts of state agencies in encouraging use of the bicycle as an alternative means of transportation, promoting bicycle safety and education, promoting bicycling as a recreational and tourist activity, and disseminating information on state and federal funding for bicycle programs. The council also reviews the bicycle programs of state agencies, issues reports to the Governor and the Legislature, and makes recommendations concerning pertinent legislation.

Blacks, Governor's Advisory Council on

Members: CHARLES TAYLOR, *chairperson;* THELMA SIAS, *vice chairperson;* DOROTHY COLEMAN, HOWARD FULLER, RALPH HOLLMON, LAVERNE JACKSON, LARRY PASHA, JOHN WILLIAMS, 2 vacancies.

Governors Advisor for Ethnic and Minority Initiatives: ANITA HERRERA.

Address: Office of the Governor, Room 115 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-7670.

Governor Dreyfus created the council by Executive Order 46 on June 19, 1980. The council has the responsibility to identify and establish priorities for problem areas and issues in state government and in the Black community. The council serves as a high level advisory group to the Governor's Advisor for Ethnic and Minority Initiatives.

The council is to assist the Governor's Advisor in reporting findings and recommendations on relevant issues to the Governor, Legislature, and state agencies.

Children and Families, Governor's Advisory Council on

Members: REVEREND DAVID SHARPE, *chairperson;* ADELINE GUNDERSON, *honorary chairperson;* DIANE BARTON, *vice chairperson;* LINDA BELLMAN, FLORA COHEN, JULIA DIXON, JOYCE DREYFUS, JOE EISELE, MARIANNE EPSTEIN, JACK GEILFUSS, JOHN GRACE, ANITA HERRERA, CAROL HOLTON, ROBERT LIZON, HARRIETT MCCRANEY, JOHN MELCHER, CHARLES PHILLIPS, ELIZABETH SIMPSON, DELORES TAYLOR, ARVINA THAYER, TAMI LEE WEGNER, KAREN ZIMMERMAN.

Staff: CHARLES UPHOFF.

Address: Bureau of Youth, Children and Families, Department of Health and Social Services, Room 570, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 267-7732.

The advisory council was created by Executive Order 27 by Governor Dreyfus on October 30, 1979. The principal function of the council was to organize and promote Wisconsin activities in observance of the United Nations' "International Year of the Child", celebrated during 1979-1980. The efforts of the council were coordinated with those activities of local, state, national and international organizations. The council also was instructed to conduct studies, hearings and meetings as deemed necessary.

A specific responsibility of the council was to organize and promote a Governor's Conference on Children and Families. The purposes of the conference, held at the University of Wisconsin-Madison in March 1980, included recognizing the family as a valuable unit for each family member and reviewing the interrelationships of families, church, government, and business.

The council held statewide conferences to highlight the growing concern for family values. Following the completion of several "White House" meetings on children and families with Wisconsin representatives in attendance, a final report of the advisory council was presented to the Governor on November 8, 1980.

Coastal Management Council, Wisconsin

Members: GEORGE EVENSON *chairperson;* RICHARD E. RASMUSSEN, *secretary;* GEORGE BERTEAU, BRUCE BRAUN, TOM GORDON, LOWELL JACKSON, WALLACE JOHNSON, ARTHUR KURTZ, DOROTHY LAGERROOS, CHANDLER MCKELVEY, REPRESENTATIVE JOHN MERKT, REPRESENTATIVE SHARON METZ, MAYOR STEPHEN OLSEN, ELLA OPITZ, ROBERT RAGOTZKIE, JOHN ROBERTS, DALE SCHMOOCK, MARIE SLADKY, RICHARD L. SPAULDING, SENATOR DANIEL THENO, JOHN WROBLEWSKI.

Executive Secretary: ALLEN H. MILLER.

Address: Wisconsin Coastal Management Council, Office of Coastal Management, Department of Administration, 7th Floor, 101 South Webster Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3687.

The council was established by Executive Order 49 by Acting Governor Schreiber on October 7, 1977; recreated by Executive Order 2 by Governor Dreyfus on January 22, 1979; and revised by Governor Dreyfus by Executive Order 41 on March 25, 1980. It succeeds the Coastal Coordinating and Advisory Council appointed by Governor Lucey in late 1974. The new council was created to comply with provisions of the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, and to implement Wisconsin's official Great Lakes management program, which received federal approval on May 22, 1978. The council provides policy direction for the coastal program and advises the Governor on Great Lakes issues. Members represent local units of government, coastal regional planning commissions, state agencies, the city of Milwaukee, tribal governments, the State Citizens Advisory Committee, the University of Wisconsin, the State Legislature, and citizens at large.

The State Citizens Advisory Committee, appointed by the council, is established to assure that citizens shall be provided opportunities for full participation in Wisconsin's coastal management program and advises the council on mechanisms for improved public participation in decisions affecting the coast.

The council's report, "Report of Activities--1979", was submitted to the Governor on December 15, 1979.

County Government Organization and Administration, Governor's Task Force on

Members: DAVID DUAX, *chairperson;* F. THOMAS AMENT, WILLIAM BEYER, KENNETH BUKOWSKI, REPRESENTATIVE FRANCIS BYERS, FRANCIS DUSSALT, THOMAS FREDERICK, JAMES HENSEL, ED JOHNSON, BEATRICE KABLER, ED KRUEGER, RICHARD MARKUS, WILLIAM F. O'DONNELL, HERBERT RAETHER, REPRESENTATIVE JAMES ROONEY, MARGARET SCHAD, CHARLES TOLLANDER, HILARY WAUKAU.

Staff: ROLF WEGENKE.

Address: Department of Development, 123 West Washington Avenue, P.O. Box 7970, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-7068.

The task force was created by Governor Dreyfus in Executive Order 34 on February 23, 1980. The task force was formed as a response to requests for assistance from various county governments. The requests related to the fact that the Wisconsin Statutes governing counties had been amended on an inconsistent basis and that no comprehensive review had been undertaken to identify, clarify, and coordinate outdated, obsolete or inconsistent statutory provisions.

The primary responsibility of the task force was to examine the state statutes for any obsolete provisions which serve to impede the structure and operation of county governments. The task force was further asked to review: 1) statutory impediments to the administrative and organizational flexibility of county government; 2) the role and relationship of county constitutional officers to the issue of administrative and organizational flexibility; 3) the authority to establish user fees for county services; and 4) the roles of county board chairperson, county administrator and the county board as they relate to the matter of separation of powers within county government.

An interim report with suggested legislation was delivered to the Governor by the task force on August 31, 1980. A final report is also expected.

Cuban Fact-Finding Commission, Governor's

Members: FREDERICK COMACHO, RODOLFO CORTINA, NESS FLORES, ANITA HERRERA, FERNANDO PEREZ, ANTHONY SANTOS.

Coordinator: JOSEPH LAFLEUR.

Address: Office of the Governor, 115 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212.

Governor Dreyfus established the commission by Executive Order 50, issued on August 27, 1980. The commission was formed as a response to a growing concern for the well-being and safety of the 14,500 Cuban refugees being temporarily housed at Fort McCoy. The Governor charged the commission with investigating the situation and reporting to him as promptly as possible.

The commission's report was issued to the Governor on September 2, 1980. Following a letter by the Governor to the President, the organizational structure at Fort McCoy was revised and additional security were assigned.

Disabilities, Governor's Committee for People with

Members: JOHN DOHERTY, *chairperson;* SUE SCHMITT, *vice chairperson;* RICHARD BLAKELEY, MARY JANE CLARK, ELLEN DALY, RICARDO DIAZ, GAIL EVANS, PHYLLIS GIRALDO, PAUL HOFFMAN, DONALD IVERSON, DAN JOHNSON, KENNETH KILGORE, GERALD KORTNESS, CHRISTINE LEHMAN, JEAN LOGAN, LESTER LOKEN, EDITH SIMONS, BRIAN SOLAND, KENNETH STREIT, EDWARD TAYLOR, JOHN TRUESDALE.

Executive Director: MICHAEL FALCONER.

Address: Room 541, Park-Regent Building, 1 South Park Street, Madison 53715.

Telephone: (608) 266-5378; (608) 266-6499.

The committee was originally created in 1948 as the Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. On March 19, 1976, the committee was recreated and renamed by Governor Lucey in Executive Order 28. The committee was recreated again through Executive Order 2 on January 22, 1979, by Governor Dreyfus. The committee is charged with advising the Governor, the Legislature and state agencies on the full range of concerns of people with disabilities, interested organizations and the public. Half the members are persons with disabilities or the immediate family of someone who is disabled.

The committee reports annually to the Governor. The committee's most recent report, entitled "1980 Annual Report of the Governor's Committee for People with Disabilities", was submitted to the Governor in January 1981.

Displaced Homemaker Task Force

Members: LUCY B. FLYNN, *chairperson;* JOAN SCHMIDT, *vice chairperson;* BETTY BANKS, ELAINE G. BOYCE, LINDA SCHWALLIE GASTON, KAY JONES, JUDY JORGENSEN, DARLENE WEIS.

Governor's Advisor for Women's Initiatives: MARLENE CUMMINGS.

Administrative Assistant: CORA WHITE.

Address: Room 27A East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-7843.

Governor Dreyfus announced the creation of the task force in October 1979. On December 18, 1980, through Executive Order 57, the Governor formally established the task force. The task force was charged with addressing issues of concern to women and men, 35 and older, who have had their homemaker status drastically altered and are confronted with financial support difficulties. Issues associated with health, insurance, and employment were designated as priority study areas.

The task force was also charged with formulating recommendations for changes in policy, practices, procedures, and legislation that would remedy problems confronting the displaced homemaker. On April 27, 1981, a final report was issued to the Governor entitled "Recommendations From the Governor's Task Force on Women's Initiatives: Displaced Homemaker Task Force".

Education Advisory Council

Members: KENNETH E. LINDNER, *chairperson;* JAMES BOLDT, WENDELL HALVERSON, HENRY HERZING, JAMES JUNG, ANTON J. MOE, ROBERT M. O'NEIL, CYRENA PONDROM, ROBERT SORENSEN, BARBARA THOMPSON.

Executive Secretary: MARIA GUADALUPE HERNANDEZ.

Address: 8th floor, 101 South Webster Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1564.

On April 11, 1980, Governor Dreyfus issued Executive Order 42, creating the advisory council. The Governor designated the council as the state post-secondary education commission (or 1202 Commission) to execute the responsibilities identified in Title X of the United States Code.

The responsibilities of the council include conducting comprehensive inventories of, and preparing studies with respect to, all public and private post-secondary educational resources in the state. Further, the council shall consult with, advise, and report to the Governor on all matters relating to educational policy in the state and on the proceedings of the council. The chairperson of the council may further appoint public advisory committees which are broadly representative of the general public to provide counsel and advice on issues undertaken by the council.

The council will issue periodic reports on educational matters. The "Basic Skills Work Group Report" was issued on July 8, 1980.

Employee Safety Task Force, Governor's

Members: JUDGE ROBERT HANSEN, *chairperson;* OTTO JUNKERMAN, *secretary;* JOHN DRIESKE, CAROLYN LEONLARDT, JOHN MCLIMANS, ROBERT WEST, SR.

Coordinator: JOSEPH LAFLEUR.

Address: Office of the Governor, 115 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212.

Governor Dreyfus created the task force by Executive Order 23, issued on August 2, 1979. Each of the 6 members of the task force has background in the field of correctional facilities. Five of the members were appointed by the Governor, while the sixth was appointed by the Secretary of the Department of Health and Social Services.

The responsibilities of the task force were to: 1) determine the nature and extent of the correctional facility assault and employee injury problems; 2) determine the nature of and the cause for the increase in the number of employees eligible for income continuation benefits for injuries sustained on the job; 3) determine whether the policies, procedures, equipment and physical plants of state correctional facilities are adequate to achieve reasonable employee safety objectives; and 4) review the adequacy of legal and medical assistance available to employees injured while performing duties within the scope of their state employment and to determine reasons for the increasing absenteeism and the solution to this problem.

The task force issued a final report entitled "Report of the Governor's Task Force on Employe-Safety in State Adult Correctional Institutions", October 30, 1979.

Energy Policy Task Force, Wisconsin

Members: DOUGLAS S. RITCHIE, *chairperson;* WILLIAM BAST, WILLIAM A. BECKMAN, BARBRA BREADEN, ROLAND BROWNLEE, GERALD KULCINSKI, BERTRAM N. MCNAMARA, TERRY NORRIS, BILL ROSS, MRS. JAME SCHEFER, KENNETH SODA, AYSE SOMERSAN, JOHN STEINHART, WARREN R. STUMPE, RICHARD TIMM, PETER VAN NORT.

Staff Director: REX REED.

Address: Room B244, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 267-7102.

Governor Dreyfus created the task force by Executive Order 31 on January 31, 1980. The 16 members were drawn from the public at large. The task force was charged with 4 responsibilities: 1) to review Wisconsin's need for energy in the future and recommend a method of forecasting energy needs on a continual basis; 2) to review the state's supplies of energy, with concern toward the availability and costs of energy sources; 3) to recommend alternative policy and procedure options designed to maintain adequate energy supplies; and 4) to propose alternative plans to avoid or minimize the problems of energy shortages.

A "Preliminary Report of the Governor's Task Force on Wisconsin Energy Policy" was issued on October 1, 1980. A final report, "Report to the Governor from the Governor's Task Force on Wisconsin Energy Policy", was issued in January 1981.

Higher Education Act of 1965
State Advisory Council of Title I,

Members: JOHN NASH, *chairperson:* LEE ANDRESON, JEAN C. EVANS, LEONARD HAAS, BONNIE HAYES, ED JOHNSON, KATHLEEN LINDAS, ROBERT MORTENSEN, ARMANDO GONZALEZ-PEREZ, REV. JOHN RAYNOR, BARBARA SHADE, MARY LOUISE SYMON, JEAN B. TYLER.

Administrator: LORNA M. MILLER.

Address: University of Wisconsin-Extension, Room 407, 432 North Lake Street, Madison 53706.

Telephone: (608) 262-4846.

The council was created in December 1965 and recreated by Executive Order 4, January 1975, to assist the University of Wisconsin, which was designated by the Governor as the state agency to administer the provisions of Title I of the Higher Education Act of 1965, a continuing education program. Governor Dreyfus recreated the council again on January 22, 1979, by Executive Order 2.

The advisory council consists of representatives of the state's public and private higher education facilities and citizens at large, who advise and consult with the University of Wisconsin in the formulation and administration of the State Plan to provide leadership and funds to higher education institutions.

With the 1980 reauthorization of the Higher Education Act of 1965 by the Congress, Title I was renamed Continuing Postsecondary Education Program and Planning. This legislation combines Title I with two other separate titles of the original act into a single entity on the federal level. A federal-state agreement defining future relationships of the State 1202 Commission, Education and Information Centers and Continuing Education Program is pending.

On December 30, 1980, the council issued its "Fiscal Year 1980 Annual Report for the State of Wisconsin" concerning community service and continuing education.

Hispanics, Governor's Advisory Council on

Members: BEN OBREGON, *chairperson;* ANGELA SALAS, *vice chairperson;* MARK CARRENO, HECTOR CRUZ, RASALIA QUINTANA DE HACHMEISTER, CARLOS GAMINO, MARTHA LAMELAS, DR. LIONEL MALDONADO, JUAN R. MIRELES, WILDA ROSARIO.

Governor's Advisor for Ethnic and Minority Initiatives: ANITA HERRERA.

Address: Office of the Governor, Room 115 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-7670.

Governor Dreyfus created the council by Executive Order 46 on June 19, 1980. The council has the responsibility to identify and establish priorities for problem areas and issues in state government and in the Hispanic community. The council serves as a high level advisory group to the Governor's Advisor for Ethnic and Minority Initiatives.

The council is to assist the Governor's Advisor in reporting findings and recommendations on relevant issues to the Governor, Legislature, and state agencies.

Historical Records Advisory Board, State

Members: HARRY H. ANDERSON, JOHN F. COOK, F. GERALD HAM, DOROTHY L. HEINRICH, RAMON R. HERNANDEZ, DR. FANNIE E. HICKLIN, JEAN B. TYLER, DR. CAROL MARION WICK.

Coordinator: RICHARD A. ERNEY.

Address: State Historical Society, 816 State Street, Madison 53706.

Telephone: (608) 262-3266.

Governor Lucey created the advisory board on April 4, 1977. That action enables the state to participate in the grants program of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. The commission coordinates the preservation of historic records in the United States and approves federal grants to the state advisory board. The board assists state, local and private endeavors in the preservation of all types of historic records. Members serve for staggered 3-year terms. The board was recreated by Governor Dreyfus, in Executive Order 2, on January 22, 1979.

The "1980 Annual Report of the Wisconsin Historical Records Advisory Board" was issued on December 22, 1980.

Homemaker Task Force

Members: RUTH M. FOSSEDAL, *chairperson;* CHRISTINE BESSEY, *vice chairperson;* NORMA BAUER, ROBERT L. GILPATRICK, JULIETTE MARTIN, ANNA MAE MITCHELL, CECILIA PETERSON, AUDREY RHYNER, BARBARA SCHROEDER, BETTY WALKER SMITH.

Governor's Advisor for Women's Initiatives: MARLENE CUMMINGS.

Administrative Assistant: CORA WHITE.

Address: Room 27A East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-7843.

The task force was established by Governor Dreyfus in October 1979 to address issues of concern to women and men who are parents and manage a household without pay. On December 18, 1980, through Executive Order 57, the Governor formally established the task force.

Priority concerns are family life, sex education, and child care. An overall objective of the task force is to improve the status presently accorded to a homemaker. The task force was charged with formulating recommendations for changes in policies, procedures and legislation that will improve the status of homemakers.

On April 27, 1981, a final report was submitted to the Governor entitled "Recommendations From the Governor's Task Force on Women's Initiatives: Homemaker Task Force".

Indians, Governor's Advisory Council on

Members: DIANA MILLER, *chairperson;* JOHN B. TIGER, *vice chairperson;* JOSEPH CORBINE, ALICE DENNY, RICHARD GURNOE, JOYCE MALLORY, LINDA POWLESS, SUSAN THUNDER, 2 vacancies.

Governor's Advisor for Ethnic and Minority Initiatives: ANITA HERRERA.

Address: Office of the Governor, Room 115 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-7670.

Governor Dreyfus created the council by Executive Order 46 on June 19, 1980. The council has the responsibility to identify and establish priorities for problem areas and issues in state government and in the Indian community. The council serves as a high level advisory group to the Governor's Advisor for Ethnic and Minority Initiatives.

The council is to assist the Governor's Advisor in reporting findings and recommendations on relevant issues to the Governor, Legislature, and state agencies.

Intergovernmental Personnel Act, Governor's Advisory Council for the

Members: HUGH HENDERSON, *chairperson;* ANDRE BLUM, GLADYS CORBIT, ERIK ERICKSON, KARL HACKER, CLYDE JAWORSKI, JOHN LAABS, ROBERT TEVIK, ROBERT TURNER, JEAN TYLER, RITA WLODARCZYK, 1 vacancy.

Coordinator: GRETCHEN MACDONALD.

Address: Wisconsin Intergovernmental Personnel Act Program, 149 East Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 267-9371.

The advisory council was established in 1972 and includes representatives of state, county, and municipal governments, as well as higher education and labor. It provides the basis for intergovernmental cooperation in the use of funds made available through the federal Intergovernmental Personnel Act (P.L. 91-648). Governor Dreyfus recreated the advisory council in Executive Order 2, which was issued on January 22, 1979.

Principal functions of the council are to develop a coordinated state-local Wisconsin IPA policy, set priorities for the use of funds, assess project applications in relation to established policies and priorities and make recommendations on project funding and design.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act Advisory Committee

Members: ERWIN HEINZELMANN, *chairperson;* EDWARD BUEHLER, GEORGE FROHMADER, FRANCES HUNTLEY-COOPER, PAT JAEGERS, JAMES KENNEY, MARIA KOTLARZ, GARY KRYSHAK, HUGH LOVELL, PETER PLANT, THOMAS SIMON, SUE VINSON, MARGARET WASSMANDORF, VERNA WEINREICH, EARL O. WOLF, WILLIAM WASHINGTON.

Executive Director: JAMES E. BAUGH; *Lead Juvenile Justice Specialist:* BARBARA FRANKS.

Address: 122 West Washington Avenue, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-7162.

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act Advisory Committee was appointed in July 1976 by Governor Lucey to comply with provisions of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-415), subsequently amended in 1977 and 1980. The committee was recreated under Executive Order 2 by Governor Dreyfus, on January 22, 1979.

The committee advises the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice on juvenile justice policy, programs, legislative compliance requirements and strategies, and the annual Juvenile Justice Plan/Application development. Upon request, the committee also advises the council, the Governor and the Legislature on other matters relating to juvenile justice.

The primary purposes of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act are to: 1) deinstitutionalize juvenile status and non-offenders; 2) "adequately separate" juvenile criminal offenders from adult criminal offenders; and 3) within 5 years, to accomplish the total removal of juvenile offenders from adult jails and lock-ups. States participating in the act are required to monitor compliance progress annually, and to report the results to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention in Washington, D.C.

Marital Economic Reform Task Force

Members: BLANCHE V. GLEISS, *chairperson;* LYDIA T. BINGER, *vice chairperson;* SUNI CAYLOR, LESSIE C. FORT, CELIA LAUSTED, BERTHA LOWE, BEVERLY LOY, ZABELLE MALKASIAN, ELAINE SHANEBROOK, REPRESENTATIVE BARBARA L. ULICHNY, JOSEPHINE STAAB (volunteer consultant).

Governor's Advisor for Women's Initiatives: MARLENE CUMMINGS.

Administrative Assistant: CORA WHITE.

Address: Room 27A East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-7843.

Governor Dreyfus announced the creation of the task force in October 1979. On December 18, 1980, through Executive Order 57, the Governor formally established the task force. The principal concern was to respond to those issues which prevent women from engaging in a full and equal marriage relationship.

The task force was also charged with formulating recommendations for changes in policies, practices, procedures, and legislation to correct existing inequities. On April 27, 1981, a final report was submitted to the Governor entitled, "Recommendations From the Governor's Task Force on Women's Initiatives: Marital Economic Reform Task Force".

Minority Business, Governor's Committee on

Members: ADRIENNE DAVIS, *chairperson;* ELMER ANDERSON, ELROY BENNETT, DONNA HUFF-DOMENCICH, WALTER MCKNIGHT (members from service agencies); CARL BIRKS, JOHN BOWLES, GORDON BURR, FELMERS CHANEY, ARNULFO CHAPA, LEON DAVIDSON, ALAN FABIAN, LUTHER GOLDEN, EMMA MILLER, RANDY MYRICK, FRITZ SPENCE (members from minority enterprises); ALAN FELTON, LESTER GUMM, ROBERT JOHNSON (members from nonminority private sector); WILLIAM DELANEY, HAROLD LEATHERBY, DAVID LE CROUIX, DANIEL STOTMEISTER (municipal employe members); WILLIAM P. BECKETT, MERLE BODINE, AUDREY BONVILLE, WILLIAM BUGLASS, JOHN DRISCOLL, PAUL GUTHRIE, RUSSELL JONES, ROBERT PRICER, JOHN SHORT, BEN SOWASKE (state employe members).

Minority Business Coordinator: ADRIENNE DAVIS; *staff person:* JOHN SHORT.

Address: 4401 West Capitol Drive, Milwaukee 53216.

Telephone: (414) 445-5501.

Governor Lucey announced the formation of the committee in a June 4, 1975 press release. The committee has been recreated several times for specific periods by Governor Dreyfus. On April 3, 1980, Governor Dreyfus issued Executive Order 43, which recreated the committee to remain in effect until June 30, 1981. The primary purposes of the committee are to advise the Governor, Legislature, and state officials on policies and programs designed to aid minorities in doing business with the state, and to offer methods for improving relations between minority businesses and the state. The membership is comprised of chief state purchasing personnel, construction contracting and minority business owners.

On August 11, 1980, the committee issued its "Six Month Report: January-June 1980", concerning the committee's activities for that period.

Single Women-Single Parent Task Force

Members: BEA KABLER, *chairperson;* DONNA M. JONES, *vice chairperson;* MARY L. BISHOP, CAROLINA GARCIA, ROBERT GREEN, LOIS GRESHOLDT, JOANNE GRIFFIN, JANE JENSEN, MARJORIE E. STEVENS.

Governor's Advisor for Women's Initiatives: MARLENE CUMMINGS.

Administrative Assistant: CORA WHITE.

Address: Room 27A East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-7843.

The task force was established in October 1979 by Governor Dreyfus. On December 18, 1980, through Executive Order 57, the Governor formally established the task force.

The target groups are single parents and single women under age 35 who are without children. The task force examined the needs of individuals arising from ethnic, economic, religious, and physical ability differences of such individuals. Principal concerns were: economics, employment, health, education, and public services.

On April 27, 1981, a final report was submitted to the Governor entitled "Recommendations From the Governor's Task Force on Women's Initiatives: Single Women/Single Parents Task Force".

State Mandates, Governor's Special Committee on

Members: JAMES MORGAN (public member), *chairperson;* MAYOR SAMUEL J. HALLOIN, MAYOR MARILYN HARDACRE, CHARLES PATTEN (representing the League of Wisconsin Municipalities); RICHARD GLAMAN, NIKKE BYLLANDER, one vacancy (representing the Wisconsin County Boards Association); WILLIAM BETSCHLER, TED BURDICK, DORIS STEFFEN (representing the Wisconsin Towns Association).

Staff contact: ROLF WEGENKE.

Address: 9th Floor, 123 West Washington Avenue, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-7068.

Governor Dreyfus established the special committee through Executive Order 55 on December 8, 1980. The 10-person committee consists of 3 representatives each from the League of Wisconsin Municipalities, Wisconsin County Boards Association and the Wisconsin Towns Association. The one member representing the public serves as the chairperson of the committee.

The principal responsibilities of the committee are to examine state mandates on local governments and recommend to the Governor and Legislature changes in state law which will relieve unnecessary burdens. The review of state mandates will not include basic governmental structure or essential services. All executive branch departments have been instructed to provide staff support to the Department of Development when mandates within their respective areas of authority are under review.

United Nations, Governor's Commission on the

Members: KATE MARRS, *interim chairperson;* BRUNO V. BITKER, *honorary chairperson;* RAY SHORT, *vice chairperson;* ARLINE SEYMOUR, *secretary;* CHARLES HURLBUT, *treasurer;* EDWARD BURGESS, KERMIT CAVES, WALTER ENGELKE, DAVID GARNHAM, TIMOTHY GLOECKLER, EDWARD GOLLNICK, FORREST HARTMANN, MARLENE HOFFMAN, J. MARTIN KLOTSCHE, RUSSELL MOSELY, BELDEN PAULSON, GEORGE REEDY, EVERETT REFIOR, BERNARD REICHMAN, LIZ RINGSTAD, RAGNAR ROLLEFSON, ROBERT SCHACHT, JOHN SCHMITT, MARVIN SCHUMACHER, DONALD THOMPSON, TONY VALEO, HELEN C. WENBERG, MARGARET E. WERNECKE, JEAN WOODMANSEE-POKLASNY.

Staff Director: MARIE E. SEITZ.

Address: 1357 Spring Valley Drive, Racine 53405.

Telephone: (414) 633-6056.

Originally created in 1959, the commission was recreated most recently, on January 22, 1979 in Executive Order 2 by Governor Dreyfus. The commission is responsible for sponsoring statewide educational programs concerning the functioning of the United Nations, coordinating Wisconsin's official participation in the annual observance of United Nations Day, and sponsoring statewide and regional conferences on matters affecting the UN. In the last 2 years, the commission has expanded its programming for classroom teachers on global education. The membership of the commission is drawn from various civic, religious, labor, business, and educational organizations.

The "20th Annual Report of the Governor's Commission on the United Nations, 1979" was issued in December 1980.

Violence Against Women Task Force

Members: IOLA LOCKHEART, *chairperson;* GRETA MARSHALL, *vice chairperson;* MARY GREENDEER, DOROTHY LINDQUIST, CLAUDETTE MCSHANE, SHIRLEY SAMS, DAN SAUNDERS, SANDEE STONE, GUADALUPE VASQUEZ-KING, GRETCHEN T. VETZNER, LAUREN BROWN-PERRY (volunteer consultant).

Governor's Advisor for Women's Initiatives: MARLENE CUMMINGS.

Administrative Assistant: CORA WHITE.

Address: Room 27A East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-7843.

Governor Dreyfus announced the creation of the task force in October 1979. On December 18, 1980, through Executive Order 57, the Governor formally established the task force.

The primary objective was to respond to the violence which affects women of all ages. All aspects of such violence, including psychological, physical, and sexual victimization were addressed. Other responsibilities of the task force were to review current services available to victims of domestic violence and to consider current legislation on the subject of domestic violence.

The task force was also charged with formulating recommendations for changes in policies, procedures, and legislation that will improve the safety and well-being of women. On April 27, 1981, a final report was submitted to the Governor entitled "Recommendations From the Governor's Task Force on Women's Initiatives: Marital Economic Reform Task Force".

Vocational Education, Wisconsin Advisory Council on

Members: MARIA HERNANDEZ, *chairperson;* E. ROBERT RUDIGER, *vice chairperson;* ELOISE ANDERSON-ADDISON, ROBERT C. BRUNNER, NANCY BUGNI, CARMEN CLINTON-RIGAU, DWIGHT DAVIS, CAROL DODGE, EDWARD C. GARTHWAITE, ROBERT HABLE, WENDELL HALVERSON, EDWIN KEHL, MILTON KIER, PHILIP LERMAN, DONALD MCDOWELL, KATHERINE MOSLEY, MARGO PARISI, JOSEPH PELLEGRIN, CYRENA PONDROM, JACK REIHL, JUNE SUHLING, MIKE WALSH, MARY JANE ZDROIK.

Executive Director: DANIEL JAROSIK; *Executive Assistant:* SHIRLEY THOMPSON.

Address: 105 1/2 West Main Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-7813.

Organized in 1969 to assist in the implementation of the federal Vocational Education Act, the council was recreated in January 1975 by Executive Order 4. On January 22, 1979, Governor Dreyfus recreated the council in Executive Order 2. The council advises the State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education on the development and administration of the State Plan for Vocational Education; evaluates vocational education programs, services, and activities; and identifies, in conjunction with the State Employment and Training Council, the vocational education and employment and training needs of the state.

MISCELLANEOUS NONSTATUTORY COMMITTEES TO WHICH THE GOVERNOR MAKES APPOINTMENTS

Coalition for Advocacy, Wisconsin

Members: ERIK LAMMERT, *president;* BARBARA KLOTZ, *vice president;* RUTH TAYLOR, *secretary;* MAUREEN ARCAND, *treasurer;* RANDY AXT, JEANNETTE JESSOP, BARBARA TORK, ROBERT MURPHY, JAMES KNUTSON, RANDY SCHENKAT, OMIE BROWN, JAMES WOLD, TOM JOHNSON.

Executive Director: LYNN BREEDLOVE.

Address: Suite 200, 2 West Mifflin Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 251-9600; or toll free in Wisconsin 1-800-362-9053.

The coalition was designated by Executive Order 44, August 1, 1977, to comply with the requirements of the federal Developmentally Disabled Assistance and Bill of Rights Act (P.L. 94-103). It has the primary mission of the developing a statewide advocacy system which will promote and protect the legal and human rights of Wisconsin's developmentally disabled citizens. The coalition possesses the authority to utilize all administrative, legal and other appropriate remedies to provide for the protection of these rights. The private, nonprofit corporation has a board of directors initially appointed by the Governor, but whose subsequent members are appointed by the board.

The organization's tri-annual report, summarizing its first 3 years of operation, is available upon request.

Dental Insurance Study Commission

Members: JAMES MORGAN, *chairperson;* SENATOR PETER BEAR, S. KENNETH HOWARD, WILLIAM HUSATEDT, DONNA KOSTECKI, CONNIE MEININGER, WAYNE MIXDORF, ROBERT REPASKY, REPRESENTATIVE TOMMY THOMPSON, TERRY THORUD, MARY WILLIAMS, JOHN ZIMBECK.

Contact Person: DALE M. HANSON.

Address: Department of Employe Trust Funds, Room 151, 201 East Washington Avenue, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-0212.

The Dental Insurance Study Commission was created in the July 1979 labor negotiation contracts between the State of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin State Employes Union. Governor Dreyfus appointed the members of the commission on December 10, 1979.

According to the terms of the agreement, the membership of the commission was to include representatives of various employe groups, members of the Legislature and the executive branch, and members of the general public.

The provisions of the contract instructed the commission to: 1) study the feasibility and advisability of making available to state employes, including represented and nonrepresented, classified and nonclassified, a group dental insurance program; 2) consider the costs, levels of protection, cost-sharing options and potential enrollment; and 3) make recommendations to the Governor.

The "Final Report" of the Commission was submitted to the Governor on March 14,1980.

Hospital Rate Review Committee

Members: DANIEL BLASK, ROBERT DRISNER, BRADLEY HOFFMAN, DENNIS NORDSTRAND, ROYCE ROWEDDER, DANIEL SMITH, (appointed by the Wisconsin Hospital Association); JOSEPH DEGLMAN, CHARLES DICKSON, GEORGE FLYNN, PAUL KEMPE, DEAN K. ROE, JOHN SCHMITT (appointed by Blue Cross-Blue Shield United of Wisconsin); GORDON DECKER, ROBERT DURKIN, GORDON GRONERT, ANN HANEY, MARY L. HANRAHAN, WERNER J. SCHAEFER (appointed by the Governor); FRANK PAPENFUSS, HOWARD WOODSIDE (joint appointments).

Planning Analyst: HAROLD FARKAS.

Address: Bureau of Health Care Financing, Division of Health, Department of Health and Social Services, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-7685.

When the Hospital Rate Review Program was established in 1972, an 18-member Rate Review Committee was created to act on proposed rate increases by hospitals in Wisconsin. The state joined the Wisconsin Hospital Association and Blue Cross-Blue Shield of Wisconsin as a full participant in the program in October 1976. The committee was then expanded to 20 members, with the state, Blue Cross-Blue Shield United and the Wisconsin Hospital Association each appointing 6 persons. The remaining 2 members are joint appointments of Wisconsin Hospital Association and the state.

The main responsibility of the committee is to act on rate increase requests, considering the community's needs with the needs of the hospital. A hospital which disagrees with the committee's recommendations may appeal to the Rate Review Program Appeals Board.

Note: The Legislative Audit Bureau completed an evaluation of the Rate Review Program in June, 1980. In its report to the Legislature, the bureau concluded that "the Program is not effectively containing hospital costs". In light of this finding, negotiations were started by the three participants in August 1980 to improve the program. At the time this book went to printing, the negotiations had not been concluded.

Hospital Rate Review Program Appeals Board, Wisconsin

Members: GEORGE BAIRD, FRANK KOSEDNAR, ROBERTA PETERSON, LEA ZELDIN, 2 vacancies (State of Wisconsin appointments); LEO BARGIELSKI, HAROLD BROWN, MATTHEW HUBLER, DANIEL KANE, JOSEPH NEIDENBACH, LELAND OLKOWSKI (Wisconsin Hospital Association appointments);JOHN RASCHBACHER, STANLEY SEVERSON, 4 vacancies (Blue Cross-Blue Shield United of Wisconsin appointments); JAMES BOWER, CARROL S. LEWIS, GILDA SHELLOW (joint board apppointments).

Planning Analyst: HAROLD FARKAS.

Address: Bureau of Health Care Financing, Division of Health, Department of Health and Social Services, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-7685.

The appeals board was developed in 1972, when the Wisconsin Hospital Rate Review Program was founded. Any hospital finding fault with a decision by the Hospital Rate Review Committee, which evaluates the hospital's request for a rate increase, may appeal that decision to this board. The Wisconsin Hospital Association, Blue Cross-Blue Shield United of Wisconsin and the state each appoint 6 members. The remaining 3 members are joint appointments.

Pardon Advisory Board

Members: LAURIE MCCALLUM, *chairperson;* ROSEMARY KEALY, RAY LORDERTER, DEWEY RUSS (appointed by the Governor); TERRY WILLKOM (designee of the Secretary of Health and Social Services), JEROME SCHMIDT (designee of the Attorney General).

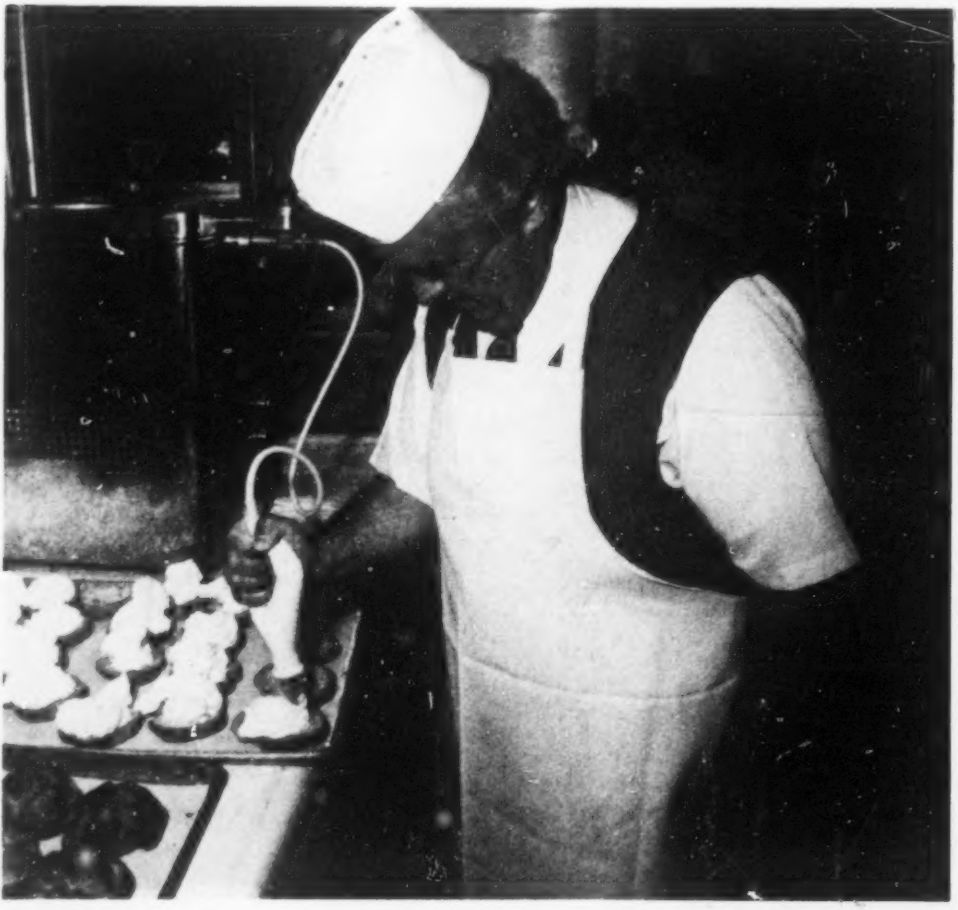
Staff: LAURIE MCCALLUM.

Address: Office of the Governor, Room 115 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212.

Governor Dreyfus created the Pardon Advisory Board in Executive Order 39 on March 6, 1980. The board consists of 5 members, serving for 2 year terms. Three of the members are appointed by the Governor, one member is designated by the Secretary of Health and Social Services, and one member is designated by the Attorney General. The staff person for the board also serves in the position of chairperson.

The board reviews all completed applications for pardon and commutation of sentence that are filed with the Governor. Other responsibilities of the board include holding hearings to review executive clemency applications and establishing guidelines to facilitate its work and govern its procedures.



At the State Fair, Governor Lee Sherman Dreyfus learns how to make the famous State Fair cream puffs.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, OFFICE OF THE

Lieutenant Governor: **RUSSELL A. OLSON.**

Administrative Aide: DIANE HARMELINK.

Executive Secretary: CAROL OAKEY.

Mailing Address: Room 22 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3516.

Number of Employes:* 9.00.

Total Budget 1979-81:* $447,600.

Statutory Reference: Article V, Sec. 1, 1n, 2, 7, and 8, *Wisconsin Constitution;* Chapter 14, Subchapter II, Statutes.

History: The Office of Lieutenant Governor was created by the Wisconsin Constitution, Art. V, Sec. 1, which was adopted in 1848.

The Territory of Wisconsin did not have a lieutenant governor. In the event of the death or absence of the governor, the secretary of the territory — forerunner of the later office of secretary of state — was authorized to act as governor. The office of Lieutenant Governor or deputy governor, however, dates back to colonial days, in fact, as far back as 1691. It seemingly evolved from the senior councillor on the Governor's Council in colonial times and in the early period of our national history. It is also said to have similarities to the post of lord chancellor, the presiding office of the English House of Lords.

Both the Wisconsin Constitution of 1846, which was not adopted, and the Constitution of 1848, which was, provided for the office of Lieutenant Governor. This did not happen, however, without some argument. Proposals were made during the second constitutional convention to have a president of the Senate and successor to the governor chosen from the membership, with the secretary of state next in line of succession. This was amended to substitute the speaker for the secretary of state. Objections to the possibility of a person becoming governor who had not been elected by the state as a whole, however, caused reversion to the office of Lieutenant Governor.

In 1979 the electorate ratified a constitutional amendment enabling the Senate to choose its own presiding officer from among its members, thus terminating the lieutenant governor's function as president of the Senate.

Organization: From statehood until 1970 the lieutenant governor was elected in the general election in November in the even-numbered years to serve for a term of 2 years. Beginning with the 1970 election, the lieutenant governor is elected jointly with the governor for a 4-year term by the casting by each voter of a single vote applicable to both offices. He is the second-ranking constitutional officer of the state. His position is comparable on the state level to that of the vice president of the United States on the national level.

Agency Responsibility: If the incumbent governor dies, resigns or is removed from office, the powers and duties of the office of governor devolve upon the lieutenant governor for the remainder of the unexpired term. The lieutenant governor becomes acting governor when the governor is temporarily absent from the state or when it is found that the governor is unable to carry out the duties of his office due to temporary disability.

As the second ranking executive officer of the state, the lieutenant governor may be designated by the governor as his representative on any statutory commission, board or committee on which the governor is entitled to membership. Under such designation, the lieutenant governor performs in the place of the governor and has all authority and responsibility granted by law to the governor with regard to such membership.

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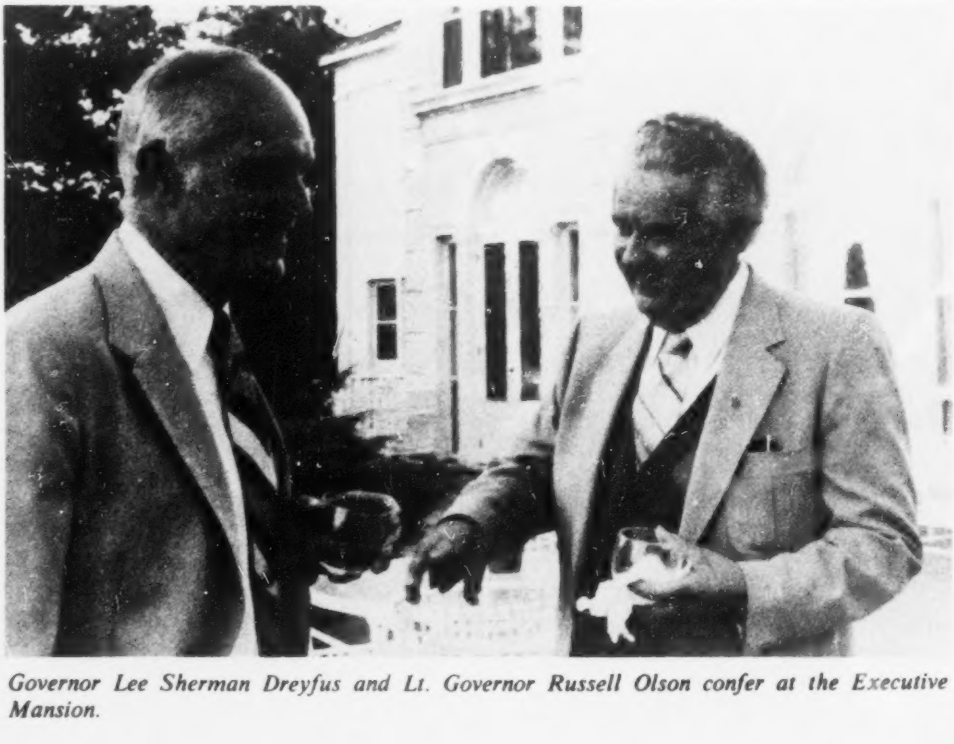
* **Mandated 5.8% 1980-81 budget reduction:** The number of employes and the total budget of 1979-81 information shown for each agency does not reflect the mandated 4.4% budget cut of February 15, 1981, nor the additional 1.4% budget cut of February 20, 1981.

The governor may designate the lieutenant governor as his representative on any nonstatutory committee, or on any intergovernmental body created for the purpose of maintaining relationships with the federal government, state governments, regional agencies or local governments.

The governor may designate the lieutenant governor to coordinate state services and programs.



Governor Lee Sherman Dreyfus and Lt. Governor Russell Olson confer at the Executive Mansion.

Functional Area:

COMMERCE

Mandated 5.8% 1980-81 budget reduction: The number of employes and the total budget of 1979-81 information shown for each agency does not reflect the mandated 4.4% budget cut of February 15, 1981, nor the additional 1.4% budget cut of February 20, 1981.

AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION, DEPARTMENT OF

Members of the Board: MICHAEL T. HUNTER, *chairperson;* ARTHUR STURM, *vice chairperson;* WAYNE L. DANIELSON, *secretary;* FLOYD HOLLOWAY, CAROL WARD KNOX (to succeed Carol Toussaint, confirmation pending), MARY J. RHEIN, BETTY M. ROE (to succeed Mary J. Rhein, confirmation pending), CAROL TOUSSAINT, LOUIS WYSOCKI (to succeed Michael T. Hunter, confirmation pending), JAMES ZIEGEWEID.

Secretary of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection: DR. GARY E. ROHDE (resignation effective 8/81), 266-7100.

Deputy Secretary: JOSEPH J. TUSS, 266-0691.
  Farmland Preservation Unit: JAMES A. JOHNSON, *director.*
Executive Assistant: ARTHUR R. KURTZ, 266-7102.
  Administration Division: DR. ALBERT N. WEEKS, *administrator,* 266-7103.
    Finance Director: CHARLES W. SWEET, 266-7114.
      Information Director: EDGAR C. PARMINTER, 266-7106.
      Legal Counsel: GERHARDT SCHUELER, 266-7109.
      Management Services Director: GENE MILLS, 266-7113.
      Personnel Director: ERWIN A. SHOLTS, 266-7104.
      Laboratory Services, Bureau of: DONALD N. WILLETT, 266-2761.
      Statistics, Bureau of: CARROL D. SPENCER, *director* (state-federal) 266-7195.
Animal Health Division: DR. WILLIS E. LYLE, *administrator,* 266-2761.
    Field Services, Bureau of: DR. R.G. SHIPMAN, *director,* 266-7147.
  Technical Services, Bureau of: DR. JOAN ARNOLDI, *director,* 6101 Mineral Point Rd., 266-2465.
Consumer Protection Division: MARY K. RYAN, *administrator,* 266-9837.
    Consumer Protection, Bureau of: TOM CRIST, *director and assistant administrator,* 266-7221.
Food Division: NORMAN E. KIRSCHBAUM, *administrator,* 266-7240.
    Foods, Bureau of: DONALD E. KONSOER, *director and assistant administrator,* 266-7243.
Marketing Division: ROBERT F. THAYER, *administrator,* 266-7170.
    Economic and Market Development Bureau of: WILMER A. DAHL, *director,* 267-9052.
      Grading Services, Bureau of: MARLON SCHWIER, *director and assistant administrator,* 266-7173.
Meat Inspection Division: DR. E.D. BAKER, *administrator,* 266-3147; DR. R. STAHNKE, in charge, federal meat inspection, 310 Price Place, Room 203, 264-5296.
    Compliance, Bureau of: vacancy *director,* 266-7258.
      Field Operation, Bureau of: DR. FRANCIS A. ALLIE, *director,* 266-9938.
Plant Industry Division: KENNETH P. ROBERT, *administrator,* 266-7130.
    Plant Protection, Bureau of: W.D. BRENER, *director,* 266-7134.
      Regulatory Services, Bureau of: WILLIAM E. SIMMONS, *director and assistant administrator,* 266-7131.

Trade Division: DONALD SOBERG, *administrator*, 266-7220.

Trade Practices, Bureau of: DONALD SCHULTZ, *director*, 266-7223.

Weights & Measures, Bureau of: ROBERT W. PROBST, *director*, 266-7241.

Council on Meat Inspection: PROFESSOR DEAN HENDERSON, *chairperson;* DENNIS R. BUEGE, VAL FRANK, WILLIAM GROSSEN, SANDRA KLIPSTEIN, CLARENCE W. KNEBEL, LOIS KOSTROLSKI, HOWARD KRUEGER, GEORGE KUPFER, BRIAN LEA, DUANE MILLER, DR. ROBERT PARKER, LOWELL PRITCHARD, SYLVIA ROSE, GRANT SANDERSON, DR. ROBERT STAHNKE, BONNIE WILLIAMS.

Council on Weather Modification: ARTHUR R. KURTZ, *chairperson;* DR. WALTRAUD BRINKMAN, *vice chairperson;* THOMAS E. FRASER, JOYCE HUMMEL, GENE LARSON, DR. VAL E. MITCHELL, JOYCE SACIA, DAN STANGEL, vacancy.

Mailing Address: 801 W. Badger Road, P.O. Box 8911, Madison 53708.

Consumer Toll-Free Hotline: (800) 362-3020.

Publications: Biennial Report; Dairy Facts; Guide to Wisconsin Agriculture; Insulation Brochure; Landlords and Tenants — The Wisconsin Way; Quarterly Review (department newsletter); Snow and Frost in Wisconsin; Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics; Wisconsin Farm Reporter; Wisconsin Weather. Items for which there is a charge: Dairy Plant Directory; Economics and Geography of Wisconsin Cooperation; Consumer Complaint Guide.

Number of Employes: 776.85.

Total Budget 1979-81: $43,424,900.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.13 *et seq.*

History: The Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection was created by Chapter 479, Laws of 1929, as the Department of Agriculture and Markets and represented a consolidation of several existing agencies.

Proposals to consolidate the various agricultural agencies of the state into one department began in 1925. One of these agencies — the Department of Agriculture established in 1915 — was itself the result of merging several predecessor agencies. Several bills were introduced in the 1925, 1927 and 1929 sessions to accomplish consolidation. In some cases the plan was part of a larger overall governmental reorganization bill. The bill which finally passed dealt exclusively with agricultural reorganization and included all the agricultural agencies. It provided for a commission.

In 1937 the structure was changed when the legislature created a part-time, policy-making board, which appointed a director to administer the department. This was part of an omnibus reorganization bill sponsored by Governor Philip La Follette.

The name of the department was changed to the Department of Agriculture in 1939, but the structure remained essentially the same. A new law was enacted, however, because the omnibus reorganization act passed by the 1937 special session was repealed.

Chapter 75, Laws of 1967 (the Kellett reorganization bill), left the department intact, and Chapter 327, implementing it, created in the department a Council on Locker Plants and a Council on Food Standards appointed by the governor. These councils were formerly advisory committees. Chapter 111, Laws of 1969, abolished the Grain and Warehouse Commission, transferring its functions to the department. The State Fair was removed from the department's jurisdiction in 1961 and was returned as an independent unit in 1971.

Chapter 29, Laws of 1977 (The Executive Budget Bill), added to the department name, creating the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. The bill changed the makeup of the State Board of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection to include one consumer representative and 6 with agricultural backgrounds. It also created Chapter 91 of the statutes, which established a Farmland Preservation and Tax Credit Program to be administered by the department in cooperation with an attached Agricultural Lands Preservation Board. Chapter 87, Laws of 1977, created a Council on Weather Modification in the department, while Chapter 216 abolished the Council on Locker Plants. Chapter 121, Laws of 1979, abolished the Council on Food Standards.

Organization: The department is headed by a part-time board of 7 members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for staggered, 6-year terms. The department secretary is appointed by the board.

Three boards, operating independently, are attached to the department for administrative purposes only.

Agency Responsibility: The primary responsibilities of the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection are in 5 major program areas: 1) food and trade regulation, 2) animal and plant health services, 3) marketing services, 4) agricultural assistance, and 5) farmland preservation.

In addition to the traditional functions of marketing assistance to many segments of agriculture and protection of farm animals and crops from pests and diseases, the department is charged with many regulatory functions. These include licensing, inspection, quarantine, laboratory analysis and consumer protection.

Licensing and inspection cover broad areas. Production and processing of food and agriculturally related commodities must be conducted only in compliance with standards established by law through the issuance of licenses and inspection of licensees to see that standards are maintained. The department sets forth sanitary and composition standards and requires proper labeling of these products. The requirements are enforced by a departmental field inspection staff.

The department's laboratories serve as a technical arm of the department, aiding all divisions in their inspection and enforcement work.

Protection of the consumer is an historic duty of the department — ranging from protection against unwholesome and impure food to protection against deception and fraud in business dealings. The department also has the important role of assuring the accuracy of weights and measures used in all segments of state commerce.

Unit Functions: The structure of the department is built around 8 divisions, as follows:

The *Animal Health Division* functions to prevent, control and eradicate diseases in domestic animals through field investigation, laboratory analysis, quarantine, and regulatory control.

The *Consumer Protection Division* is responsible for regulating unfair trade practices affecting consumers and has broad powers to promulgate rules and to prosecute violators. The division is also responsible for enforcing Wisconsin's product safety statutes.

The *Food Division* protects the state's food supply, beginning with production and processing and extending through marketing and distribution. The division also administers the statewide multiple grading program including butter, cheese and eggs.

The *Marketing Division* administers grading programs, product promotion, market news and organizational assistance in the field of cooperative marketing. The division is the federal delegated agency to perform inspection and grading, weighing, and protein analysis for all grain moving into export channels at Superior and Milwaukee ports. The division also supervises administration of state aids for county and district fairs.

The *Meat Inspection Division*, operating under a cooperative state-federal meat inspection agreement, inspects the slaughtering and processing of meat and poultry.

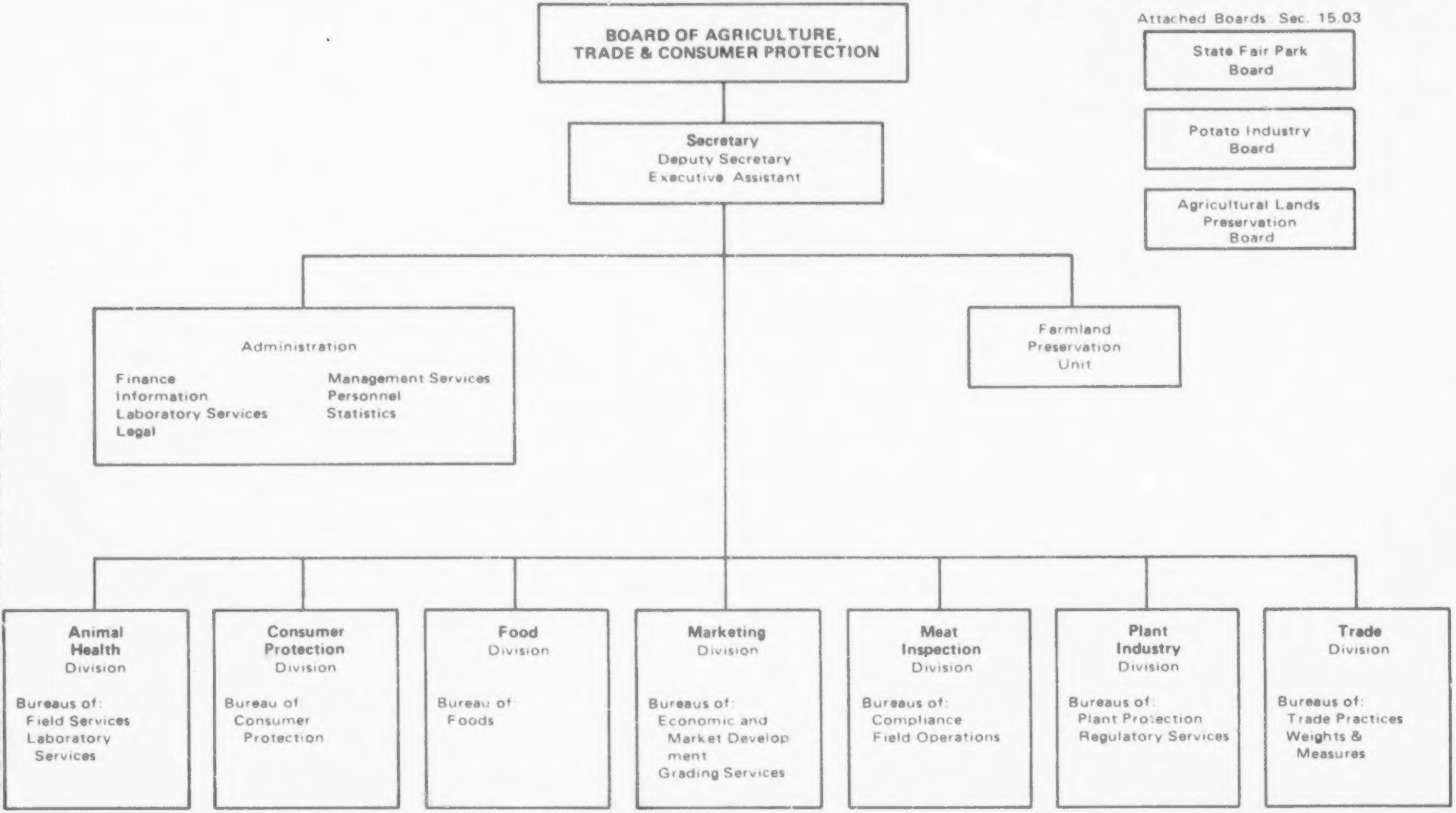
The *Plant Industry Division* has the primary responsibility for the protection of plants through survey and control and eradication of pests and diseases. The division also administers enforcement programs for feed, fertilizers, lime, seed, pesticides and weather modification.

The *Trade Division* enforces many regulations affecting state commerce, that is, accurate weights and measures of all commodities. It regulates trade practices to assure free and open competition in agricultural as well as general business activities.

The *Adminstration Division* is responsible for performing department-wide administrative services including finance, public information, laboratory services, legal services, management services, personnel and statistics.

Interagency Relationships: In several programs, the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection works jointly with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Major areas include collecting and reporting agricultural statistics, the administration of animal disease and plant pest eradication, meat inspection, and livestock, grain, potato and dairy market news. The department also cooperates with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and has contracts with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION


BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE & CONSUMER PROTECTION
Attached Boards: Sec. 15.03
State Fair Park Board
Potato Industry Board
Agricultural Lands Preservation Board
Secretary
Deputy Secretary
Executive Assistant
Administration
Finance
Information
Laboratory Services
Legal
Management Services
Personnel
Statistics
Farmland Preservation Unit
Animal Health Division
Bureaus of: Field Services, Laboratory Services
Consumer Protection Division
Bureau of: Consumer Protection
Food Division
Bureau of: Foods
Marketing Division
Bureaus of: Economic and Market Development, Grading Services
Meat Inspection Division
Bureaus of: Compliance, Field Operations
Plant Industry Division
Bureaus of: Plant Protection, Regulatory Services
Trade Division
Bureaus of: Trade Practices, Weights & Measures

AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

The department works closely with other state agencies including the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Health and Social Services in areas of mutual concern. There is also coordination with the criminal investigation and antitrust divisions of the Justice Department in enforcing a number of trade practice, antitrust and marketing statutes.

The department has promoted the establishment of an Interagency Committee on Consumer Protection composed of 18 Wisconsin agencies, which meets to coordinate state consumer protection programs.

Working agreements to eliminate duplication of inspectional efforts are instituted with municipalities, the federal Food and Drug Administration and the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the areas of food and trade regulation and medicated feed inspection.

Under a memorandum of understanding, the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection and the Department of Justice have coordinated investigation and enforcement procedures in the areas of trade practices and consumer protection. The department is continually increasing its efforts to strenghten working relationships with local authorities in handling consumer complaints, particularly those involving deceptive advertising or selling.

Through a pesticide enforcement agreement with the Department of Natural Resources, the two agencies have pooled field forces to enforce pesticide regulations.

TEMPORARY COUNCIL ATTACHED TO THE DEPARTMENT

Fertilizer Research Council

Members: Voting members: IRVIN SATHER, EARL SMITH, EMANUEL STERN (industry members); BYRON BERG, GILBERT BROOKS, THOMAS BRUNNER (farmer members). Nonvoting members: NICHOLAS NEHER (designee of secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), LEO WALSH (dean, UW-Madison College of Agriculture and Life Sciences).

History: The Fertilizer Research Council was created by Chapter 418 (Secs. 20m, 20n, 583i, 930 (3) (a)), Laws of 1977. Unless continued, it will go out of existence on July 1, 1981.

Organization: The council is in the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. It consists of 6 voting members appointed jointly by the secretary of the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection and the dean of the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences at the University of Wisconsin-Madison for 3-year terms (3 industry representatives selected from a list provided by the fertilizer industry and 3 farmers who are crop producers); and 2 nonvoting members (the secretary of the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection and the dean of the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, or their designees).

Functions: The council shall recommend projects to be financed by fertilizer research funds.

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

AGRICULTURAL LANDS PRESERVATION BOARD

Members: JOE TUSS: *chairperson;* MICHAEL LEY, RICHARD RASMUSSEN, RICHARD M. SCULLION, GALEN L. SMITH.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.135 (3).

History: The board was created by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977.

Organization: The board is attached to the department for administrative purposes. It is composed of *ex officio* members: the secretaries of administration; agriculture, trade and consumer protection; and development, or their designees; and 2 members appointed by the governor for 4-year terms. The secretary of the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, or the secretary's designee, is chairperson of the board.

Functions: The board certifies county agricultural preservation plans and zoning ordinances which have zoned land for exclusive agricultural use as part of the program of granting tax credits to farmers who preserve agricultural land.

POTATO INDUSTRY BOARD

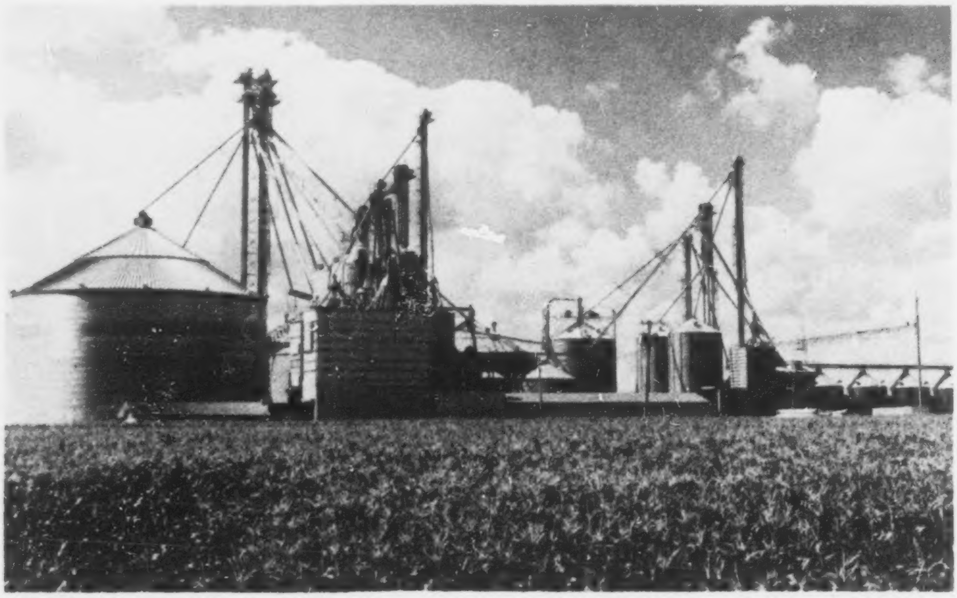
Members: DONALD SCHROEDER, *chairperson;* JOE OKRAY, *vice chairperson;* BRIAN WEST, *secretary;* DENNIS ZELOSKI, *treasurer;* JACK JILEK, MELVIN ROMINSKY, LOUIS WYSOCKI (all appointed by secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection); ROBERT F. THAYER (designee of secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), ROBERT W. HOUGAS (designee of dean, UW-Madison College of Agricultural & Life Sciences).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.135 (2).

History: The board was created by Chapter 299, Laws of 1973.

Organization: The board is composed of 9 members, of which 7 are appointed by the secretary of the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection and 2 are *ex officio*: the secretary of the department and the dean of the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, or their designees.

Functions: The board may develop programs to stabilize and protect the potato industry and safeguard the interest of potato consumers, cooperate with other public or private agencies engaged in similar programs, conduct studies or cooperate with studies conducted by other institutions relating to the production and marketing of potatoes and their use, and foster the growth of the potato industry.



The Warehouse Keepers and Grain Dealers Security Act, administered by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, provides for the registration of grain warehouses and dealers if the public storage capacity of a warehouse is over 50,000 bushels. Bonding and security are required of warehouse keepers if they do not meet the minimum financial standards set forth in the act.

STATE FAIR PARK BOARD

Members: RAY JOHNSON, *chairperson;* JAMES ERICSON, MRS. LEVERNE SENN.

State Fair Director: JAMES W. (BILLY) GREINER, (414) 257-8820.

Operational Manager: WALTER J. RUECKERT, (414) 257-8811.

Agriculture, Youth and Promotion Manager: JACK DENTON, (414) 257-8813.

Public Relations Director: CARLA HANICK REDDY, (414) 257-8920.

Space Sales Director: ANN SUFFERN HAUSER, (414) 257-8825.

Special Events Director: JAYNE STEFFENS, (414) 257-8816.

Mailing Address: Wisconsin State Fair Park, Milwaukee/West Allis 53214.

Telephone: (414) 257-8800 (general).

Publications: Schedule of Events (issued monthly).

Number of Employes: 22.00.

Total Budget 1979-1981: $9,005,900.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.135 (1)

History: Chapter 125, Laws of 1971, replaced the Exposition Council in the Department of Local Affairs and Development with the State Fair Park Board attached to the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection for administrative purposes. The first state fair in Wisconsin was held in 1851 under the supervision of the Wisconsin Agricultural Society, which had been established in 1848. In 1898 the function was taken over by the State Board of Agriculture, active at that time, and continued under the jurisdiction of its successor agencies, including the present Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection until a separate department was established in 1961. The Exposition Council was merged into the Department of Local Affairs and Development in 1967 and continued there until the 1971 transfer.

Organization: The State Fair Park Board is composed of 3 members appointed to serve at the pleasure of the governor.

Functions: The board manages the State Fair Park and supervises or conducts thereat fairs, exhibits or promotional events for agricultural, industrial, educational and recreational purposes; leases or licenses the use of any property thereon for other purposes when not needed for the above public purposes; and charges reasonable rents and fees for use of or attendance at the premises.

BANKING, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF

Commissioner: T.E. PEDERSON, (608) 266-1621.

Deputy Commissioner: E.W. ZWEIFEL, 266-1621.

Banks Division: T.E. PEDERSON.

Consumer Credit Division: WILLIAM G. NOBLE, *administrator,* 266-1621.

Banking Review Board: EDMUND R. HOBBINS, *chairperson;* FRANCIS J. CONWAY, AUGUST N. RENNER, RICHARD RESCH, FRANK RIZZO, JOHN SCHUNK (to succeed August Renner, confirmation pending).

Consumer Credit Review Board: FRANCIS J. CONWAY, FONALD H. KELLERMAN, VICTOR A. MILLER, vacancy.

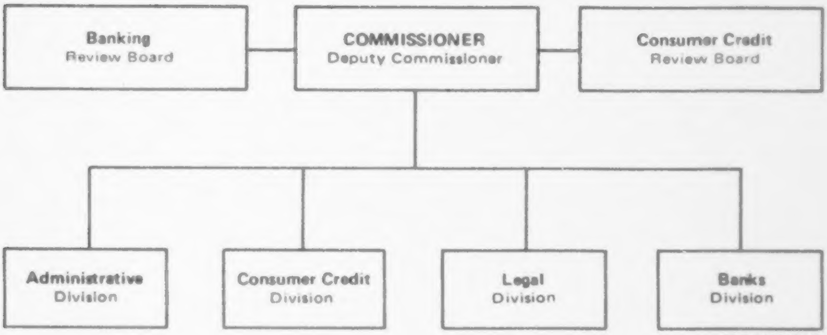
Collection Agency Advisory Committee: WILLIAM O. EKLUND, DENNIS PUNCHES, JAMES O. SEIDEL, DONALD A. WAAGE, TERENCE J. WELDON.

Mailing Address: Room 401, 40 W. Mifflin Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-1621.

Publications: Annual Report on Banks and Trust Companies; Commissioner's Manual for State Banks.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF BANKING



BANKING

Number of Employes: 91.00.

Total Budget 1979-81: $4,386,500.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.55 *et seq.*

History: The regulation of banks was provided for in the Wisconsin Constitution, and such regulation began as early as 1852. A Banking Department was created by Chapter 234, Laws of 1903. When the Kellett reorganization act was enacted in 1967 (Chapter 75), the Banking Department was kept intact, but it was classified as an independent agency and was renamed the Office of the Commissioner of Banking.

Organization: The commissioner of banking is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for a term of 6 years. The commissioner must have had 5 years' practical experience as a bank executive or in a bank supervisory authority. The office is organized into 4 divisions, which are under the direct supervision of the commissioner and deputy commissioner. Two boards are attached to the office, each having 5 members appointed by the governor with Senate consent for staggered 5-year terms. At least 3 members of the Banking Review Board must have 5 years' banking experience. One member of the Consumer Credit Review Board must hold a license under Section 218.01 and 2 must hold licenses under Section 138.09 and have 5 years' practical experience.

Agency Responsibility: The commissioner's office administers state laws regulating and supervising banks and consumer credit agencies. These activities include licensing and chartering of branches, banks, loan companies, collection companies and currency exchanges to ensure financial solvency and sound management and inspecting consumer credit licensees to detect violations of the usury laws and to protect the public against questionable loan practices. In addition, the Wisconsin Consumer Act is administered by this office. The commissioner, subject to the approval of the review board, establishes departmental policies and rules and directs departmental operations.

Unit Functions:

The *Banks Division* administers state laws regulating banks. It also conducts investigations relative to applications for charters of new banks and branches and examines the activities of established banks. The Banking Review Board reviews administrative actions and approves departmental policies governing the operation of the Banks Division.

The *Consumer Credit Division* administers state laws regulating consumer credit agencies and issues and revokes licenses for all agencies which come under the jurisdiction of this division. The Consumer Credit Review Board reviews administrative actions and approves departmental policies governing the operations of the Consumer Credit Division.

The *Legal Division* and the *Administrative Division* serve as administrative support and legal counsel to the commissioner and the respective boards of the two major divisions.

Interagency Relationships: The work of the Office of the Commissioner of Banking is closely related to that performed by the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance, the Office of the Commissioner of Savings and Loan and the Office of the Commissioner of Securities. The Office of Consumer Protection in the Department of Justice forwards to this office written complaints from individuals which relate to actions involving banks or bank transactions. This office assists those complainants in resolving their problems with the bank involved, in the event that the bank is state-chartered and is under the supervision of this office. The federal government also jointly examines state banks through its two agencies, namely: the Federal Reserve System for its members and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for insured, nonmember banks.

CREDIT UNIONS, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF

Commissioner: WILLIAM H. HUGHES.

Deputy Commissioner: RICHARD OTTOW, 266-0445.

Credit Union Review Board: RAY J. THEISEN, *chairperson;* GERALD RING, *vice chairperson;* EMERY L. ELBE, *secretary,* SUZANNE BARANOWSKI, HARRY F. DAHM.

Mailing Address: 310 North Midvale Boulevard; P.O. Box 7960, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-0438.

Publication: Annual Report on Condition of Credit Unions.

Number of Employes: 26.00.

Total Budget 1979-81: $1,360,200.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.59 *et seq.*

History: The Office of the Commissioner of Credit Unions was created by Chapter 193, Laws of 1971, which removed the Credit Union Division from the Office of the Commissioner of Banking, effective June 26, 1972, to create the new agency and provide expanded powers to Wisconsin chartered credit unions.

Organization: The office is under the direction and supervision of the commissioner, who is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for a 6-year term expiring on March 1 of an odd-numbered year. The commissioner must have at least 10 years' actual experience either in the operation of a credit union or serving in a credit union supervisory agency.

The Credit Union Review Board consists of 5 members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for staggered 5-year terms. Each member must have at least 5 years' experience in credit union operations.

Agency Responsibility: The commissioner of credit unions enforces the laws relating to credit unions, charters new credit unions, and conducts routine and special examinations of credit union books and records.

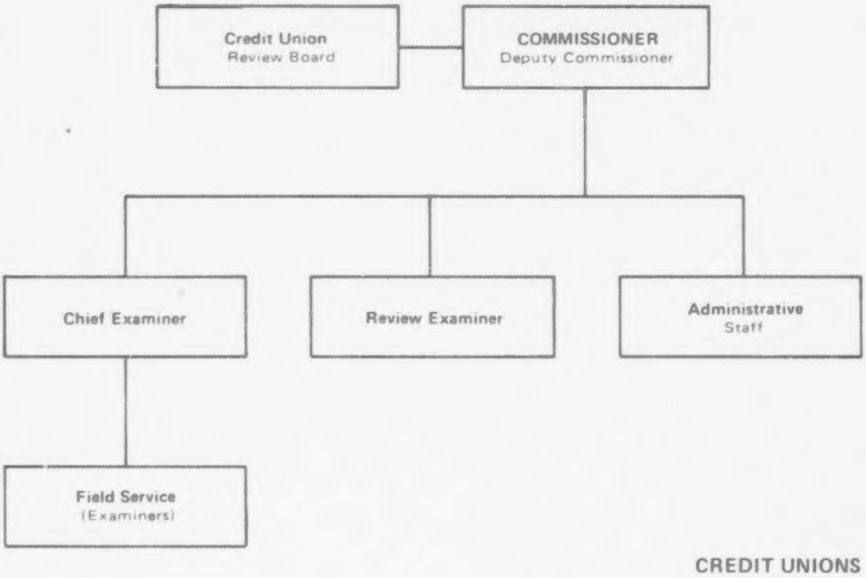
It is the duty of the Office of the Commissioner of Credit Unions to promote the extension of credit at the lowest possible rates and cooperate with every group of people who may be or may become interested in the formation and development of a credit union in this state for that purpose, and it may do all things reasonably necessary for the discharge of this duty.

As of December 31, 1979, there were 633 state-chartered credit unions with total assets of $1.3 billion. Individual member savings up to $50,000 in these credit unions are insured by the Wisconsin Credit Union Savings Insurance Corporation, a nonprofit corporation created by Section 186.35, Wisconsin Statutes. This nonprofit corporation was capitalized by Wisconsin-chartered credit unions, which also pay an annual assessment of 1/12 of 1% of member savings at the year-end in order to provide this insurance to their member savings.

The Wisconsin Credit Union Savings Insurance Corporation is under the supervision of the Office of the Commissioner of Credit Unions and receives an annual examination by the agency with the cost thereof paid by the corporation.

The Credit Union Review Board may require the commissioner to submit any of his official actions to the board for its approval, and any rules and regulations issued by the commissioner shall have the prior approval of the Credit Union Review Board.

Interagency Relationships: The work of the Office of the Commissioner of Credit Unions is closely related in nature to that performed by the Office of the Commissioner of Banking, the Office of the Commissioner of Savings and Loans, the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance and, to a lesser extent, the Office of the Commissioner of Securities.



OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CREDIT UNIONS

Credit Union Review Board
COMMISSIONER Deputy Commissioner
Chief Examiner
Review Examiner
Administrative Staff
Field Service (Examiners)
CREDIT UNIONS

DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF

Secretary of Development: CHANDLER L. MCKELVEY, 266-1018.

Deputy Secretary: W. Michael Ley, 266-8976.

Executive Assistant: Pamela J. Wegner, 266-7370.

Economic and Community Development, Division of: Robert Thomasgard, *administrator,* 266-3203.
  - *Business Development Services, Bureau of:* Fred Pearce, *director,* 266-0165.
  - *Community Development Services, Bureau of:* Dennis I. Fay, *director,* 266-3278.
  - *Minority Business, Bureau of:* William Beckett, *director,* 266-8380.
  - *Program Planning and Research, Bureau of:* Roger M. Nacker, *director,* 266-1386.

Housing and Community Services, Division of: Barry Wanner, *administrator,* 266-7099.
  - *Housing and Land Use Services, Bureau of:* James K. McKinnon, *director,* 266-2742.
  - *Housing and Neighborhood Conservation, Bureau of:* D. Reid Ross, *director,* 266-5356.

Policy Development, Division of: vacancy, *administrator.*

Policy Analysis and Intergovernmental Relations, Bureau of: ROLF WEGENKE, *director,* 266-7068.

Policy Planning, Bureau of: GARRETT NIELSEN, *director,* 266-9459.

Support Services, Division of: GERTRUDE PEERENBOOM, *administrator,* 266-1529.

Fiscal and Contract Services, Bureau of: DAVID STRATTON, *director,* 266-0727.

Personnel and Employe Development, Bureau of: MARILYN GEORGE, *director,* 266-6948.

Tourism, Division of: DONALD WOODRUFF, *administrator,* 266-2147.

Communication Services, Bureau of: GARY KNOWLES, *director,* 266-3204.

Tourist Information Services, Bureau of: DONALD NIVA, *director,* 266-5382.

Legislative Liaison: ROLF WEGENKE, 266-7068.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7970, 9th Floor, 123 W. Washington Avenue, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-1018; Local Assistance Desk - 266-8524.

Telephone Toll Free Hot Line: Tourism - (800) 266-2161.

Number of Employes: 151.00.

Total Budget 1980-81: $8,399,400.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.15 *et seq.*

History: Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, which reorganized the executive branch of the Wisconsin state government, created the Department of Local Affairs and Development. As implemented by Chapters 211 and 327, it transferred from the Executive Office to the new department the Bureau of Civil Defense, the Division of State Economic Development and the Office of Economic Opportunity; transferred the local and regional planning function from the Department of Resource Development and attached the Exposition Department (Exposition Center) and the Olympic Sports Commission (now the Olympic Sports Board) to it.

The Wisconsin Office of Economic Opportunity was formed as part of the Department of Resource Development soon after the federal Economic Opportunity Act was passed in 1964. It was transferred to the Executive Office as part of the Division of State Economic Development in August 1966 prior to becoming part of the new Department of Local Affairs and Development.

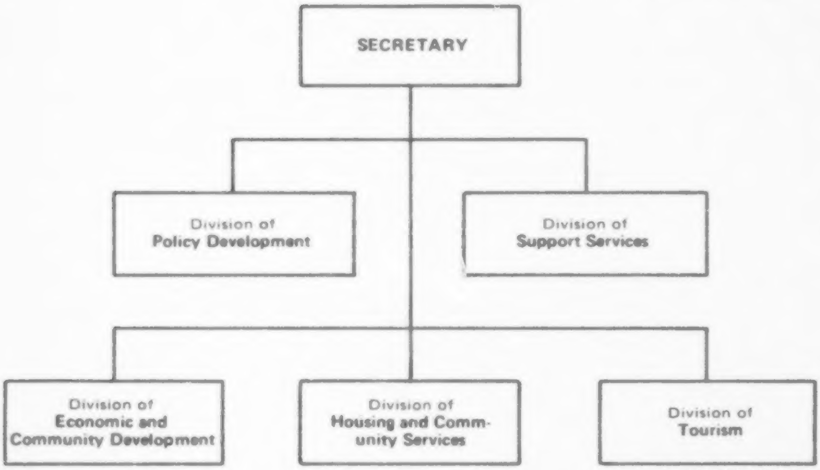
Chapter 125, Laws of 1971, transferred the Exposition Center (State Fair) and the Olympic Ice Rink out of the Department of Local Affairs and Development. The Exposition Center was transferred to the Department of Agriculture, and the Olympic Ice Rink was transferred to the Department of Natural Resources, then in 1973, to the State Fair Park Board in the Department of Agriculture.

Chapter 321, Laws of 1971, created a Department of Business Development. The Division of Economic Development was transferred from the Department of Local Affairs and Development to form the nucleus of the new department. The Division of Economic Development began in the Executive Office in 1955 as the Division of Industrial Development, was transferred to the Department of Resource Development when it was created in 1959, was transferred back to the Executive Office by Chapter 614, Laws of 1965, and then became part of the Department of Local Affairs and Development under the 1967 reorganization law. It remained there until the 1971 law made it a separate agency. Chapter 39, Laws of 1975, transferred the Division of Tourism from the Department of Natural Resources to the Department of Business Development and created the Council on Tourism.

Chapter 361, Laws of 1979, reunited the Department of Local Affairs and Development and the Department of Business Development to create the Department of Development. A Council on Economic and Community Development was also created. The Division of Emergency Government (orginally the Office, then Bureau of Civil Defense) was transferred to the Department of Administration, the housing relocation function to the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, and the weatherization and community action agency assistance functions to the Department of Health and Social Services.

Organization: The secretary of the department is appointed by the governor to serve at the governor's pleasure with the advice and consent of the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT


SECRETARY
Division of Policy Development
Division of Support Services
Division of Economic and Community Development
Division of Housing and Community Services
Division of Tourism

DEVELOPMENT

The secretary appoints an executive assistant, deputy secretary and the administrators of the Divisions of Economic and Community Development, Tourism, Policy Development, and Support Services. The Division of Housing and Community Services is headed by a division administrator appointed from the classified service.

The Council on Economic and Community Development is attached to the Department.

Agency Responsibility: The department serves as the state voice of development, with responsibilities in the areas of community and economic development, housing development and rehabilitation, small and minority business assistance, federal-state-local relations, local and regional planning, industrial attraction, international trade, development of new and innovative approaches to economic and community development, and tourism promotion and development.

Unit Functions:

The *Office of the Secretary* establishes overall department policy and provides coordination for department programs.

The *Division of Economic and Community Development* is responsible for assistance programs to businesses, localities and developers. Functions include industrial attraction, small and minority business aid, international trade, community development, central business district revitalization, and assistance with federal and state development grants and loans. In the latter function, there is a particular emphasis on community development block grants.

The *Division of Housing and Community Services* is responsible for the development and implementation of programs aimed at creating an adequate supply of housing in Wisconsin for citizens at all economic levels. The division administers grant and loan funds for housing development and services, and maintains a housing data bank. Technical assistance is provided to local communities, agencies and organizations concerned with housing. The division also administers the state's Housing and Neighborhood Conservation Program, which provides low-interest and deferred payment housing improvement loans to low- and moderate-income families. The division also carries out a number of regulatory functions including plat review, agricultural land preservation, and the department functions under the annexation and incorporation laws.

The *Division of Policy Development* is the department's center for research, planning, policy analysis, federal legislative coordination, state legislative liaison, and fiscal and economic analysis. The office performs research and policy analysis on legislation, state and federal programs and other issues affecting the economy of the state, localities, housing and development programs. The division is responsible for analyzing data on long-range trends in localities and business.

The *Division of Support Services* provides budgetary, personnel, financial, office management and general administrative support for the entire department, and also is charged with carrying out affirmative action and safety programs.

The *Division of Tourism* is responsible for overall promotion of the state's tourism industry. Its functions are marketing, advertising and promotion, tourism industry coordination, and information, which includes the 8 tourist information centers in Chicago, Madison and at entry points on major highways around the state.

Interagency Relationships: The department cooperates with other state agencies, such as the University of Wisconsin-Extension and with organizations of business leaders and local officials. The department works especially with federal agencies on grant and loan programs.

INSURANCE, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF

Commissioner: SUSAN MITCHELL.

Deputy Commissioner: Thomas R. Hefty.

Assistant Deputy Commissioner: Marvin Van Cleave.

Regulation and Enforcement, Division of: Thomas R. Hefty, *administrator.*
    Policy Analysis, Office of: Marvin Van Cleave, *director.*
    Complaints and Market Conduct, Bureau of: Matthew C. Mandt, *director*
    Financial Examinations, Bureau of: Robert G. King, *director.*
    Rates and Forms, Bureau: John Keegan, *director.*

Administrative Services, Division of: John Torphy, *administrator.*
    Funds, Bureau of: John Torphy, *director.*
    Staff Services, Bureau of: Ledell Zellers, *director.*

Patients Compensation Fund, Board of Governors: Susan Mitchell, *chairperson;* James R. Fox, Allan Gruenisen, Frederick Kriss, M.D., G. Robert Perry, Frank T. Thatcher, Mayor Floss Whalen, John Wilcox, Robert H. Wilhelmi, Howard B. Woodside.

Financial Examinations Advisory Council: Gordon Bubolz, Robert Clayton, Robert Dybdal, Florence Fossland, Donald R. Gunderson, Paul Holmquist, Robert Horowitz, Tom Johnson, Don Nolden.

Insurance Agents Advisory Council: William Hoppenjahn, Mike Koehler, Donald Richards, Don Roberts.

Life and Health Advisory Council: David Ahlswede, Ralph Alexander, Steve Barney, Donna Bryant, Leo Friedel, Sam Miller, R. Waldo Peterson, Richard R. Richter, Steve Rukavina.

Property and Casualty Advisory Council: Marvin Abraham, Roger Formisano, Allan Gruenisen, John Holden, Agnes Johnson, John Jones, Robert M. McKenna, Barbara Rice, Karl Stieghorst.

Mailing Address: 7th Floor, Loraine Building, 123 West Washington Ave., Madison 57302.

Telephone: (608) 266-3585.

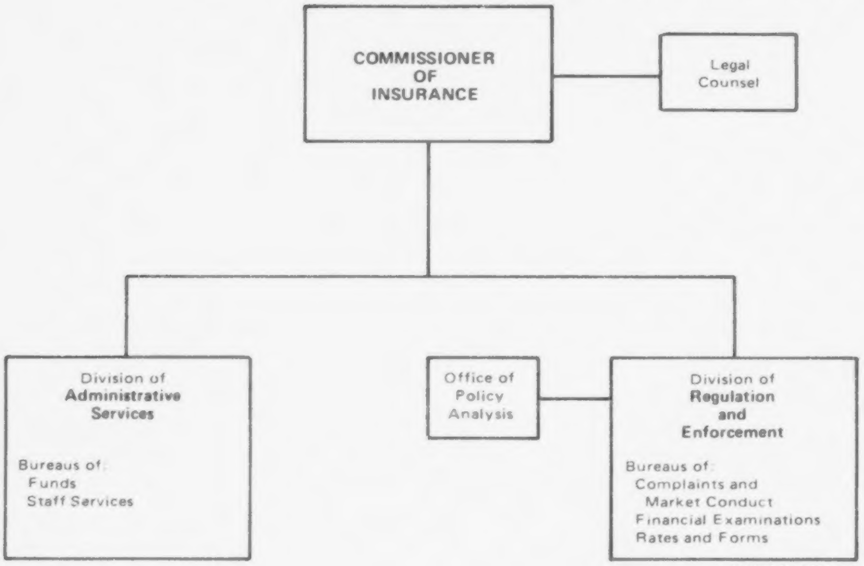
Publications: Annual Report ($2.00); Brief Guide to Tenants Insurance (5 cents); Buyer's Guide to Annuities (5 cents); Buyers Guide to Automobile Insurance (5 cents); Buyer's Guide to Flood Insurance (5 cents); Buyer's Guide to Health and Disability Income Insurance (5 cents); Buyer's Guide to Homeowners Insurance (5 cents); Conversion Law; Disaster Preparedness - Questions and Answers on Property Insurance (5 cents); Fact Sheet on Nursing Home Insurance; Health Insurance Advice for Senior Citizens - List of Approved Policies (10 cents); Health Insurance Risk Sharing Plan; Information for Health Care Providers on Mandated Benefits; Information Sheet on Cancer Insurance; Insurance Guide for Women (5 cents); Intermediary's Guide to Wisconsin Insurance Law.

Number of Employes: 94.00.

Total Budget 1979-81: $22,303,700.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.73 *et seq.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE


COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE
Legal Counsel
Division of Administrative Services
Bureaus of: Funds, Staff Services
Office of Policy Analysis
Division of Regulation and Enforcement
Bureaus of: Complaints and Market Conduct, Financial Examinations, Rates and Forms

INSURANCE

History: The Insurance Department was created in 1870 (Chapter 56) as a part of the Office of the Secretary of State. In 1878, the department became a separate agency headed by a commissioner. In 1967 (Chapter 75), the Insurance Department was renamed the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance and continues as an independent regulatory agency.

Organization: The commissioner of insurance is appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate for a term of 4 years. The commissioner may appoint a deputy from the unclassified service. The assistant deputy commissioner and all other personnel of the agency are appointed under the classified service rules and regulations. The Office of the Commissioner of Insurance is composed of 2 divisions and an office.

Under the statutes the commissioner may create advisory councils to assist in dealing with regulatory problems. An Insurance Agents Advisory Council, Property and Casualty Advisory Council, Life and Health Advisory Council, Financial Examinations Advisory Council, Insurance Security Fund Board and Board of Governors-Patients Compensation Fund are currently in existence.

Agency Responsibility: The Office of the Commissioner of Insurance is responsible for the supervision of the insurance industry operating in Wisconsin and for administering the various statutes and administrative rules which regulate the insurance industry. The primary goal of the agency is to protect the best interests of the insurance consumers of Wisconsin — through the development of trade practice regulations, through monitoring and enforcement activities, and through consumer education and outreach efforts. The office carried out its regulatory functions by conducting financial and market conduct exams, licensing agents, reviewing rates and forms, investigating consumer complaints, and providing consumer education to the residents of Wisconsin. In addition to its regulatory responsibilitites, the agency is responsible for administering the operations of the State Life Insurance Fund, the State Property Insurance Fund, the Wisconsin Indemnity Fund, the Patients Compensation Fund and the Insurance Security Fund.

Unit Functions:

The *Division of Regulation and Enforcement* includes 3 bureaus. The Bureau of Complaints and Market Conduct provides assistance to consumers in resolving problems with insurers and agents; coordinates educational endeavors with consumers and insurance agents; disseminates information to the public; investigates agent activities; conducts field reviews of insurer marketing practices; prepares enforcement proceedings; and, prosecutes offenders. The Bureau of Financial Examinations is responsible for the financial solvency surveillance of all insurers licensed to transact business in Wisconsin; conducting field audits of domestic insurer operations; administration of insurer rehabilitations and liquidations; audit and collection of insurer taxes and fees; collection and administration of the fire department dues program; and the administration of the Insurance Security Fund. The Bureau of Rates and Forms is responsible for reviewing the rates, forms and contracts filed with the agency by insurers; determining compliance with applicable laws and rules; initiation of appropriate administrative actions; and, the examination of insurer rating procedures, advertising files and policyholder reserves.

The *Division of Administrative Services* includes 2 bureaus. The Bureau of Funds consists of the 3 segregated funds for which this agency has administrative responsibility: the State Property Insurance Fund, the State Life Insurance Fund and the Patients Compensation Fund. The State Property Insurance Fund provides property insurance protection on all state-owned properties and on properties of local governmental units on an optional basis. The State Life Insurance Fund offers low-cost life insurance protection to Wisconsin residents in amounts not exceeding $10,000 per person. The Patients Compensation Fund provides excess protection to health-care providers against medical malpractice claims.

The Bureau of Staff Services is responsible for all general administrative functions of the agency which include: the administration of the insurance intermediaries testing and licensing program, centralized word processing, data processing, budget, personnel, and clerical support services.

The *Office of Policy Analysis*, headed by the assistant deputy commissioner, is comprised of several highly specialized staff technicians and functions in a staff capacity to provide the commissioner and other agency personnel with technical expertise and analysis of policy issues, legislative anlaysis, and planning.

Interagency Relationships: The Local Government Property Insurance Fund (formerly the State Property Insurance Fund) insures all state-owned property and the property of local government units that elect to insure with the Fund. The Patients Compensation Fund coordinates activities with the Department of Regulation and Licensing, the agency licensing physicians and nurses. The administration of the fire department dues program involves coordination with the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations and the Department of Revenue. Legal liaison and assistance is provided to the agency by the Department of Justice. The commissioner participates in or is represented on the Group Insurance Board, Wisconsin Retirement Fund Board, Wisconsin Hospital Rate Review Committee, Wisconsin Council for Consumer Affairs, Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems and Retirement Research Committee.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Commissioners: STANLEY YORK, *chairperson;* WILLIE J. NUNNERY, BRANKO TERZIC.

Executive Assistant to the Chairman: PHYLLIS DUBE, 266-1241.

Secretary to the Commission: JACQUELINE REYNOLDS, 266-8097.

Chief Counsel: STEVEN M. SCHUR, 266-1264.

Staff Economist: ROBERT MALKO, 266-0699.

Accounts and Finance Division: FREDERICK C. HUEBNER, *administrator,* 266-3766.

Administrative Services Division: DEWITT MOORE, JR., *administrator,* 266-3587.

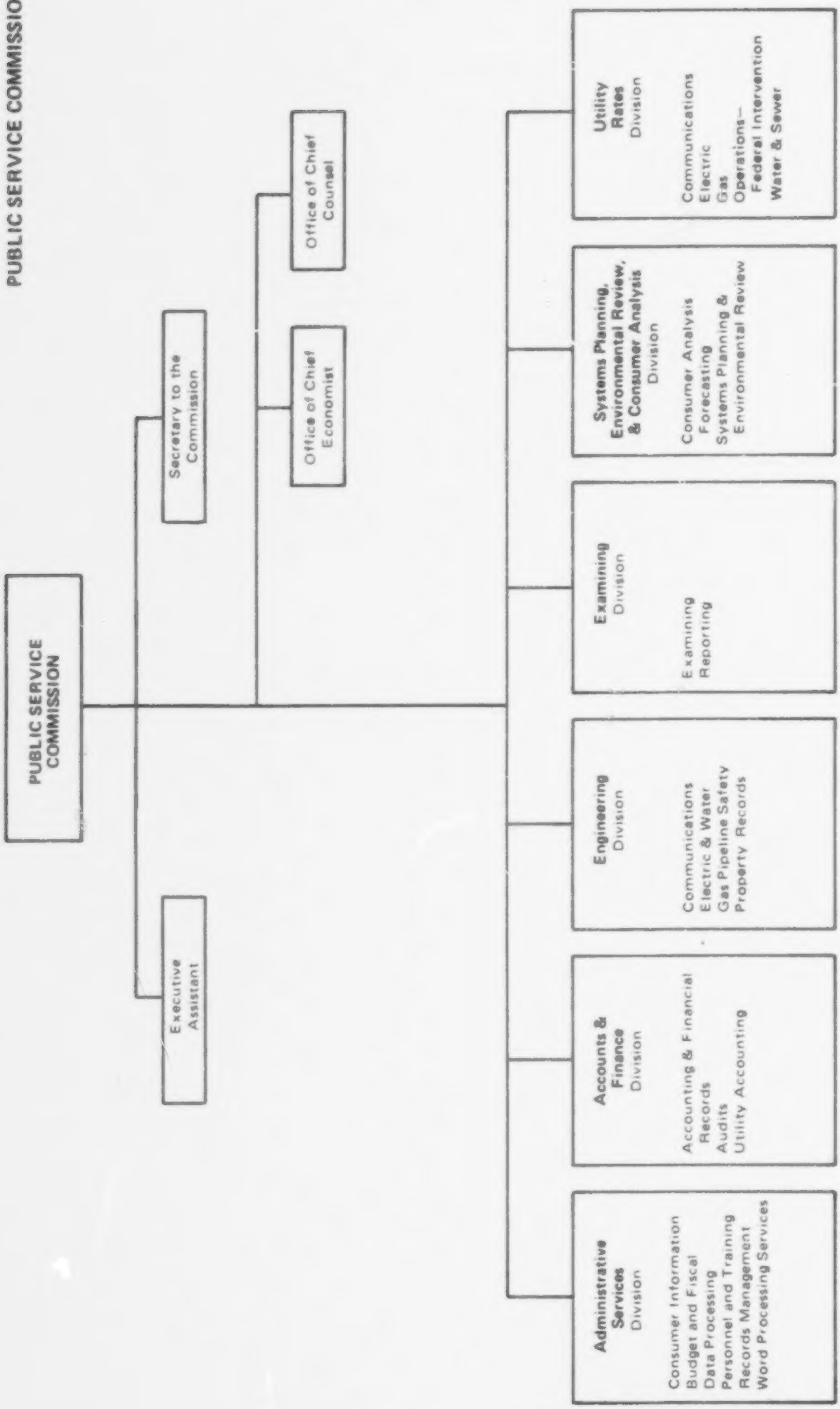
Engineering Division: WILLIAM SAYLES, *administrator,* 266-3491.

Examining Division: CLARENCE B. SORENSEN, *administrator,* 266-1261.

Systems Planning, Environmental Review and Consumer Analysis Division: JERRY E. MENDL, *administrator,* 266-3491.

Utility Rates Division: VICTOR W. MAYER, *administrator,* 266-1265.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION


PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
Executive Assistant
Secretary to the Commission
Office of Chief Economist
Office of Chief Counsel
Administrative Services Division
Consumer Information
Budget and Fiscal
Data Processing
Personnel and Training
Records Management
Word Processing Services
Accounts & Finance Division
Accounting & Financial Records
Audits
Utility Accounting
Engineering Division
Communications
Electric & Water
Gas Pipeline Safety
Property Records
Examining Division
Examining
Reporting
Systems Planning, Environmental Review, & Consumer Analysis Division
Consumer Analysis
Forecasting
Systems Planning & Environmental Review
Utility Rates Division
Communications
Electric
Gas
Operations—Federal Intervention
Water & Sewer

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Mailing Address: Room 432, Hill Farms State Office Building, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-2001.

Publications: Your Bill of Rights as a Residential Gas and Electric Utility Customer; Guide to Your Rights as a Telephone Customer; Major Rate Case Process; Major Construction Application Process and Advance Plan Process; Guide to PSC Hearing Process; Guide to Sources of Weatherization and Fuel Assistance Information; Appliance Energy Usage Listing and Tips; Fact Sheet on Owning Your Own Telephone; PSC at a Glance; reprint of statutes administered by or relating to Public Service Commission of Wisconsin (pamphlet); Biennial Report; Weekly Utility Calendar; Statistics of Wisconsin Public Utilities; Operating Revenue and Expense Statistics -- Class A and B Private Electric Utilities in Wisconsin; Comparison of Residential, Commercial and Industrial Electric Bills; Comparison of Electric Resale Rates (Wholesale) to Municipalities, Small Private Companies and Rural Electric Cooperatives; Statistics of Generating Plants Operated by Wisconsin Public Utilities; Analysis of Municipal Electric Utilities Operating in Wisconsin; Operating Results of Rural Electric Co-ops; Periods of Peak Demand for Utility Service Wisconsin Electric Utilities;Operating Revenue and Expense Statistics — Class A and B Private Gas Utilities in Wisconsin; Comparison of Residential, Commercial and Industrial Gas Bills; Comparison of Telephone Rates in Wisconsin Communities; Operating Statistics of Wisconsin Telephone Utilities; Telephone Companies and Exchanges; Comparison of Quarterly Water Bills for Incorporated Wisconsin Communities; Public Fire Protection Revenue Ratios of Municipal Water Utilities in Wisconsin; An Alphabetical Listing of Wisconsin Communities and Public Utilities Which Serve Them.

Number of Employes: 145.625.

Total Budget 1979-81: $8,556,200.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.79 *et seq.*

History: Railroad regulation began with the effective date of Chapter 273, Laws of 1874. The Public Service Commission in its present form was created by Chapter 362, Laws of 1905, as the Railroad Commission and given more regulatory jurisdiction over railroads. This was extended to include public utilities, both privately and municipally owned, by Chapter 499, Laws of 1907. The name was changed from Railroad Commission to Public Service Commission by Chapter 183, Laws of 1931. Comprehensive motor carrier regulation was added by Chapter 488, Laws of 1933. The Reorganization Act of 1967 (Chapter 75) continued the commission as an independent regulatory agency. Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, transferred transportation regulation to the Transportation Commission.

Organization: The commission is composed of 3 full-time commissioners appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate for staggered, 6-year terms. No member may have a financial interest in a railroad or public utility, or serve on or under a political party committee. When making an appointment, the governor designates a chairman. The commission is organized into 6 operating divisions: Accounts and Finance; Administrative Services; Engineering; Examining; Systems Planning, Environmental Review and Consumer Analysis; and Utility Rates. The offices of chief counsel and economist are under the chairman, who has the overall responsibility for the operations of the commission.

Agency Responsibility: The commission is responsible for the regulation of public utilities as defined in Section 196.01, Wis. Stats., including those municipally owned and operated. The regulation of public utilities is designed to promote reasonably adequate service to the public without undue or unjust discrimination and at rates which are reasonable and just. The commission must review and evaluate the advance plans for proposed facilities filed biennially by all electric utilities (including cooperatives), and conduct research and sponsor demonstration projects relating to the forecasting of demand, pricing structure and power operation and supply. The commission reviews environmental impact statements and conducts studies of long-range energy requirements and supply. The commission also has responsibility in the areas of telecommunications, natural gas and electric power with respect to emergency resource management.

Unit Functions:

The *Accounts and Finance Division* is responsible for auditing the accounting practices and financial records of public utilities and analyzing their proposed security offerings. It prepares depreciation studies and analyses of cost of capital and rate of return to present as testimony at hearings before the commission. It compiles and publishes statistical studies of financial and operating data of public utilities.

The *Engineering Division* is concerned with the technical, engineering aspects of utility operations, including adequacy of service, facilities, and safety; makes valuations of public utility plants; and conducts studies of adequacy of electric and gas supply.

The *Examining Division* schedules and conducts public hearings and prepares a verbatim transcript of testimony taken.

The *Division of Systems Planning, Environmental Review and Consumer Analysis* prepares environmental impact statements and conducts studies of long-range energy requirements and supply.

The *Utility Rates Division* analyzes cost and recommends rates and rules for public utilities, conducts cost-of-service studies, designs rate structures, and maintains a file of public utility rates and rules.

The *Administrative Services Division* provides personnel and business management services to the commission, maintains a central records management system, coordinates the management of data services, supplies secretarial support, handles press relations, performs editorial checking and public information activities, and handles inquiries and complaints.

The *Staff Economist* acts as a consultant to the commission on economic matters and issues and testifies in rate and rule-making proceedings.

Interagency Relationships: The commission has several counterparts on the federal level performing regulatory functions. These include the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Securities and Exchange Commission. According to an agreement with the federal Department of Transportation, Office of Pipeline Safety, the commission receives federal aid in enforcing federal and state safety standards on gas utilities operating in Wisconsin. In the areas of utility regulation, the commission has sole jurisdiction on the state level. Related emergency resource management functions assigned to the commission, coordinated by the Department Administration, include electric power, natural gas and telecommunications.

REGULATION AND LICENSING, DEPARTMENT OF

Secretary of Regulation and Licensing: ANN J. HANEY.

Deputy Secretary: SUE E. ADIX.

Executive Assistant: MELISSA G. KEPNER.

Administrative Services, Division of: WILLIAM DUSSO, *administrator*, 266-0011.

Enforcement, Division of: JOHN TEMBY, *administrator*, 266-7482.

  Business Professions, Bureau of: WILMA MORRIS, *director*, 266-3432.

  Design Professions, Bureau of: vacancy, 266-1397.

  Health Professions, Bureau of: KAYE J. EXO, *director*, 266-0483.

  Nurses, Bureau of: PAULA R. POSSIN, 267-7223.

  Real Estate, Bureau of: CLETUS J. HANSEN, *director*, 266-5514.

Board of Nursing: MARJORIE LUNDQUIST, *chairperson;* JOAN NUTTALL, *vice chairperson*; AGNES BUCKLEY, *secretary;* VIVIEN DEBACK (to succeed SHAREE HURTGEN, confirmation pending), SISTER SHAREE HURTGEN, vacancy (RNs); MARCIA NOBLE, ETHELIN SARTIN (LPNs); THOMAS F. JONES, ELIZABETH MILLER (public members).

  Examining Council on Licensed Practical Nurses: JOANNE BEYER, FLORENCE FALK, CAROLYN VAN BRUNT (LPNs); BARBARA SANDHOLM, JOYCE SODERSTROM (RNs) (all appointed by Board of Nursing).

  Examining Council on Registered Nurses: SISTER KATERI CONLEY, JOAN NITKOWSKI, TERRY TOBIN, CAROL WESTER (all RNs appointed by Board of Nursing).

Accounting Examining Board: 266-3020, Elmer Timm, *chairperson;* Richard Sass, *vice chairperson* (confirmation pending), James B. Bower, *secretary;* Darwin Broenen (confirmation pending), Howard M. Schnoll; Carolyn Meyers (public members).

Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers and Land Surveyors, Examining Board of: 266-1397.

Architects' Section: Garrett Pauers, *chairperson, Joint Board;* H. James Gabriel, William P. Wenzler; Arthur Shannon (public member).

Engineers' Section: Owen Ayres, *chairperson;* Carl Birks, vacancy; Esther Walling (public member).

Designers' Section: Jerome F. Quinn (public member, confirmation pending), *chairperson;* Richard Allers, Marvin P. Kruesel, Ray E. Sherman.

Land Surveyors' Section: Percival Sprague, *chairperson;* Kenneth Olson (confirmation pending), Bernard Watermolen (confirmation pending); David Martin (public member, confirmation pending).

Barbers Examining Board: 266-1574, Arthur Richio, *chairperson;* James Schultz, *vice chairperson;* Amodeo Valenti, *secretary;* Elvin Boettcher, Henry Moore; Calvin Zernicke (public member, confirmation pending).

Bingo Control Board: 266-2775, Norman E. Anderson, *chairperson;* Joseph Murphy, *vice chairperson;* Irene Zalewski, *secretary;* Nick Check, Leonard Petersen.

Chiropractic Examining Board: 266-1626, Kenneth Luedtke, *chairperson;* Carl Webster *vice chairperson;* S.C. Syverud, *secretary;* Loyall Allen; Robert Froehlich (public member).

Cosmetology Examining Board: 266-1630, Luvenia Verline Childs, *chairperson;* Evalyn Sorenson, *vice chairperson;* Lawrence Grunert, *secretary;* Marcy Cutting, Emil Garcia, Ferdinand Schultz; Helen K. John (public member).

Dentistry Examining Board: 266-1396, Robert C. Weber, *chairperson;* William Wong, *vice chairperson;* Calvin Gander, *secretary;* Leon English, John Lueck, Frank Shuler (to succeed John Lueck, confirmation pending); vacancy (dental hygienist); Helen Hensler (public member).

Funeral Directors and Embalmers Examining Board: 266-1574, David Rusch, *chairperson:* Ernestine O'Bee, *vice chairperson;* Jacqueline Kuck (public member), *secretary;* John Proko, vacancy.

Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters Examining Board: 266-2812, Otis Whitcomb, *chairperson;* Marilyn Mullarky (audiologist), *secretary;* Thomas Pippin, Clarence Welsch (hearing aid dealers); Lawrence Flanary (M.D.); Robert Immel (public member).

Medical Examining Board: 266-2811, Rudolf W. Link, *chairperson;* George M. Daley, *vice chairperson;* Walter Washburn, *secretary;* Richard Eckberg, Adolf Gundersen, W. Dudley Johnson, Nelson A. Moffat (M.D.s); Thomas Roskos (D.O.), Gwen Jackson (public member).

Physical Therapists Examining Council: James Bosanny, *chairperson;* Vicki Graziano, *vice chairperson;* Jeannette Brasseur (physical therapist appointed by Medical Examining Board), *secretary;* Karen Molle (public member).

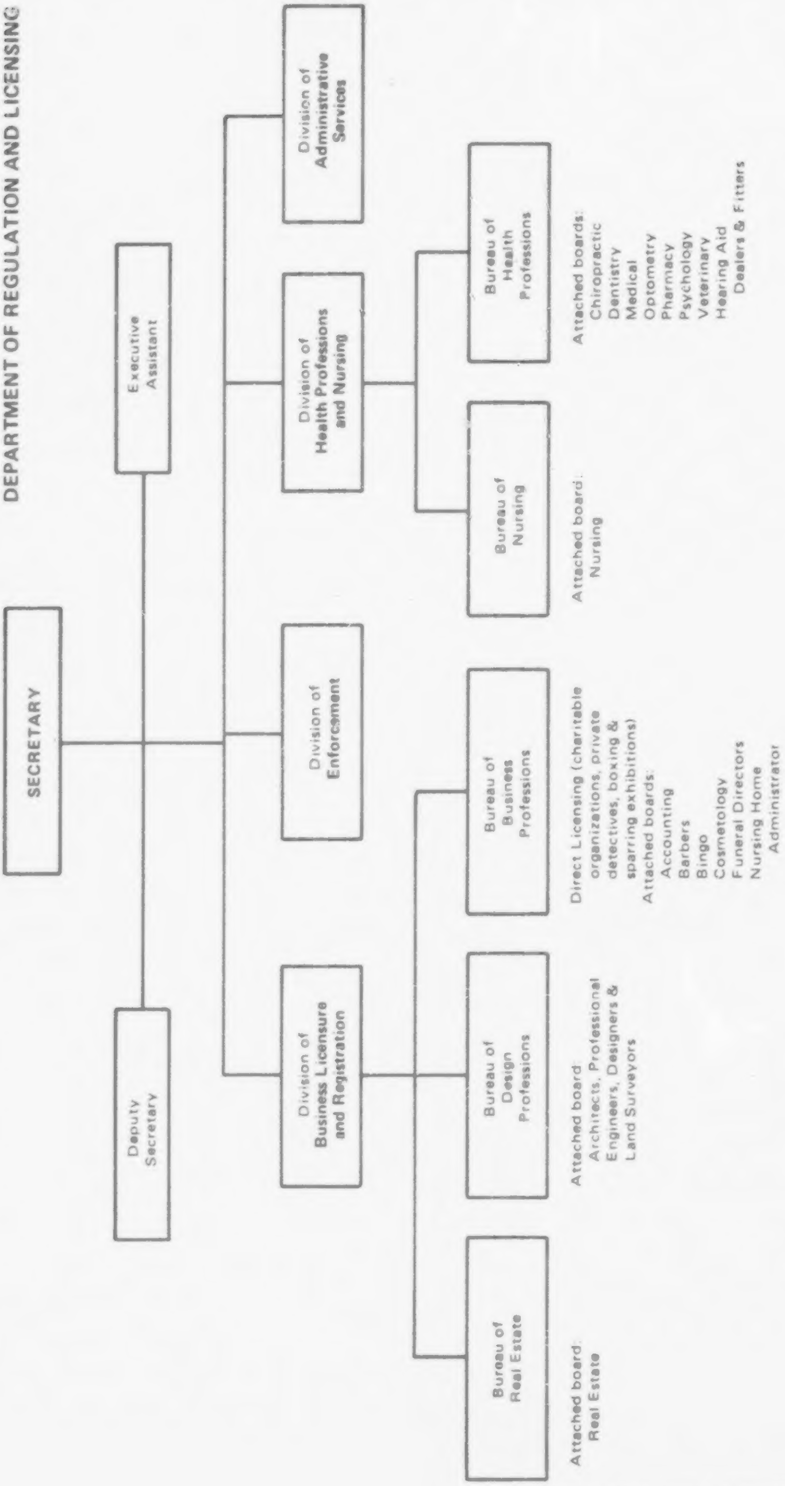
Council on Physician's Assistants: Darrell Parker, *chairperson;* Stephen Haugen, *vice chairperson;* Catherine Ford (public member), *secretary;* Isabel Barnes, Rosalie Murphy.

Podiatrists Examining Council: Kenneth Rice, *chairperson;* Eugene Hurtienne, *vice chairperson;* Tedine Roos (public member), *secretary;* Steven Frydman (podiatrists appointed by Medical Examining Board).

Nursing Home Administrator Examining Board: 266-7085, Liesl Blockstein (public member), *chairperson;* Hallie Nordhagen (administrator member), *secretary;* Milton J. Stearns (designee of secretary of health and social services); Ruth Jansen (M.D.); Vince Cassiani, Robert Gregory, Mary Jo Pencikowski (administrator members); Cassy Cantwell (public member).

Optometry Examining Board: 266-0729, Lloyd Milavitz, *chairperson;* Jack Keating, *vice chairperson;* Anita Eberl, *secretary;* Donald Heyden, William Sprague; vacancy (public member).

DEPARTMENT OF REGULATION AND LICENSING


SECRETARY
Executive Assistant
Deputy Secretary
Division of Administrative Services
Division of Health Professions and Nursing
Division of Enforcement
Division of Business Licensure and Registration
Bureau of Health Professions
Attached boards:
Chiropractic
Dentistry
Medical
Optometry
Pharmacy
Psychology
Veterinary
Hearing Aid Dealers & Fitters
Bureau of Nursing
Attached board:
Nursing
Bureau of Business Professions
Direct Licensing (charitable organizations, private detectives, boxing & sparring exhibitions)
Attached boards:
Accounting
Barbers
Bingo
Cosmetology
Funeral Directors
Nursing Home Administrator
Bureau of Design Professions
Attached board:
Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers & Land Surveyors
Bureau of Real Estate
Attached board:
Real Estate

REGULATION AND LICENSING

Pharmacy Examining Board: 266-0141, GARY VANDELIST, *chairperson;* PAUL BJERKE, *vice chairperson;* JOSEPHINE MONTGOMERY (public member), *secretary;* ROBERT MAILE, D. JACK MYERS, THORA VERVOREN.

Psychology Examining Board: 266-0729, GORDON J. POLDER, *chairperson;* TIMOTHY TYRE, *vice chairperson;* PAUL WILLIAMS (confirmation pending), *secretary;* DOUGLAS B. HENDERSON; LAFAYETTE MCKINNEY (public member).

Real Estate Examining Board: 266-5450, RICHARD E. ELLISON, *chairperson;* ELSE LENSER, *vice chairperson;* BETTY JEAN THOMPSON (public member), *secretary;* PHILLIP STARK (confirmation pending), vacancy.

Veterinary Examining Board: 266-1626, JAMES HELMS, *chairperson;* DAVID WILTROUT, *vice chairperson;* DALE MAGNUSSON, *secretary;* VIRGINIA BRADFORD, ROBERT STEINKRAUS, JR.; JEANNE MEIER (public member.)

Mailing Address: Washington Square, 1400 E. Washington Avenue, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-2112.

Publications: *Bureau of Health Professions and Nursing:* Digest of Rules and Discipline; Nursing, Is it Your Career (list of accredited schools of nursing); Wisconsin Nurse Practice Act, Chapter 441, Wisconsin Statutes. *Bureau of Design Professions and Real Estate:* Digest of Rules and Discipline. *Bureau of Business Professions:* Digest of Rules and Discipline. *Bingo Control Board:* Bulletins of Information for Licensees; Bingo Control Act; Guidelines for Bingo in Wisconsin. *Accounting Examining Board:* Wisconsin Accounting Law including statutes and administrative rules. *Examining Board of Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers and Land Surveyors:* 1979 Roster of Current Registrants; Registration Act and Rules of the Board (periodically updated); *Chiropractic Examining Board:* Wisconsin Statutes Relating to Chiropractic and Administrative Rules. *Dentistry Examining Board:* Biennial Directory; Dentistry Law and Administrative Rules. *Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters Examining Board:* Brochure. *Medical Examining Board:* Biennial Register of Physicians, Surgeons and Osteopaths, Physical Therapists and Podiatrists; Medical Practices Act, Wisconsin Administrative Code. *Nursing Home Administrator Examining Board:* Wisconsin Law and Rules Governing Nursing Home Administrators. *Optometry Examining Board:* Wisconsin Statutes Relating to Optometry and Administrative Rules. *Pharmacy Examining Board:* Wisconsin Uniform Controlled Substances Act, Chapter 161, Wisconsin Statutes; Wisconsin Pharmacy Law, Chapter 450, Wisconsin Statutes; Administrative Rules. *Psychology Examining Board:* Wisconsin Statutes and Administrative Rules. *Real Estate Examining Board:* Wisconsin Real Estate Law Manual on 1980 Statutes and Administrative Rules. *Veterinary Examining Board:* Biennial Directory; Veterinary Statutes and Administrative Rules. *General Administration of Department of Regyulation and Licensing:* Biennial Report; Semiannual Report of Registered Charitable Organizations; Weekly List of Meetings and Hearings.

Number of Employes: 102.00.

Total Budget 1979-81: $6,528,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.40 *et seq.*

History: The Department of Regulation and Licensing was created in 1967 by the Reorganization Act (Ch. 75) to offer centralized administrative services to the examining boards which license and regulate certain professions and trades. In addition, the administration of the licensing of private detective agencies and agents, charitable organizations, professional fund raisers and solicitors was transferred from the secretary of state; and the licensing of peddlers, transient merchants and public showmen was transferred from the old Motor Vehicle Department to the new agency. Since 1967, the number of boards attached to the department has fluctuated. Between 1967 and 1979, several new boards were created and three boards were transferred to the department from the Department of Health and Social Services. Legislation enacted during the 1979 legislative session eliminated the Watchmaking and Athletic Examining Boards and transferred the Pharmacy Internship Board to the University of Wisconsin. Licensing of peddlers, transient merchants and public showmen has also been eliminated. The department now comprises the following boards and councils:

Department Units	History
Accounting Examining Board	Ch. 337, Laws of 1913, created the Board of Accountancy.
Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers & Land Surveyors, Examining Board of	Ch. 644, Laws of 1917, created Board of Examiners of Architects. Ch. 486, Laws of 1931, expanded the board to include engineers. Ch. 547, Laws of 1955, expanded the board to include land surveyors. Ch. 446, Laws of 1969, renamed it to its present name.
Barbers Examining Board	Ch. 221, Laws of 1915, created a Committee of Examiners in Barbering in the State Board of Health.Ch. 75, Laws of 1967, merged the Board of Health into the Department of Health and Social Services.Ch. 39, Laws of 1975, transferred the BarbersExamining Council to DRL from the Department of Health and Social Services and changed the name.
Bingo Control Board	Ch. 156, Laws of 1973, created the board.
Chiropractic Examining Board	Ch. 408, Laws of 1925, created Board of Examiners in Chiropractic.
Cosmetology Examining Board	Ch. 431, Laws of 1939, created a Board of Examiners in Cosmetology within the State Board of Health. Ch. 39, Laws of 1975, transferred it from Department of Health and Social Services to DRL.
Dentistry Examining Board	Ch. 129, Laws of 1885, created the Board of Dental Examiners.
Funeral Directors and Embalmers Examining Board	Ch. 420, Laws of 1905, authorized the State Board of Health to examine and license embalmers. Ch. 39, Laws of 1975, transferred the board from Department of Health and Social Services to DRL.
Hearing Aid Dealers & Fitters Examining Board	Ch. 300, Laws of 1969, created the board.
Medical Examining Board	Ch. 264, Laws of 1897, created the Board of Medical Examiners.
Physical Therapist Examining Council	Ch. 327, Laws of 1967, created the council to advise the board.
Physician's Assistants, Council on	Ch. 149, Laws of 1973, created the council to advise the board.
Podiatrist Examining Council	Ch. 327, Laws of 1967, created the council to advise the board.
Nursing, Board of	Ch. 346, Laws of 1911, created the board.
Nurses, Examining Council on Licensed Practical	Ch. 402, Laws of 1949, created the Committee of Examiners for Trained Practical Nurses.
Nurses, Examining Council on Registered	Ch. 365, Laws of 1921, created a Board of Examiners for Nurses in the Board of Health.
Nursing Home Administrator Examining Board	Ch. 478, Laws of 1969, created the board.
Optometry Examining Board	Ch. 488, Laws of 1915, created the Board of Examiners in Optometry.
Pharmacy Examining Board	Ch. 167, Laws of 1882, created the Board of Pharmacy.
Psychology Examining Board	Ch. 290, Laws of 1969, created the board.
Real Estate Examining Board	Ch. 656, Laws of 1919, created the Real Estate Brokers Board, later renamed Real Estate Commission.
Veterinary Examining Board	Ch. 294, Laws of 1961, created the Board of Veterinary Examiners.

Organization: The secretary, nominated by the governor, is appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate for a 6-year term. The secretary appoints the deputy secretary and executive assistant.

Most board members are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. Boards have traditionally been composed of members of the regulated profession. In 1975, however, the Legislature passed a measure to add at least one public member to each board composed entirely of professionals. Public members are appointed by the governor and must have no ties with the profession they regulate.

Each board elects a chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary. All board members receive a per diem of $25. Some boards are authorized to pay the board secretary a salary.

The Board of Nursing appoints Examining Councils on Registered Nurses and on Licensed Practical Nurses.

The Medical Examining Board appoints a Physical Therapists Examining Council, Podiatrists Examining Council and 3 members to serve on the 5-member Council on Physician's Assistants.

The Examining Board of Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers and Land Surveyors consists of 4 separate sections which regulate their respective professions.

Agency Responsibility: The department provides administrative services to the boards. These include bookkeeping, payroll, accounting, preparation of the budget, purchasing, arrangements for meetings and hearings and the provision of clerical staff. The department renews approximately 150,000 licenses biennially.

In 1977 the department also established a Division of Consumer Complaints to provide the boards with investigative and prosecutorial staff.

The boards are responsible for the licensing and regulation of their respective occupations and professions in the public interest. Within their statutory guidelines, they determine the quality and amount of education and experience needed for licensing, administer and evaluate licensing examinations and establish standards of professional conduct. They enforce these standards through inspection programs and action on complaints from the public. If they find a licensee has violated laws or rules of the board, they may limit, suspend or revoke the license or reprimand a licensee.

Unit Functions:

The *Division of Business Licensure and Registration* provides administrative and technical services to the boards which license and regulate professions in various areas of business. This division includes three bureaus: The Bureau of Real Estate provides staff services to the Real Estate Examining Board; the Bureau of Design Professions provides staff services to the Examining Board of Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers and Land Surveyors; and the Bureau of Business Professions provides services to the other boards regulating business professions (Accounting Examining Board, Barbers Examining Board, Bingo Control Board, Cosmetology Examining Board, Funeral Directors and Embalmers Examining Board, and Nursing Home Administrator Examining Board). The Bureau of Business Professions is also responsible for the registration of charitable organizations, the licensure of private detectives and private detective agencies, and the regulation of boxing and sparring exhibitions.

The *Division of Enforcement* provides investigative and prosecutorial services to the boards in the department. The boards provide technical advice to the division staff.

The *Division of Health Professions and Nursing* provides administrative, clerical and technical services to the boards which regulate health care professions. The division includes two bureaus: The Bureau of Nursing, which provides services to the Board of Nursing, and the Bureau of Health Professions, which serves all other boards regulating health care providers (Chiropractic Examining Board, Dentistry Examining Board, Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters Examining Board, Medical Examining Board, Optometry Examining Board, Pharmacy Examining Board, Psychology Examining Board, and Veterinary Examining Board.)

The *Division of Administrative Services* provides the boards and the department with centralized typing, license renewal, and examination services as well as general services such as printing and mailing.

Interagency Relationships: The *Medical Examinig Board's* Advisory council on Physician's Assistants works in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents in establishing educational programs for physician's assistants at the undergraduate level.

The *Pharmacy Examining Board* performs regulatory functions in relation to drug handling and distribution by persons within the state, while the Federal Food and Drug Administration and Bureau of Narcotic and Dangerous Drugs perform regulatory functions in relation to drug manufacturing and distribution in interstate commerce. The board and the Division of Criminal Investigation in the state Department of Justice have concurrent responsibility for enforcement of state narcotic and dangerous drug laws.

The department in its function of registering professional fund raisers and solicitors and charitable organizations and publishing the annual financial reports of charitable organizations turns over to the Department of Justice any matter needing investigation.

SAVINGS AND LOAN, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF

Commissioner: R.J. MCMAHON.

Deputy Commissioner: B.T. KAYE.

Savings and Loan Review Board: W. DALE PHILLIPS, *chairperson;* LEO MORTENSEN, *vice chairperson;* WILLIAM F. GEHRKE, *secretary;* HENRY J. GEISSLER (confirmation pending), B. ANN NEVIASER (confirmation pending), HAROLD E. SCALES (confirmation pending),ELAINE WASHBURN.

Mailing Address: Room 401, 131 W. Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1821.

Publications: Annual Report on Condition of Wisconsin Savings and Loan Associations; Biennial Report; reprint sections of Wisconsin Statutes and Wisconsin Administrative Code.

Number of Employes: 17.50.

Total Budget 1979-81: $1,091,700.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.82 *et seq.*

History: In 1947 (Chapter 411) a separate Savings and Loan Association Department was created. Until that time Wisconsin savings and loans had been under the jurisdiction of the Banking Commission. Renamed the Savings and Loan Department in 1949, and the Office of the Commissioner of Savings and Loan in 1967, the office has continued as an independent regulatory agency.

Organization: The office is under the direction and supervision of the commissioner, who is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for a 6-year term. The commissioner is required to have 5 years' minimum experience either as an executive officer of a savings and loan association or service in a savings and loan supervisory authority. A deputy commissioner, appointed by the commissioner with the consent of the Savings and Loan Review Board, supervises the operation of the various units within the office.

The 7-member Savings and Loan Review Board is an independent part of the agency. Its members are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate to serve staggered 4-year terms. At least 5 members shall have 10 years' experience in the savings and loan business in this state.

Agency Responsibility: The Office of the Commissioner of Savings and Loan is responsible for the supervision of state-chartered savings and loan associations and the enforcement of Chapter 215, Wisconsin Statutes; the administrative rules pertaining to savings and loan associations; and other laws governing the operation of savings and loan associations.

Unit Functions:

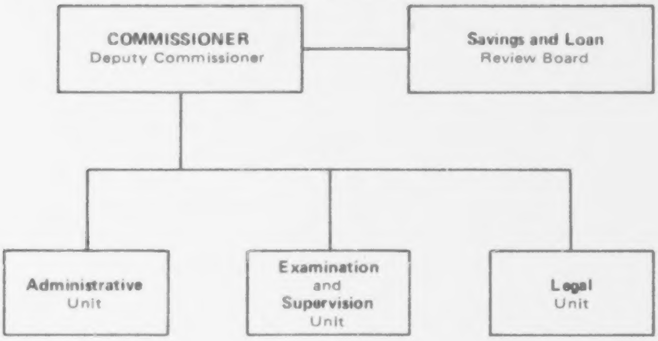
The *Examination and Supervision Unit* with its field examination staff conducts regular and special examinations of state-chartered savings and loan associations to analyze and evaluate the financial affairs of each association in order to identify adverse trends, weaknesses in the association policies and procedures, and violations of rules and regulations. In conjunction with its examination function, the unit enforces the rules and regulations under which associations operate and institutes corrective action for those matters of supervisory concern identified through the examination process.

The *Legal Unit* provides day-to-day legal advice in connection with the agency's various unit functions. In addition, the unit conducts agency hearings, drafts agency rules, and handles applications for new charters and branches.

The *Administrative Unit* coordinates and controls all budget and fiscal operations, prepares agency publications, disseminates information to government, industry and public sectors, and handles consumer affairs. In addition to its administrative functions, the unit is responsible for the supervision and control of savings and loan subsidiary service corporations.

The independent *Savings and Loan Review Board* advises the commissioner and assists in agency rule-making. The board also serves as an appellate body for those wishing to appeal any action taken by the commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF SAVINGS AND LOAN



SAVINGS AND LOAN

Interagency Relationships: The office works with the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation through the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in conducting joint examinations of state-chartered insured savings and loan associations. The office also works with the Department of Justice, the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, and the Office of the Commissioner of Banking to resolve consumer complaints involving state-chartered savings and loan associations and to handle other matters of mutual concern.

SECURITIES, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF

Commissioner: **RICHARD R. MALMGREN**, 266-3433.

Deputy Commissioner: Stephen L. Morgan, 266-3432.

General Counsel: Randall E. Schumann, 266-2139.

Program Assistant: Janet K. Niesen, 266-3433.

Administration Division: Vivienne Babcock, *administrative assistant*, 266-3583.

Enforcement Division: Philip A. Feigin, *chief attorney*, 266-8559; William C. Lloyd, *staff attorney*, 266-7968; John T. Oakley, *examiner*, 266-1365; Judith A. Lythjohan, *examiner*, 266-0943; Sharon E. Ehredt, *staff auditor*, 266-0571.

Franchise Investment Division: James R. Conohan, *chief attorney*, 266-3414; Kevin C. Quinn, *examiner*, 266-3399.

Licensing and Regulation Division: Ronald J. Burtch, *administrator*, 266-7825; *examiners:* Richard P. Carney, 266-1406; Terry D. Nelson, 266-0524; Dennis M. Tuohy, 266-7824.

Securities Registration Division: James R. Fischer, *administrator*, 266-3289; *examiners:* Anton Jacobson, 266-1603; Kerry J. Edmunds, 266-1157.

Mailing Address: Box 1768, Madison 53701; 111 West Wilson Street.

Telephone: (608) 266-3431.

Publications: Monthly Securities Bulletin; Administrative Rules of the Commissioner adopted under the Wisconsin Uniform Securities Law, Wisconsin Corporate Take-Over Law; Wisconsin Franchise Investment Law; Stocks, Bonds and Other Notes for Investors; Biennial Report; Securities/Franchise Investor Protection pamphlet.

Number of Employes: 28.00.

Total Budget 1979-81: $1,438,900.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.85 *et seq.*

History: The office was created as an independent regulatory agency by Chapter 68, Laws of 1939, and was continued and given its present name by Chapter 75, Laws of 1967. From 1913 until 1939, regulation of securities was under the jurisdiction successively of the Railroad Commission, the Public Service Commission, and the Banking Commission. Wisconsin's first "blue sky" law, regulating the sale of securities for the protection of the investing public, was enacted in 1913. The state securities law was successively revised in 1919, 1933, 1941 and 1969. The Wisconsin Uniform Securities Law was enacted as Chapter 71, Laws of 1969, following a study by the Legislative Council. The present securities law is based on the Uniform Securities Act, which has been adopted in more than two-thirds of the states, and continues Wisconsin's tradition of comprehensive securities regulation. The franchise investment law and the corporate take-over law, which are also administered by the office, were adopted as Chapters 241 and 300, Laws of 1971.

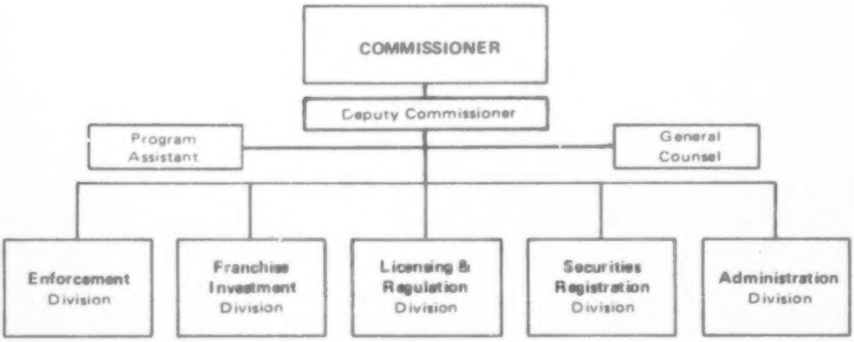
Organization: The office is administered by a commissioner of securities appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate for a term of 6 years. The deputy commissioner serves at the pleasure of the commissioner. All other employes are in the classified service. Each of the 5 functional divisions of the office is supervised by an administrator or supervising attorney.

Agency Responsibility: The commissioner regulates the sale of securities for the protection of the investing public. The commissioner is responsible for registration of securities prior to public sale; licensing and examination of broker-dealers, agents, and investment advisers; investigation of complaints involving the illegal sale of securities; and enforcement of the securities law. The commissioner fulfills a role similar to that of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. However, the federal law relating to securities offerings provides only for full disclosure, while the Wisconsin securities law also requires that securities offerings registered for sale in Wisconsin be fair and equitable to investors and not contrary to the public interest. In addition, the commissioner regulates the offer and sale of franchise investments in the state and corporate take-over offers involving target companies located in Wisconsin. The commissioner also renders opinions and answers inquiries of investors concerning registrations and licenses and the interpretation of the securities law.

Unit Functions:

Enforcement Division investigates suspected violations of the securities and corporate take-over laws, including fraud or misrepresentation in the sale of securities and unethical business practices by licensees; prepares orders prohibiting the sale of unregistered securities and unlawful conduct by securities broker-dealers or investment advisers; and assists the district attorneys of the respective counties and the Department of Justice in the prosecution of securities law violators.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF SECURITIES



SECURITIES

Franchise Investment Division examines applications for registration of franchises to determine that all material disclosures are made and that they meet statutory requirements. It also reviews exemptions from registration, investigates fraudulent and deceptive practices in the sale of franchises, investigates complaints, and enforces the franchise investment law.

Licensing and Regulation Division licenses securities broker-dealers, agents and investment advisers. It conducts examinations of securities agents prior to licensing, and performs periodic field examinations of the books and records of licensed broker-dealers and investment advisers. It recommends the suspension or revocation of licenses upon findings of violations of the securities law. It takes action concerning the improper handling of customers' accounts by licensed broker-dealers.

Securities Registration Division examines applications for registration of securities to determine whether the offerings are fair and equitable to investors and conform to statutory requirements, amends and extends registrations of securities, and reviews and approves exemptions from registration.

Administration Division handles budgetary, purchasing, billing, personnel, and similar administrative functions. The sale of various documents offered by the commissioner's office is also the responsibility of this division. General inquiries and requests for information are referred to this division.

Interagency Relationships: The office works jointly with the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance in registering securities issues involving state-licensed insurance companies and maintains a working relationship with the Commissioner of Banking and Secretary of State. Further, the office works in cooperation with both the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, the National Association of Securities Dealers, and the securities commissioners of other states in the North American Securities Administrators Association with a view toward achieving, wherever possible, maximum uniformity in the form and content of registration statements, license applications and reports. Enforcement activities are coordinated with these agencies, the attorney general, and other law enforcement bodies.

Functional Area:

EDUCATION

Mandated 5.8% 1980-81 budget reduction: The number of employes and the total budget of 1979-81 information shown for each agency does not reflect the mandated 4.4% budget cut of February 15, 1981, nor the additional 1.4% budget cut of February 20, 1981.

ARTS BOARD

See ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF under *General Executive Functions* for description.

EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS BOARD

Board Members: REV. RICHARD WISNEWSKI (private elementary/secondary education member), *chairperson;* JOAN HOLDEN (citizen member), *vice chairperson;* SENATOR GARY R. GEORGE (Senate majority member), SENATOR WALTER CHILSEN (Senate minority member), REPRESENTATIVE MARJORIE MILLER (Assembly majority member), REPRESENTATIVE FRANCIS BYERS (Assembly minority member); WILLIAM KRAUS (designee of Governor), RUSSELL MOSELY (designee of State Superintendent of Public Instruction), LUKE LAMB (designee of president, University of Wisconsin System), DOYLE BEYL (designee of director, State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education); SR. JOEL READ (private higher education member), CHARLOTTE MCESSY (public elementary/secondary education member), GLORIA BICHA (public school board member); BARBARA HOLBROOK, MARY KELLY, VIGGO B. RASMUSEN, RUSSELL WIDOE (to succeed Mary Kelly, confirmation pending) (citizen members).

Executive Director: ANTON J. MOE.

Deputy Director: PAUL M. NORTON.
TV Network Programming/Operations: BYRON KNIGHT, *director*, 266-1793.
Educative Services: NANCY BAUER, *director*, 266-7821.
Radio Network Programming: NORMAN MICHIE, *director*, 266-7984.
Public Information: WILLIAM ESTES, *coordinator*, 266-7976.
Administrative Services: H. TED TOBIE, *director*, 266-9610.
Development/Public Awareness: JOAN ZIEGER, *director*, 266-0385.
Engineering: WILLIAM WOODS, *director*, 266-7278.
Network Technical Operations: DON MORAN, *supervisor*, 266-7809.
Field Engineering: JAMES SHEETZ, *supervisor*.

Mailing Address: 732 North Midvale Boulevard, Madison 53705.

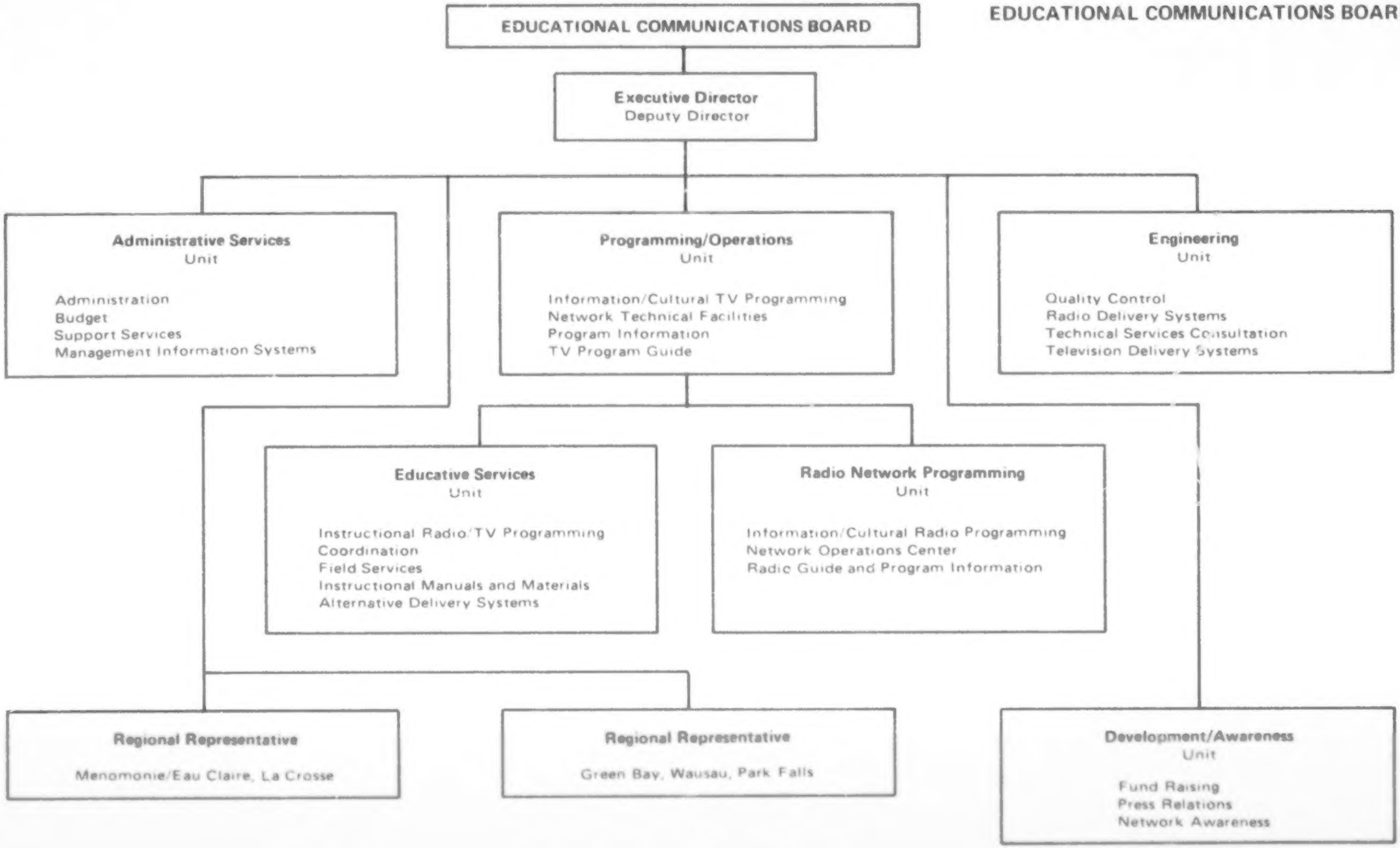
Telephone: (608) 266-0036.

Publications: Radio Guide; Television Program Guide; Planning a Television Antenna System for Use with the Educational Television Network; ECB and What It Means to You; Teachers' Manuals and Schedules for Instructional Programs on the Wisconsin Educational Radio and Television Networks; UHF Tuning Guides; Parade of Programs for ITV; Informational Guide to TV & Radio; Special Education ITV-Radio Summary; Junior-Senior Multidiscipline Cross-Reference Guide.

Number of Employes: 74.00.

Total Budget 1979-81: $10,638,500.

EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS BOARD


EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS BOARD
Executive Director
Deputy Director
Administrative Services
Unit
Administration
Budget
Support Services
Management Information Systems
Programming/Operations
Unit
Information/Cultural TV Programming
Network Technical Facilities
Program Information
TV Program Guide
Engineering
Unit
Quality Control
Radio Delivery Systems
Technical Services Consultation
Television Delivery Systems
Educative Services
Unit
Instructional Radio/TV Programming
Coordination
Field Services
Instructional Manuals and Materials
Alternative Delivery Systems
Radio Network Programming
Unit
Information/Cultural Radio Programming
Network Operations Center
Radio Guide and Program Information
Regional Representative
Menomonie/Eau Claire, La Crosse
Regional Representative
Green Bay, Wausau, Park Falls
Development/Awareness
Unit
Fund Raising
Press Relations
Network Awareness

Statutory Reference: Section 15.57 *et seq.*

History: Originally created as the State Radio Council by Chapter 570, Laws of 1945 (a prior nonstatutory Radio Council had existed briefly under the University of Wisconsin), the agency was renamed the Educational Broadcasting Division under the supervision and direction of the Educational Broadcasting Board and attached to the Coordinating Council for Higher Education by Chapter 75, Laws of 1967. Chapter 349 of the same year, however, renamed the board to be the Educational Communications Board. The board's membership was revised by Chapter 175, Laws of 1969. It was established as an independent agency with further revisions in its board by Chapter 100, Laws of 1971.

Organization: The Educational Communications Board is comprised of 16 members consisting of the governor, the state superintendent of public instruction, the executive head of the University of Wisconsin System, the director of the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education or their designees; 8 members appointed for 4-year terms, of whom 4 shall be citizen members and one each shall be a representative of private higher education, a representative of private or parochial elementary or secondary education, a professional representative of public elementary and secondary education, and a representative of a public school board of a district operating elementary and high school grades; and legislative members consisting of one member of the majority membership and one from the minority membership of each house of the legislature selected the same way as are members appointed to standing committees of these houses.

The board itself operates a committee structure designated with the following responsibilities: 1) Facilities Committee, which makes recommendations on the technical aspects of the construction and operation of the networks; 2) Programming Committee, which makes recommendations on policy regarding quality and scheduling of programming on the Wisconsin educational radio and television networks; 3) Policy Review and Long-Range Planning Committee, which makes recommendations to the board on a review of policies established since its existence and on setting long-range goals to give the board a basis for its decision-making; 4) Executive/Finance Committee, which makes recommendations to the board on all policy, personnel and budget matters.

Agency Responsibility: The Educational Communications Board provides transmitters, microwave interconnects and other related electronic hardware for the Wisconsin Educational Radio and Television Networks, which deliver instructional and informational programming to Wisconsin residents. The ECB seeks input from educational organizations and institutions in the state and buys, rents or contracts for the production of programs, and schedules them for broadcast on the networks. While most instructional programs are geared for students in the elementary/secondary classroom, programming is also included for vocational and technical students, students enrolled in institutions of higher education, and adults who wish to continue their education without actively pursuing a certificate or degree. Specifically, it:

1. Plans, develops, constructs, operates and maintains the Wisconsin educational radio and television networks;

2. Reviews, advises and coordinates the joint radio and television efforts of educational agencies and institutions;

3. Acts as the central clearing house and source of information regarding state educational radio and television;

4. Receives and disburses state, federal, and private funds and engages or contracts for such personnel and facilities as are necessary to carry out the aforementioned duties; and

5. Furnishes leadership in securing adequate funding for statewide joint use of radio and television for educational and cultural purposes.

To carry out these mandates, the agency has built UHF television transmitters in the areas of Green Bay, Menomonie/Eau Claire, La Crosse, Wausau and Park Falls. The 8 FM stations of the Wisconsin Educational Radio Network have received upgraded transmission systems to improve broadcast quality.

Unit Functions: The Programming/Operations Unit — comprised of 3 functions — TV network programming, radio network programming and educative services — provides formal instructional programs and materials to students enrolled in educational institutions of the state, and provides informal instructional and informational programming to the general public.

The *Development and Public Awareness Unit* seeks funding for special projects from private funding sources as well as promoting awareness of the networks.

The *Engineering Unit* is responsible for developing, operating and maintaining the radio, television and microwave facilities used to deliver educational programming.

The *Administrative Services Unit* provides planning, financial, personnel and administrative-type services for all other units.

The *Regional Offices* house ECB's two regional representatives for the Green Bay/Wausau/Park Falls area and the Menomonie/La Crosse area. The regional representatives are responsible for station development, providing liaison and coordination with area educational institutions, and promoting and coordinating the production of local programming.

Interagency Relationships: The Educational Communications Board works closely with other educational agencies in the state to develop educational telecommunications systems. To achieve this end, it seeks financial support from various federal agencies and other funding sources.

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL AIDS BOARD

Members: John Geilfuss (representing private higher education), *chairperson;* Richard Sawicki (public member), *vice chairperson;* Susan Miller (public member), *secretary;* Dr. Barbara Thompson (State Superintendent of Public Instruction until 7/1/81), Herbert Grover (State Superintendent of Public Instruction, effective 7/1/81). Representing public institutions of higher education: Herbert Grover (until 7/1/81), Robert Knowles, Russell O'Harrow (UW System regents); Elaine Bina, James Elliott (Wisconsin Vocational, Technical and Adult Education Board members). Representing private institutions of higher education: Janet Jenkins, Waldo Martin, Rev. John Raynor, Barbara Taylor. Public members: John Daniels, Jr., William Kellett, F.J. Pelisek.

Executive Secretary: JAMES A. JUNG.

Executive Services: John Petterle.

Accounting & Data Processing, Division of: Richard Severson, *administrator.*

Accounting, Bureau of: Michael Noack, *director.*

Data Processing, Bureau of: Arnold Evensen, *director.*

Educational Opportunity, Division of: Paul Spraggins, *administrator.*

Student Support, Division of: Richard Johnston, *administrator;* Donavan Fowler, *assistant administrator.*

Office of Audit & Budget Control: Paul Thornburgh, *director.*

Office of Collections: Gerald Fuller, *director.*

Mailing Address: 137 East Wilson Street, Madison 53702; Division of Educational Opportunity: 600 West Walnut Street, Milwaukee 53212; branch offices: Milwaukee South Office: 1206 West Mitchell Street, Milwaukee 53204; Ashland Office: Northland College, 1210 Ellis Avenue, Ashland 54806; Eau Claire Office; 307 South Farwell Street, Eau Claire 54701; Racine Office: Memorial Hall, 72 Seventh Street, Racine 53403; Wausau Office: 124 North Third Avenue, Wausau 54401.

Telephone: (608) 266-2897; Division of Educational Opportunity: (414) 244-4466. Branch Offices: Milwaukee South, (414) 224-4296; Ashland, (715) 682-4531, Ext. 266; Eau Claire, (715) 836-3171; Racine, (414) 636-3596; Wausau, (715) 842-0871.

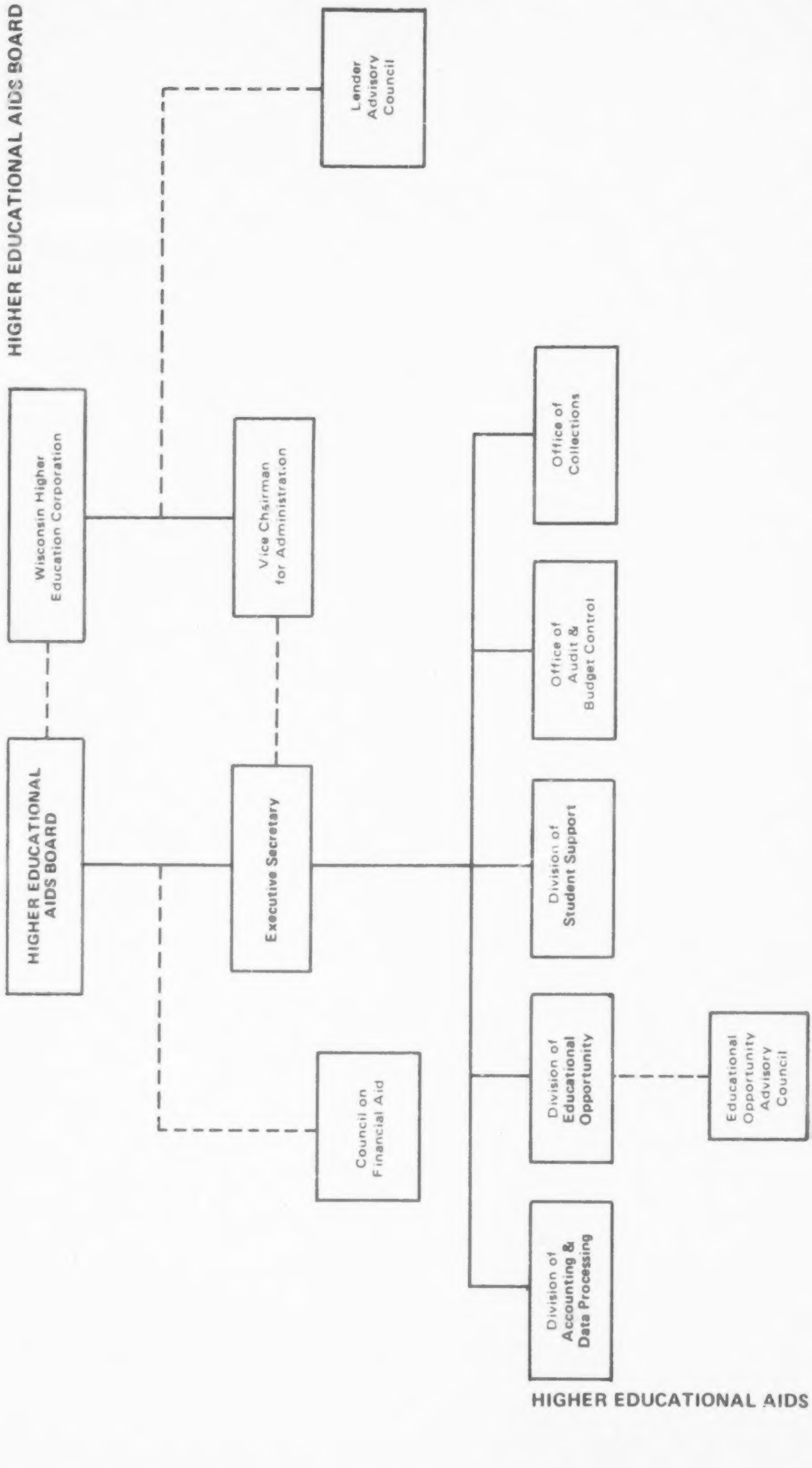
Publications: Activity Report: 1979-80 Academic Year; 1977-79 Biennial Report; 1980-81 Student Budgets; Student Financial Aid Handbook; Tuition Grant Policies and Procedures Manual; WHEG Policies and Procedures Manual; Wisconsin Higher Education Corporation Lender Policies and Procedures Manual; Wisconsin Student Support Information System (WISSIS) Report: 1977-78 and 1978-79 Academic Years; 1981-83 Biennial Budget.

Number of Employes: 146.50.

Total Budget 1979-81: $213,897,800.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.67 *et seq.*

History: The State Commission for Academic Facilities was created in 1963 (Chapter 573) to administer Title 1 of the Federal Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 in Wisconsin. In 1965


HIGHER EDUCATIONAL AIDS BOARD
HIGHER EDUCATIONAL AIDS BOARD
Wisconsin Higher Education Corporation
Lender Advisory Council
Vice Chairman for Administration
Executive Secretary
Council on Financial Aid
Office of Collections
Office of Audit & Budget Control
Division of Student Support
Division of Educational Opportunity
Educational Opportunity Advisory Council
Division of Accounting & Data Processing

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL AIDS

Chapter 264 gave the commission student financial aid responsibilities and changed its name to the State Commission for Higher Educational Aids. Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, renamed it the Higher Educational Aids Board.

Organization: The Higher Educational Aids Board is a part-time, independent policy-making board composed of the state superintendent of public instruction and 15 members appointed to serve at the pleasure of the governor. The governor appoints 3 members from the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin and 2 members from the State Board of Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education to represent public education; 5 members who are trustees of independent colleges to represent such independent institutions; and 5 citizen members to represent the general public. The executive secretary is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the board. Administratively, the agency is composed of the Divisions of Student Support, Accounting and Data Processing, and Educational Opportunity, and the Offices of Collections, and of Audit and Budget Control. The division administrators and office heads report directly to the executive secretary.

Agency Responsibility: The Higher Educational Aids Board performs four primary functions: administering the state programs of student financial aid; recommending to the governor and legislature changes in the student financial aid structure; administering an educational opportunities program designed to provide identification, counseling, and financial assistance to nontraditional students in both urban and rural settings; and procuring a contract for dental education services.

Unit Functions:

The *Division of Educational Opportunity* is responsible for the administration of State and Federal Talent Search Programs and the Education Information Center Program. These programs provide educational opportunities to disadvantaged and minority students located in the rural and urban areas of the state. The Talent Search Program was created by Title IV, Section 408 (a) (P.L. 89-329) of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as a recruiting mechanism to identify students who would be eligible to receive educational opportunity grants authorized by the same legislation. The vast majority of students served by this division receives counseling and assistance in completing the Wisconsin Financial Aid Form for postsecondary education.

The *Division of Student Support* administers the state's student financial aid programs, including Tuition Grants, Wisconsin Higher Education Grants, Indian Student Assistance, Interstate Reciprocity, and Guaranteed Student Loans. Under the Guaranteed Student Loan Program, loans disbursed by private lending institutions (banks, savings and loan associations and credit unions) and directly by the State of Wisconsin are guaranteed by the Wisconsin Higher Education Corporation. In managing these programs, the division provides an active lender and institutional relations effort; a training program for aid administrators; a public information program aimed at high school counselors, parents and students; and the state's single financial aid application form and procedure. The division also administers the Contract for Dental Education Services and educational facilities programs.

The *Division of Accounting and Data Processing* is responsible for the maintenance and development of all accounting systems for the Higher Educational Aids Board and the coordination of users, systems and programming staff and operations staff.

The *Office of Audit and Budget Control* was created in 1979. It is responsible for comprehensive fiscal audit programs for the agency and the Wisconsin Higher Education Corporation, the performance of agency and WHEC program audits, and the maintenance of budget control and cost accounting programs.

The *Office of Collections* was created in 1979. Its primary function is the provision of collection services for all student loan programs supported by the agency. This includes servicing those student loans made by the State of Wisconsin, as well as certain private lenders such as banks, savings and loan associations and credit unions under contract with the agency. In addition, collection services are provided to the Wisconsin Higher Education Corporation, guarantor of all loans under the Guaranteed Student Loan Program.

Interagency Relationships: The board works with all higher education institutions in administering state and federal programs. Its activities also interact with other state agencies, particularly those in the manpower, education and planning areas.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN, STATE

Board of Curators: John C. Geilfuss, *president;* Mrs. Richard L. Hartzell, *1st vice president;* Robert H. Irrmann, *2nd vice president;* Wilson B. Thiede, *treasurer;* Richard A. Erney, *secretary;* Governor Lee Sherman Dreyfus, Vel Phillips (Secretary of State), Charles P. Smith (State Treasurer), Robert M. O'Neil (president, University of Wisconsin System), Mrs. A. Paul Jensen (president, Women's Auxiliary), Robert B.L. Murphy (president, Wisconsin History Foundation), Prof. George Miller (chairman, Wisconsin Council for Local History) (*ex officio* members); John Anderson, Judge Thomas H. Barland, E. David Cronon, Mrs. L. Prentice Eager, Jr., Mrs. Hugh F. Gwin, John T. Harrington, Paul E. Hassett, Mrs. William E. Hayes, Mrs. R. Goeres Hayssen, Justice Nathan S. Heffernan, Mrs. Jean M. Helliesen, Mrs. Fannie E. Hicklin, William Huffman, Mrs. Peter D. Humleker, Jr., Mrs. Edward C. Jones, William C. Kidd, Mrs. Herbert V. Kohler, Jr., Howard W. Meade, Newell G. Meyer, John M. Murry, Frederick I. Olson, John R. Pike, John A. Schoneman, Dr. Louis C. Smith, Mrs. William H.L. Smythe, William F. Stark, Clifford D. Swanson, Milo K. Swanton, Charles Twining, Edward J. Virnig, Clark Wilkinson.

Director: RICHARD A. ERNEY, 262-3266.

Associate Director: Don W. Wilson, 262-3266.

Assistant Director: William H. Applegate, 262-3266.

Local History, Office of: H. Shelton Stromquist, 262-2316.

Research, Office of: William F. Thompson, 262-2999.

Public Information: George C. Cutlip, 262-9606.

Administrative Services: O.W. Martin, Jr., 262-3266.

Archives Division: F. Gerald Ham, 262-9580.

Editorial Division: Paul H. Hass, 262-9603.

Field Services Division: Mrs. Barbara J. Kaiser, 262-0629.

Historic Preservation Division: Jeffrey M. Dean, 262-1339.

Historic Sites Division: John E. Harbour, (414) 594-2116.

Library Division: Peter Draz, 262-9586.

Museum Division: Thurman O. Fox, 262-9563.

Historical Markers Council: William J. Buglass (designee of secretary of transportation), *chairperson;* Richard A. Erney (director, State Historical Society), *secretary;* Donald N. Anderson, Jeffrey M. Dean (designees, State Historical Society), William R. Ernst (designee of Superintendent of Public Instruction), Donald R. Johanning (designee of secretary of Department of Development), Warren A. Schmitz (designee of secretary of transportation), James L. Treichel (designee of secretary of Department of Natural Resources).

Governors Portraits Committee: Mrs. R. Goeres Hayssen, Frank R. Horlbeck, John Short, Arthur Thrall, Mrs. James Wimmer (appointed by the State Historical Society).

State Historical Records Advisory Board: Harry H. Anderson, John Frank Cook, F. Gerald Ham, Dorothy L. Heinrich, Ramon R. Hernandez, Dr. Fannie E. Hicklin, Jean B. Tyler, Dr. Carol Marion Wick, Richard A. Erney (coordinator).

Mailing Address: 816 State Street, Madison 53706.

Publications: *Wisconsin Magazine of History* (quarterly) and *Columns* (bimonthly) (both are available with individual membership $15.00; senior citizens or members of affiliated societies $12.50; single issues of *Wisconsin Magazine of History* $2.00; family membership $20.00 also includes *Badger History*); *Badger History* (3 per school year $1.00); Wisconsin Public Documents, a checklist (monthly, free); Wisconsin Calendar (annual, 1981 edition $3.75); Guide to Educational Materials (annual, free, includes material prices); Current Books Catalogue (annual, free, books published by society with prices); brochures on society-owned historic sites: Circus World Museum, Madeline Island Historical Museum, Old Wade House, Old World Wisconsin, Pendarvis, Stonefield, Villa Louis; and Travelers Guide to Historic Wisconsin (free).

Number of Employes: 216.625.

Total Budget 1979-81: $12,055,100.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.70 *et seq.*

History: Founded in 1846 and chartered in 1853, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin is the nation's oldest historical society to receive continuing grants of state funds for the purpose of promoting "a wider appreciation of the American heritage with particular emphasis on the collection, advancement, and dissemination of knowledge of the history of Wisconsin and of the West".

The society was made a trustee of the state in 1855. Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, continued the society as an independent agency.

The Historical Markers Council was created as the Historical Markers Commission in 1944, a nonstatutory, *ex officio* committee. Chapter 192, Laws of 1953, made the committee statutory, while Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, renamed it and transferred it to the Historical Society as an independent unit of the society.

Organization: The State Historical Society is both a state agency and a membership organization. The membership, which numbers more than 7,100, elects 36 of its members to the Board of Curators, the governing body of the society. The governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, president of the University, president of the Women's Auxiliary of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, the president of the Wisconsin History Foundation, and the chairman of the Wisconsin Council for Local History serve as ex officio members of the Board of Curators. In this way the society combines the benefits of a democratically based private membership with a publicly supported program, one that attempts to blend the scholarly and the popular aspects of history for the education and enjoyment of the citizens of Wisconsin.

The board selects the director, who is the administrative head of the society.

The Historical Markers Council is comprised of 5 *ex officio* members. It meets in February in Madison, at which time it chooses its chairman, and it may also hold special meetings.

Agency Responsibility: From the very beginning the State Historical Society has been an active body which has interpreted the history of Wisconsin in the context of midwestern and American history.

Today, as in the past, the society has a statutory charge to collect and preserve historical and cultural resources relating to Wisconsin, the Midwest, and the nation, and to make them freely available to students, scholars, the citizens of Wisconsin, and the general public. To implement this program the Board of Curators has established 3 major objectives: 1) maintenance of a major research collection in American history for scholarly research at the university level and at cooperative area research centers at 11 university campuses and Northland College; 2) promotion of an appreciation and understanding of Wisconsin history by operating a museum, historic sites, and a statewide school services program, along with extension of technical services and advice to more than 171 affiliated local historical societies throughout the state; and 3) research and publication in Wisconsin and American history and the broadest possible dissemination of this information.

Unit Functions:

The *Office of Local History* assists more than 171 local affiliated historical societies and museums throughout the state with the legal requirements of incorporation and offers technical assistance and consultation through field visits, workshops, special programs and a newsletter. Under the auspices of the Wisconsin Council for Local History, the state society assists in the organization of regional and state conventions of local societies.

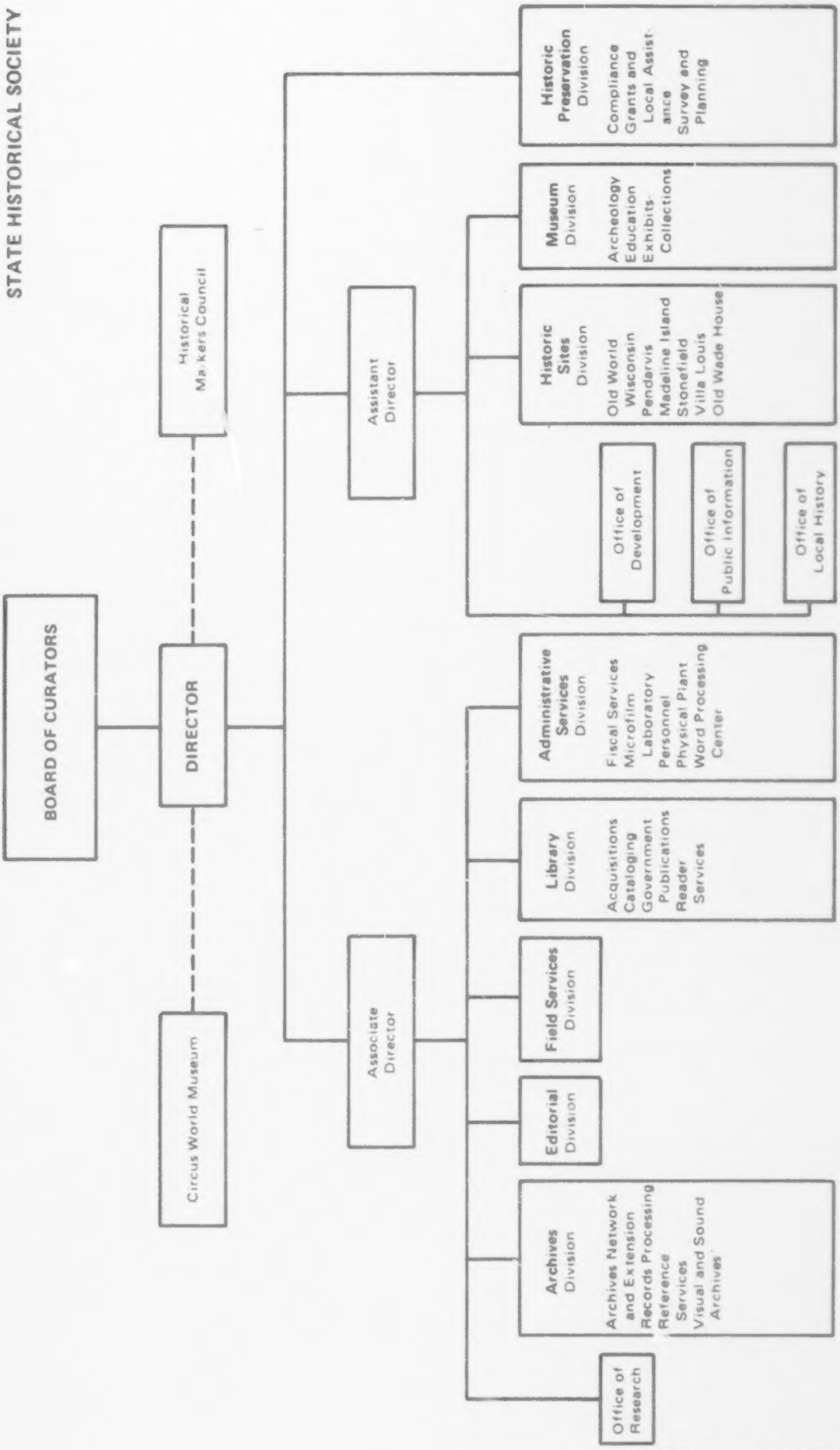
The *Office of Research* is responsible for conducting scholarly research in the history of Wisconsin in particular and of the nation in general.

The *Archives Division* catalogs and makes available for use records, manuscripts, maps, charts, photographs, and other material pertaining to the history of the state and is the official archives for all records of the state and all political subdivisions.

The *Editorial Division* is responsible for the editing and publication of all the scholarly and popular materials issued by the society.

The *Field Services Division* is the collecting arm of the society. Its staff travels in and outside of the state to encourage, inspect, and acquire gifts, and keeps a file of all donors and prospective donors of artifacts, photographs, manuscripts, etc.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY


BOARD OF CURATORS
DIRECTOR
Historical Markers Council
Circus World Museum
Assistant Director
Associate Director
Historic Preservation Division
Compliance
Grants and Local Assistance
Survey and Planning
Museum Division
Archeology
Education
Exhibits-Collections
Historic Sites Division
Old World Wisconsin
Pendarvis
Madeline Island
Stonefield
Villa Louis
Old Wade House
Office of Development
Office of Public Information
Office of Local History
Administrative Services Division
Fiscal Services
Microfilm Laboratory
Personnel
Physical Plant
Word Processing Center
Library Division
Acquisitions
Cataloging
Government Publications
Reader Services
Field Services Division
Editorial Division
Archives Division
Archives Network and Extension
Records Processing
Reference Services
Visual and Sound Archives
Office of Research

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The *Historic Preservation Division* administers the program of the National Register of Historic Places in Wisconsin. It is making a statewide survey of places of architectural, historic or archeological significance, processes nominations to the National Register, administers federal grants-in-aid for historic restoration, and reviews environmental impact statements.

The *Historic Sites Division*, recreated in 1980, combines all six of the historic sites under one administrator for uniform and improved direction, logistical management and interpretive development. The sites, Old World Wisconsin at Eagle; Old Wade House at Greenbush; Madeline Island Historical Museum at La Pointe; Villa Louis at Prairie du Chien; Pendarvis at Mineral Point; and Stonefield Village at Cassville, each reflect a major theme of Wisconsin's development, such as mining, farming, fur trade, exploration and transportation. They are the means by which Wisconsinites may find a sense of life as it was in nineteenth century Wisconsin. A seventh historic site, Circus World Museum at Baraboo, is operated by the Historic Sites Foundation and offers one of the most exciting and extensive collections of circus memorabilia to be found anywhere.

The *Library Division* organizes and makes available the volumes and pamphlets which constitute the historical collection. The collection consists of 200,000 volumes; 400,000 pamphlets; 300,000 government publications; and 500,000 reels of microfilm and microform sheets.

The *Museum Division* collects, restores, and displays artifacts of historical significance, and uses this material to improve the public's knowledge of Wisconsin's heritage in the museum in Madison. With the acquisition of new quarters on the Capitol Concourse in 1980, the Museum Division will begin planning, renovation and construction of exhibits and general development of a museum that will reflect our state, midwestern, and national history in a most up-to-date manner. The new State History Museum is scheduled to open in mid-1983.

The *Administrative Services Division* plans building space needs, handles personnel matters and employe contract administration, supervises property management, insurance, financial and budgetary matters of the society, supervises clerical and microfilm reproduction services, and manages the physical plant and security of the society headquarters building.

Interagency Relationships: The society director, together with representatives of the Department of Transportation, the Department of Natural Resources, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Department of Development form the Historical Markers Council to select and erect historical markers across the state. Under a cooperative agreement, the society writes the markers' texts and arranges for the production of the markers. A highway and reservoir archeological salvage operation is conducted by the society's state archeologist with funds made available through the Department of Transportation and the National Park Service. The archeologist also issues permits for archeological exploration on state land. The society's archivist manages a state records retention program in cooperation with the Department of Administration and other state agencies. The archivist's role in the program is judging the historical value of records slated for destruction and arranging for the storage of historically useful records at the society's headquarters.

The society works closely with the Department of Natural Resources in developing the historical and archeological elements in various state parks and forests. It cooperates with the state Department of Public Instruction in providing materials relating to Wisconsin history to Wisconsin schools, and with the University Board of Regents in providing resources in American history for University students and faculty members.

INDEPENDENT BOARDS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION NEGOTIATING BOARD

Members: RICHARD P. HARTUNG, QUENTIN F. SCHENK, CHARLES TWINING (appointed by Governor); RICHARD A. ERNEY (director, State Historical Society); RICHARD W. DEXTER (appointed by State Historical Society).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.705 (1).

History: The Historic Preservation Negotiating Board was created by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977.

Organization: The board is attached to the society under Section 15.03 of the statutes. It is composed of 6 members: one chief officer of a state agency and 2 local, elected officials appointed to serve at the pleasure of the governor; 2 public members appointed for staggered, 4-year terms; and the state historic preservation officer (a nonvoting member).

Agency Responsibility: As part of the historic preservation program, the board is directed to review and comment upon actions of a state agency referred to it by the state historic preservation officer which may have an adverse effect upon historic properties and seek through negotiation the amelioration of adverse effects, if any. On the request of 2 of its members, the board shall require the officer to bring before it for review any proposed action affecting a historic property.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION REVIEW BOARD

Members: Frank Cassell, John Forde, George Gilkey, Janet Hessler, Narciso Menocal, Fred Olson, Gordon D. Orr, Jr., Gordon Parks, Gordon Peters, Robert Salzer, Paul E. Sprague, Lynn Stainbrook, William Tishler, Shinji Yamamoto, 1 vacancy.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.705 (2).

History: The Historic Preservation Review Board was created by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977.

Organization: The board is attached to the society under Section 15.03 of the statutes. It is composed of 15 members appointed by the governor for staggered, 3-year terms. At least 9 members must be professionally qualified in the areas of architecture, archeology, art history and history; and up to 6 members may be qualified in related fields, such as landscape architecture, urban and regional planning, law or real estate.

Agency Responsibility: The duties of the board are: 1) to approve, upon recommendation of the state historic preservation officer, nominations to the National Register of Historic Places; 2) to review the state surveys and inventories of historic properties undertaken under the historic preservation program; 3) to review and approve the content of the state preservation plan developed under the program; 4) to review and approve the distribution of federal grants-in-aid for preservation; 5) to recommend the removal of properties from the National Register of Historic Places; 6) to act in an advisory capacity to the State Historical Society and the State Negotiating Board; and 7) to notify planning departments of affected municipalities, local landmark commissions and local historical societies regarding properties being considered for nomination to the national register and request their comments.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF WISCONSIN, INC.

Board of Directors: The Governor appoints one-third of the board. Gubernatorial appointees are: John O. Chamberlain, M.D., Margaret Flanagan, Henry M. Goldberg, M.D., Joseph F. Heil, Sr., Jerrel W. Jones, Derward Lepley, Jr., M.D., Wayne F. Whittow, Allen W. Williams, Jr.

Mailing Address: 8701 Watertown Plank Road, Milwaukee 53226.

State Appropriation 1979-81: $11,085,800.

Statutory Reference: Section 39.15 *et seq.*

The Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc., is a private, nonprofit educational corporation located in Milwaukee. It was a part of Marquette University until September 1967, when it separated itself from the University. In 1969 the Legislature enacted a law providing state aid to the Marquette School of Medicine, Inc., in order to increase the level of physician resources in the state. Chapter 3, Laws of 1969, provided that, as a condition for receiving state aid, one-third of the members of the Board of Trustees are to be appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate for staggered terms of 6 years and first preference in admissions is to be given to Wisconsin residents. The Legislative Audit Bureau conducts biennial postaudits of expenditures made under the state appropriation.

The law also made a token appropriation to test the constitutionality of such funding. In *State ex rel. Warren v. Reuter,* 44 Wis. 2d 201 (1969), the Wisconsin Supreme Court affirmed the constitutionality of the appropriation. Chapter 185, Laws of 1969, commenced full funding of state support for the school.

On September 21, 1970, the Board of Trustees changed the name of the institution to the Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc.

Effective July 1, 1977, funds appropriated to the college by the state, are based on a per capita formula for an amount for each Wisconsin resident student at the college. In addition, the state appropriates funds to the Medical College to support a family practice graduate medical education program.

MEDICAL EDUCATION REVIEW COMMITTEE

Members: DAVID A. KINDIG, M.D. (designee of president, University of Wisconsin System), LEONARD CRONKHITE, M.D. (president, Medical College of Wisconsin); PAUL CAPELLI, M.D., JOSEPH CZERWINSKI, ROBERT GREEN, M.D., MARTIN LOEB, JOHN MELCHER, BURTON SMITH, M.D., SISTER JOAN WINKLER (public members).

Health Personnel/Manpower Analyst: LILLIAN E. REDDING.

Mailing Address: Room 244, Wilson Street State Office Building, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-6933.

Statutory Reference: Section 39.16.

History: The Medical Education Review Committee was created by Chapter 333, Laws of 1973. The membership was enlarged by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977.

Organization: The committee consists of 9 members: 7 appointed by the governor for staggered 5-year terms, selected from citizens with broad knowledge of medical education; the president of the University of Wisconsin System or a designee; and the president of the Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc., or a designee.

Functions: The committee is directed to stimulate the development of cooperative programs by the Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc., and the University of Wisconsin-Madison Medical School, develop basic information on the potential resources for medical education, develop a statewide plan and approve hospital affiliations, encourage the development of continuing education programs for physicians in this state, encourage and review the development of training programs in relation to the state's health workforce needs, encourage the development of cooperative programs for training of allied health personnel, encourage development of systems for cross registration of students for specialized courses, stimulate the development of joint research and patient care programs, and provide upon request of the governor or the Joint Committee on Finance or on its own initiative analyses and recommendations on policy issues in the broad field of medical education in the state.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, DEPARTMENT OF

State Superintendent: BARBARA STORCK THOMPSON (until 7/6/81), **HERBERT J. GROVER** (effective 7/6/81).

Deputy State Superintendent: DWIGHT M. STEVENS, 266-1771.

Executive Assistant to State Superintendent: ROBERT H. GOMOLL, 266-1771.

Special Assistant to State Superintendetn: PATSY SMITH, 266-9356.

Equal Educational Opportunities Director: John E. Strother, 266-3275.

Legal Counsel: Max C. Ashwill, 266-3362.

Assistant Legal Counsels: Raymond Dunne, 266-8499; Mary Fraser, 266-3472.

Financial Aids Services, Division for: Amza C. Vail, *assistant superintendent*, 266-3851.

Aids Administration and School Finance, Bureau for: Roland Rockwell, *director; Section for Accounting Systems,* Donald S. Mac Taggert, *chief; Section for Finance Consultation,* Roger Sunby, *chief.*

Consultative and Field Audit Services, Bureau for: Donald E. Dimick, *director; Section for Administrative Consultation Services,* vacancy, *chief; consultants:* D.A. Kobs, pupil transportation; Jahn Tinglum, school facilities; Paul Endres, school organization; Norman Larson, CESA coordination; Mildred Anderson, nonpublic school relations; *Section for Field Audit Services,* Roger Sunby, *chief; Section for Information Services,* Donald E. Russell, *chief.*

Handicapped Children, Division for: Victor J. Contrucci, *assistant superintendent*, 266-1649; William English, *superintendent, School for the Visually Handicapped,* (608) 755-2950; John Shipman, *superintendent, School for the Deaf,* (414) 728-2677.

Children with Physical Needs, Bureau for: Horace K. Tenney, III, *director.*

Exceptional Children, Bureau for: Kenneth Blessing, *director.*

Instructional Services, Division for: Catherine L. Stehly, *assistant superintendent*, 266-3361.

Vocational Education, Bureau for: Ruel Falk, *director.*

Program Development, Bureau for: Arnold Chandler, *director.*

Pupil Services, Bureau for: Richard Roth, *director.*

Special Educational Programming, Bureau for: Russell Mosely, *director.*

Teacher Education and Certification, Bureau for: Lond Rodman, *director.*

Library Services,Division for: W. Lyle Eberhart, *assistant superintendent*, 266-2205.

Instructional Media Programs, Bureau of: Dianne McAfee Williams, *director.*

Public and Cooperative Library Services, Bureau of: Sally Drew, *director.*

Reference and Loan Services, Bureau for: Peter Hamon, *director.*

Management, Planning, and Federal Services, Division for: Archie A. Buchmiller, *assistant superintendent*, 266-3903.

Employment Relations, Bureau of: Dirk Graye, *director.*

Evaluation, Planning, Assessment and Research, Bureau for: Thomas Stefonek, *director; State Pupil Assessment Section,* Russell Allen, *chief.*

Federal Educational Programs, Bureau for: Alan Kingston, *director; School Food and Nutrition Section,* Edward Post, *chief; Title I ESEA Educationally Disadvantaged Section,* Frank Brown, *chief.*

Fiscal Services, Bureau for: LeRoy Richgels, *director; Accounting Operations Section,* Richard Lande, *chief; Budget and Purchasing Section,* Carol Crapp, *chief.*

Publications and General Services, Bureau for: vacancy, *director; General Services Section,* Raymond Genrich, *chief; Publications Services,* David Jamieson, *supervisor.*

Systems and Data Processing, Bureau for: Richard Rydecki, *director.*

Council on the Education of the Blind: Patricia Hudziak, Stanley Nelson, Karen Perzentka (appointed by State Superintendent of Public Instruction).

Council on Exceptional Education; Jackie Aschenbrener, Lynda Bird, John Carter, Margaret Gatton, Dawn Haney, Roger Herold, Sr. Virginia Kinsella, John Kotek, Beverly Moeckler, Richard Nystrom, Marji Ostroot, Woodrow Sizer, Marilyn Schwarzhoff, 2 vacancies (appointed by State Superintendent of Public Instruction).

Council on Library and Network Development: Phillip Martell (lay member), *chairperson;* Ruth E. Harris (lay member), *vice chairperson;* Janice Beaudin (professional member), *secretary;* Douglas Baker, Henry E. Bates, Jr., Mary Lou Bohen, Carol Diehl, Burdette W. Eagon, Paul D. Starr (professional members); Ruth Keizer, John M. Sheehy, Jacqulyn Shropshire, James Stauff, Bernard Wirth (lay members).

Mailing Address: 125 South Webster Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3390.

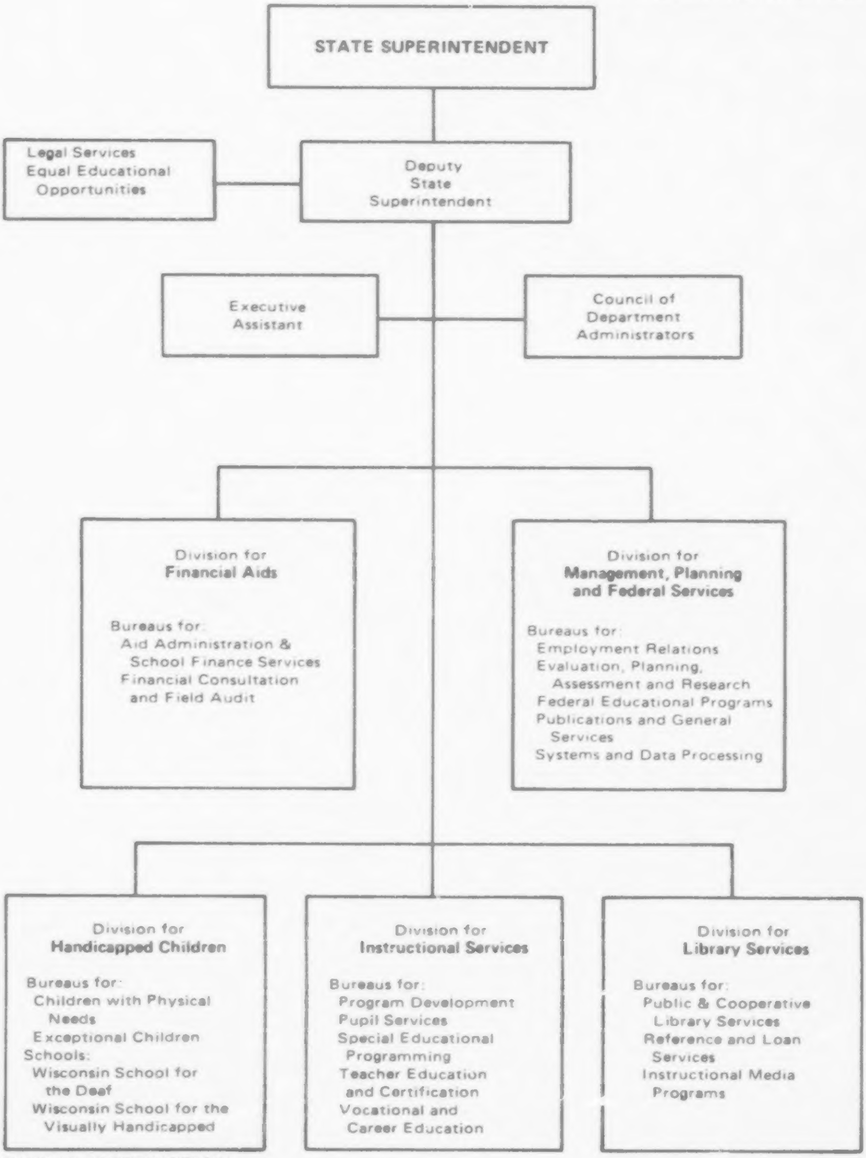
Publications: Biennial Report, Department Newsletter (monthly), Directory of Wisconsin's Public Schools (annual), Bureau Memorandum (three issues yearly), Laws of Wisconsin Relating to Public Schools (quarterly), Library Bulletin (quarterly), curriculum publications, research studies.

Number of Employes: 730.65.

Total Budget 1979-81: $1,939,939,700.

Statutory Reference: Article X, Section 1, *Wisconsin Constitution;* Section 15.37 *et seq.*, Statutes.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION


STATE SUPERINTENDENT
Legal Services
Equal Educational Opportunities
Deputy State Superintendent
Executive Assistant
Council of Department Administrators
Division for **Financial Aids**
Bureaus for:
Aid Administration & School Finance Services
Financial Consultation and Field Audit
Division for **Management, Planning and Federal Services**
Bureaus for:
Employment Relations
Evaluation, Planning, Assessment and Research
Federal Educational Programs
Publications and General Services
Systems and Data Processing
Division for **Handicapped Children**
Bureaus for:
Children with Physical Needs
Exceptional Children
Schools:
Wisconsin School for the Deaf
Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped
Division for **Instructional Services**
Bureaus for:
Program Development
Pupil Services
Special Educational Programming
Teacher Education and Certification
Vocational and Career Education
Division for **Library Services**
Bureaus for:
Public & Cooperative Library Services
Reference and Loan Services
Instructional Media Programs

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

History: The Department of Public Instruction is under the direction of the State Superintendent, an office created by Article X, Sec. 1, of the Wisconsin Constitution and originally established on August 16, 1848. The constitution provides that "The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as the legislature shall direct; and their qualifications, powers, duties and compensations shall be prescribed by law ...".

The statutes of the Territory of Wisconsin adopted in 1838-39 provided for the establishment of common schools. Each town containing 10 families was to constitute a school district, and the voters of each such town were to elect 5 school inspectors, whose duties were to examine teachers, visit the schools, and maintain the schoolhouses. There was no territorial agency, however, concerned with education. The convention which produced the Constitution of 1846 provided that the supervision of public instruction should be vested in a State Superintendent and such other officers as the legislature might direct. The legislature was to provide either for the election or the appointment of the superintendent and to prescribe that office's powers and duties. Convention debate centered on the need for the office — it was urged that there could be no uniform system of education without a superintendent — and on the method of selection. The election method was finally chosen by the convention.

The Council on Library and Network Development was created in the department by Chapter 347, Laws of 1979, replacing the Council on Library Development and the Council on Public Library Certificates and Standards.

The Council on Exceptional Education was created by Chapter 89, Laws of 1973.

The American Indian Language and Culture Education Board was created by Chapter 346, Laws of 1979, replacing the Council on Indian Education.

Organization: The superintendent of public instruction is elected in the nonpartisan spring election for a term of 4 years. In addition to holding this constitutional office, the superintendent serves as the head of the Department of Public Instruction. A deputy state superintendent is appointed to act for the state superintendent in the superintendent's absence. There are 5 assistant state superintendents, each of whom is the administrator of a division within the department.

Agency Responsibility: The Department of Public Instruction is charged with the responsibility of providing direction to and supervision of public elementary and secondary education in Wisconsin. This responsibility is implemented through programs and services designed to provide professional supervision of and consultation to local school districts; to supplement local tax resources with state funds in order that all pupils will have equal educational opportunities; to ensure that handicapped children receive an education; to improve, through continuing research and development, curriculums and school operations; to provide proper guidance and counseling for all pupils; to develop school and public library resources; and to coordinate and oversee the use of various federal aids.

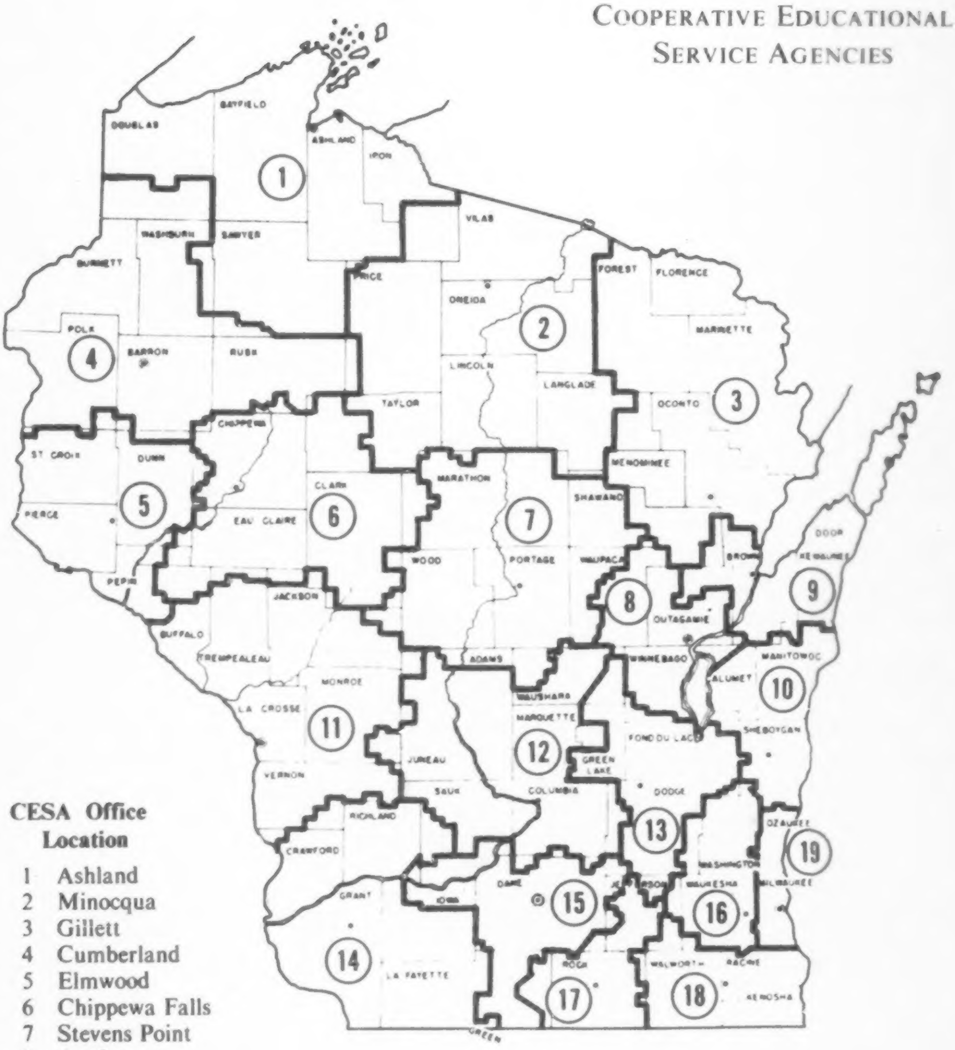
Unit Functions:

The *Division for Financial Aids Services* provides for payment of state school aids, financial review of school accounts, budget and finance consultation, and school-finance data collection, analysis, and publication. Assistance is also provided in school district organization, school facilities, pupil transportation, and to cooperative educational service agencies.

The *Division for Handicapped Children* administers, monitors, and supervises special education and medical and related services for children with exceptional educational needs. It is responsible for statewide coordination of local efforts to implement Subchapter IV, Chapter 115, Wis. Stats., P.L. 94-142, the federal Education of All Handicapped Children Act, and for administering parts of Title V of the Social Security Act of 1935. The division also operates the Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped and the Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

The *Division for Instructional Services* provides supervisory and consultative services, technical assistance and resource materials for local school districts. This includes assistance and direction in curriculum development and implementation, instructional methods/strategies, and pupil services programming in counseling, guidance, psychological, social work and health services. The division administers federal programs under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (Title IV), Civil Rights Act (Title IV), the Vocational Education Act, bilingual education, gifted and talented education and community education as well as state-funded programs in special educational needs and driver/traffic safety education. The division monitors school district compliance with various statutory and code requirements. It is responsible for reviewing pro-

COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE AGENCIES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DOUGLAS
BAYFIELD
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IRON
VILAS
WASHBURN
SAWYER
BURNETT
PRICE
ONEIDA
FOREST
FLORENCE
MARINETTE
POLK
BARRON
RUSK
LINCOLN
LANGLADE
OCONTO
TAYLOR
CHIPPEWA
ST CROIX
DUNN
MENOMINEE
MARATHON
SHAWANO
CLARK
PIERCE
EAU CLAIRE
DOOR
KEWAUNEE
WOOD
PORTAGE
WAUPACA
BROWN
PEPIN
JACKSON
OUTAGAMIE
BUFFALO
TREMPEALEAU
ADAMS
WINNEBAGO
MANITOWOC
MONROE
CALUMET
WAUSHARA
LA CROSSE
MARQUETTE
FOND DU LAC
SHEBOYGAN
JUNEAU
GREEN LAKE
VERNON
SAUK
COLUMBIA
DODGE
RICHLAND
OZAUKEE
CRAWFORD
WASHINGTON
DANE
JEFFERSON
WAUKESHA
MILWAUKEE
GRANT
IOWA
ROCK
WALWORTH
RACINE
LA FAYETTE
KENOSHA
GREEN

CESA Office Location

1	Ashland
2	Minocqua
3	Gillett
4	Cumberland
5	Elmwood
6	Chippewa Falls
7	Stevens Point
8	Appleton
9	Green Bay
10	Plymouth
11	LaCrosse
12	Portage
13	Waupun
14	Fennimore
15	Madison
16	Waukesha
17	Janesville
18	Burlington
19	West Allis

dpi WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION grams at colleges and universities which lead to certification to serve in the public schools and for licensing of all public school teachers as well as those private school teachers who wish to be so licensed.

The *Division for Library Services* administers all state and federal programs related to public and school libraries and librarians, and for intertype library cooperation. The division is organized into 3 bureaus: the Bureau of Public and Cooperative Library Services; the Bureau for Reference and Loan Services; and the Bureau of Instructional Media Programs.

The *Division for Management, Planning, and Federal Services* provides administrative and staff services to the state superintendent and the operating divisions of the department, including financial management, audit, and fiscal systems; personnel and office services; federal civil rights compliance; affirmative action; management systems and procedure development; federal program liaison; and publications and public information services. The division administers the ESEA (Elementary and Secondary Education Act) Title I program for economically disadvantaged students and the school nutrition programs including commodity distribution. The division also provides assistance in the development of evaluation systems to help in determining the effectiveness of educational programs, plans for program improvement, develops the department biennial budget, and reviews and develops educational legislation.

The *Council on the Education of the Blind* advises the state superintendent regarding services, problems and policies affecting the visually handicapped.

The *Council on Exceptional Education* consults with the state superintendent on programs, policies, and rules relating to the education of exceptional children. The council may report biennially to the legislature on the progress made by special education programs and planning in the state.

The *Council on Library and Network Development* advises the state superintendent and the administrator of the Division for Library Services in performing their duties in regard to library services.

Many Wisconsin public schools have expanded their food programs to include participation in the federal/state elderly nutrition program. Here, senior citizens are shown enjoying a nutritious lunch at Wisconsin Heights High School in Mazomanie.

Interagency Relationships: The department works and cooperates with a variety of federal, state and local governmental agencies in carrying out its responsibilities. It works with the U.S. Department of Education in carrying out its responsibilities under the Education of the Handicapped Act, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, and the Library Services and

Construction Act, and with the U.S. Department of Agriculture on the commodity distribution program. In implementing the vocational education program in Wisconsin, the department works closely with the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education. The department maintains continuing liaison with local, county and school district officials in carrying out its financial and other assistance programs to local schools. The department relies on the Department of Revenue for reports of full value determinations for taxable property throughout the state in order to determine the amount of state aid to local school districts. In addition, the department has both direct and intermediate relationships with various federal programs dealing with Indian education and federal aid for impacted areas and other special educational needs. Close cooperation with the Department of Health and Social Services is essential, especially in regard to services involving certain categories of handicapped; alcohol and other drug abuse; and health preservation including referral, immunization and treatment.

INDEPENDENT UNIT ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

AMERICAN INDIAN LANGUAGE AND CULTURE EDUCATION BOARD

American Indian Language and Culture Education Board: DIANE AMOUR, DELORES BAINBRIDGE, FRANK BARBER, JOSEPH CORBINE, DOROTHY W. DAVIDS, CAROL DOGE, VALERIE FOX, LYLE A. GREENDEER, SR., NORBERT HILL, HELENE LINCOLN, LORETTA METOXEN, RICK ST. GERMAINE, AND FRANCES TEPIEW.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.375.

History: The American Indian Language and Culture Education Board was created by Chapter 346, Laws of 1979.

Organization: The board is an independent unit attached to the Department of Public Instruction for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes. The board consists of 13 members appointed by the governor for staggered 4-year terms from recommendations made by the various Indian tribes, bands and organizations in Wisconsin and representing each such tribe, band and organization.

Agency Responsibility: The board advises the state superintendent, the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System, the Higher Educational Aids Board, and the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education on all matters relating to the education of American Indians.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM

Board of Regents: JOYCE M. ERDMAN, *president;* BEN R. LAWTON, M.D., *vice president;* BARBARA THOMPSON (State Superintendent of Public Instruction until 7/1/81), HERBERT J. GROVER (State Superintendent of Public Instruction, effective 7/1/81), PHILIP J. HENDRICKSON (president, Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education); DAVID E. BECKWITH, EDITH FINLAYSON, MARILYN M. FITZGERALD, THOMAS P. FOX, M. WILLIAM GERRARD, HERBERT GROVER, FRANK H. HECKRODT ROBERT P. KNOWLES, RAYMOND E. MAJERUS, RUSSELL O'HARROW,PAUL R. SCHILLING, GERARD E. VENEMAN.

Secretary to the Board: JUDITH TEMBY, 1860 Van Hise Hall, Madison 53706, (608) 262-2324.

Administrative Officers

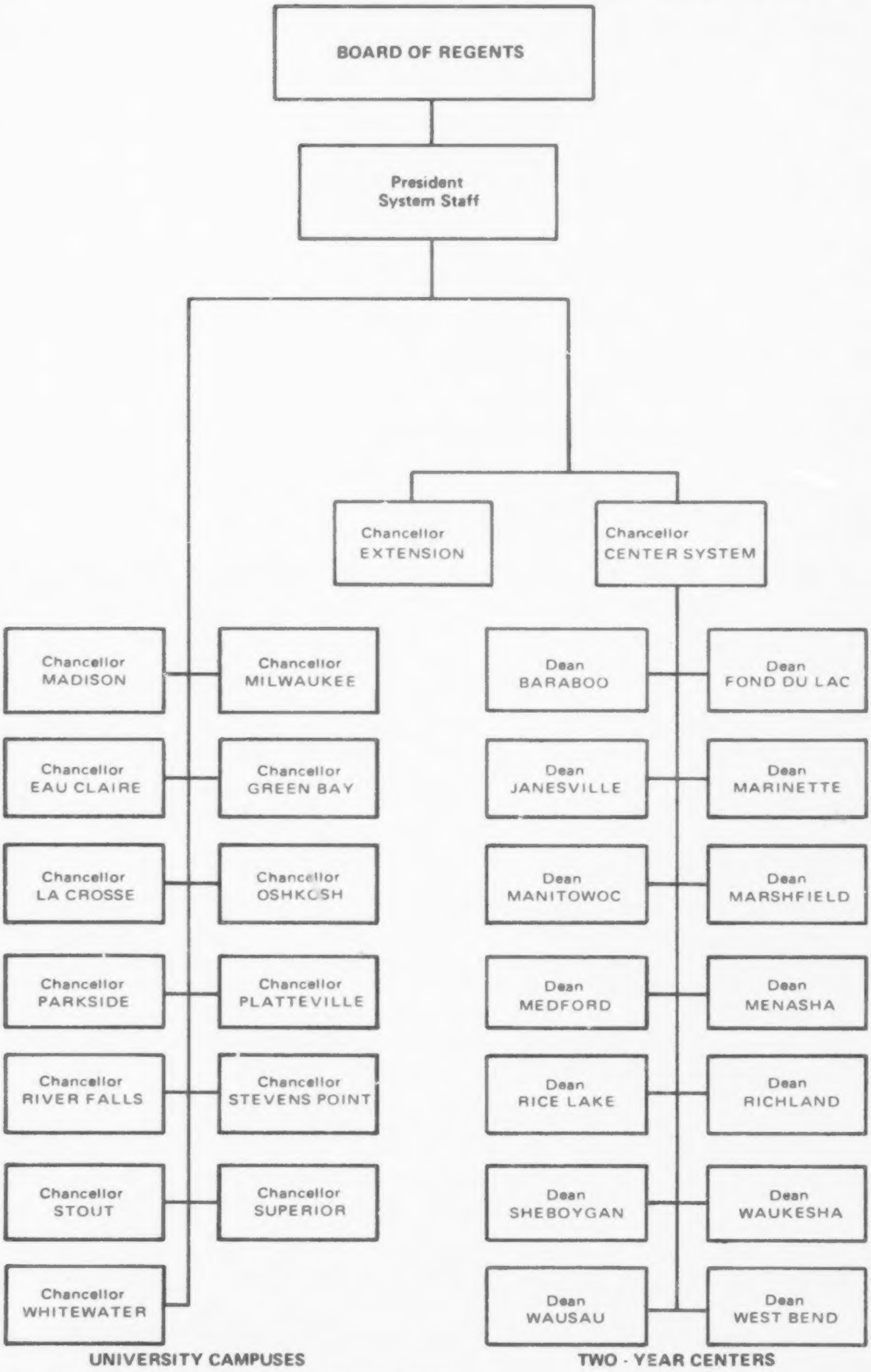
President of the University of Wisconsin System: ROBERT M. O'NEIL, 1700 Van Hise Hall, 1220 Linden Drive, Madison 53706, (608) 262-2321.

Executive Vice President: JOSEPH F. KAUFFMAN, 1738 Van Hise Hall, 262-6420.

Vice President and Trust Officer: REUBEN H. LORENZ, 1752 Van Hise Hall, 262-1311.

Vice President, General Services: ROBERT W. WINTER, JR., 1762 Van Hise Hall, 262-6132.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM


BOARD OF REGENTS
President
System Staff
Chancellor
EXTENSION
Chancellor
CENTER SYSTEM
Chancellor
MADISON
Chancellor
MILWAUKEE
Chancellor
EAU CLAIRE
Chancellor
GREEN BAY
Chancellor
LA CROSSE
Chancellor
OSHKOSH
Chancellor
PARKSIDE
Chancellor
PLATTEVILLE
Chancellor
RIVER FALLS
Chancellor
STEVENS POINT
Chancellor
STOUT
Chancellor
SUPERIOR
Chancellor
WHITEWATER
Dean
BARABOO
Dean
FOND DU LAC
Dean
JANESVILLE
Dean
MARINETTE
Dean
MANITOWOC
Dean
MARSHFIELD
Dean
MEDFORD
Dean
MENASHA
Dean
RICE LAKE
Dean
RICHLAND
Dean
SHEBOYGAN
Dean
WAUKESHA
Dean
WAUSAU
Dean
WEST BEND
UNIVERSITY CAMPUSES
TWO - YEAR CENTERS

Attached units: Geological and Natural History Survey
Laboratory of Hygiene
Psychiatric Research Institute

Unit attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03;
Board of Soil and Water Conservation Districts

Mailing Address: Systemwide administration is centered in Madison, but the individual universities and two-year centers can be reached by writing directly to the campuses in their respective cities. System field stations are located at Clam Lake and Pigeon Lake in Bayfield County. Branch agricultural stations are at Arlington, Ashland, Hancock, Lake Tomahawk, Lancaster, Marshfield, Spooner and Sturgeon Bay. The administrative offices of UW-Center System and UW-Extension, are in Madison; extension representatives are located at the seat of each county.

HELP (Higher Education Location Program) Toll-Free Telephone: (800) 362-3020; 263-4567 (local Madison); 342-3020 (local Milwaukee).

Publications: Biennial report; Introduction to the University of Wisconsin System (annual); UW Memo (biweekly); Administrative Directory; Fact Folder (annual); unit bulletins, catalogs, reports, circulars; student newspapers and yearbooks at some campuses; periodicals and books.

Number of Employes: 27,230.45.

Total Budget 1979-81: $1,893,201,200.

Statutory Reference: Article X, Section 6, Wisconsin Constitution; Section 15.91 *et seq.*, Statutes.

UW-Madison (Madison 53706)
General Campus Telephone: (608) 262-1234

Chancellor: IRVING SHAIN, 158 Bascom Hall, 262-9946.

Vice-Chancellor for Academic Affairs: BRYANT KEARL, 150 Bascom Hall, 262-1304.

Vice-Chancellor for Administration: LEN VAN ESS, 100 Bascom Hall, 262-9943.

Dean of Students: PAUL GINSBERG, 108 Bascom Hall, 263-5700.

Dean of Agricultural and Life Sciences: LEO M. WALSH, 140 Agricultural Hall, 262-4930.

Dean of Business: ROBERT H. BOCK, 102 Commerce Building, 262-1553.

Dean of Education: JOHN R. PALMER, 123 Education Building, 262-1763.

Dean of Engineering: W. ROBERT MARSHALL, 258 Mechanical Engineering Building, 262-3481.

Dean of School of Family Resources and Consumer Science: ELIZABETH J. SIMPSON, 145 Home Economics Building, 262-2608.

Dean of Graduate School: ROBERT M. BOCK, B-39 Bascom Hall, 262-1044.

Dean of International Studies: PETER DORNER, 1410 Van Hise Hall, 262-2851.

Dean of Law: ORRIN HELSTAD, 208 Law Building, 262-0618.

Dean of Letters and Science: E. DAVID CRONON, 102 South Hall, 263-2303.

Dean of Medicine: ARNOLD L. BROWN, 765 WARF Building, 263-4910.

Dean of Nursing: VALENCIA N. PROCK, 1402 University Avenue, 263-5155.

Dean of Pharmacy: AUGUST P. LEMBERGER, 2340-C Pharmacy-Physics Building, 262-1414.

Secretary of the Faculty: PETER BUNN, 166 Bascom Hall, 262-3956.

Director of Admission: DAVID VINSON, 140 Peterson Building, 262-3961.

Registrar: THOMAS H. HOOVER, 130 Peterson Building, 262-3964.

UW-Milwaukee (Milwaukee 53201)
General Campus Telephone: (414) 963-1122

Chancellor: FRANK E. HORTON, 202 Chapman Hall, 963-4331.

Vice-Chancellor: WILLIAM L. WALTERS, 109 Chapman Hall, 963-4501.

Assistant Chancellor, Administrative Affairs: GILBERT LEE, 207 Chapman Hall, 963-4461.

Assistant Chancellor, Student Services and Special Programs: MEREDITH WATTS, 116 Chapman Hall, 963-4038.

Assistant Chancellor, University Relations: CARL MUELLER, 116 Chapman Hall, 963-4035.

Dean, School of Allied Health Professions: ALAN J. WESTON, 109 Pearse Hall, 963-4712.

Dean, School of Architecture and Urban Planning: ANTHONY J. CATANESE, 149-A Engelmann Hall, 963-4016.

Dean, School of Business Administration: ERIC SCHENKER, 474-E Bolton Hall, 963-4235.

Dean, School of Education: MICHAEL STOLEE, 595 Enderis Hall, 963-4181.

Dean, College of Engineering and Applied Sciences: FRED LANDIS, 524 Engineering and Mathematical Sciences (EMS), 963-4126.

Dean, School of Fine Arts: ROBERT W. CORRIGAN, A278 Fine Arts Building, 963-4762.

Dean, The Graduate School: GEORGE KEULKS, 380 Engineering and Mathematical Sciences (EMS), 963-5483.

Dean, College of Letters and Science: WILLIAM F. HALLORAN, 1240-C Sandburg West, 963-5895.

Acting Dean, School of Library Science: MOHAMMED M. AMAN, 220 Mitchell Hall, 963-4707.

Dean, School of Nursing: NORMA LANG, 767 Cunningham Nursing Building, 963-4189.

Acting Dean, School of Social Welfare: FRED M. COX, 1095 Enderis Hall, 963-4400.

Dean, Division of Urban Outreach: MARTIN HABERMAN, 105 Johnston Hall, 963-5925.

Director of Admissions: FREDERICK SPERRY, 200 Mellencamp Hall, 963-6164.

Director of Registration and Records: FREDERICK SPERRY, 200 Mellencamp Hall, 963-6164.

Secretary of the University: JOHN J. SOLON, 1380-B Sandburg West, 963-5988.

UW-Eau Claire (Eau Claire 54701)
General Campus Telephone: (715) 836 2100

Chancellor: EMILY HANNAH, 836-2326

Executive Assistant to Chancellor: SARA CHAPMAN.

Vice-Chancellor, Academic Affairs: JOHN W. MORRIS, 836-2320.

Assistant Chancellor, Administrative Services: JAMES BOLLINGER, 836-2733.

Assistant Chancellor, Analysis and Development: CHARLES BAUER, 836-3279.

Assistant Chancellor, Student Affairs: ORMSBY HARRY, 836-5626.

Acting Dean, School of Arts and Science: ROBERT FRASER, 836-2542.

Dean, School of Business: JAMES WENNER, 836-5509.

Dean, School of Education: RODNEY JOHNSON, 836-3671.

Dean, School of Graduate Studies: R. DALE DICK, 836-2721.

Dean, School of Nursing: SUZANNE VAN ORT, 836-4731.

Faculty Senate Chairman: NADINE ST. LOUIS, 836-5288.

Registrar: LAWRENCE BUNDY, 836-4524.

UW-Green Bay (Green Bay 54302)
General Campus Telephone: (414) 465-2121

Chancellor: EDWARD W. WEIDNER, 465-2207.

Special Assistant to Chancellor: W. WERNER PRANGE, 465-2207.

Associate Chancellor: DONALD F. HARDEN, 465-2074.

Vice Chancellor Academic Affairs: WILLIAM KUEPPER 465-2254.

Secretary of the Faculty: ELMER HAVENS, 465-2211.

Registrar: RONALD A. DHUEY, 465-2055

UW-La Crosse (La Crosse 54601)
General Campus Telephone: (608) 785-8000

Chancellor: NOEL J. RICHARDS, 785-8004.

Vice Chancellor: W. CARL WIMBERLY, 785-8006.

Assistant Chancellor: DAVID WITMER, 785-8009.

Assistant Vice-Chancellor: JEAN FOSS, 785-8012.

Dean, College of Arts, Letters and Sciences: ROBERT VOIGHT, 785-8219.

Dean, College of Education: HOWARD C. ROSE, 785-8122.

Dean, School of Business Administration: WILLIAM O. PERKETT, 785-8091.
Dean, School of Health, Physical Education and Recreation: GLENN SMITH, 785-8157.
Dean, of Student Affairs: DAVID HOGUE, 785-8063.
Faculty Senate Chairman: GEORGE GILKEY, 785-8018.
Registrar: ROBERT LE ROY, 785-8751.

UW-Oshkosh (Oshkosh 54901)
General Campus Telephone: (414) 424-1234

Chancellor: EDWARD M. PENSON 424-0200.
Vice-Chancellor: WALTER T. JAMES, 424-0300.
Assistant Chancellor, Administrative Programs and Services: H.D. BALLIETT, 424-3000.
Assistant Chancellor, Student Programs and Services: EDWARD B. SMITH, 424-3100.
Assistant to Chancellor for University Information Program: PATRICIA A. ANGLIM, 424-3356.
Dean, College of Business Administration: CLIFFORD E. LARSON, 424-1424.
Acting Dean, College of Education: ROBERT PICKERING, 424-3322.
Dean, College of Letters and Science: WILLIAM J. LEFFIN, 424-1210.
Dean, College of Nursing: DIXALENE BAHLEDA 424-3089.
Dean, Graduate School: LAURINE E. FITZGERALD, 424-1223.
Acting Director, Libraries and Learning Resources: TINA FU, 424-3333.
Registrar: ARTHUR LEHMAN, 424-0303.

UW-Parkside (Kenosha 53141)
General Campus Telephone: (414) 553-2345

Chancellor: ALAN E. GUSKIN, 553-2211.
Vice-Chancellor and Dean of Faculty: LORMAN A. RATNER, 553-2261.
Assistant Chancellor, Educational Services: CARLA J. STOFFLE, 553-2598.
Assistant Chancellor, Administration and Fiscal Affairs: GARY G. GOETZ, 553-2141.
Associate Dean of Faculty: JOHN CAMPBELL, 553-2144.
Associate Dean of Faculty for Professional and Graduate Programs: BEN GREENBAUM, 553-2140.
Faculty Senate President: BEECHAM ROBINSON, 553-2218.
Secretary of the Faculty: WALTER T. FELDT, 553-2397.
Registrar: SUSAN A. JOHNSON, 553-2281.

UW-Platteville (Platteville 53818)
General Campus Telephone: (608) 342-1100

Chancellor: WARREN CARRIER, 342-1234.
Vice-Chancellor, Academic Affairs: MERVYN CADWALLADER, 342-1261.
Assistant Chancellor, Business Affairs: FRANCIS DUNN, 342-1226.
Assistant Chancellor for Student Affairs: vacancy, 342-1885.
Dean, College of Agriculture: CHARLES DENURE, 342-1393.
Dean, College of Arts and Science: DALE FATZINGER, 342-1151.
Dean, College of Business, Industry and Commerce: KAHTAN AL-YASIRI, 342-1547.
Dean, College of Education: JAMES STOLTENBERG, 342-1131.
Dean, College of Engineering: EDWARD O. BUSBY, 342-1561.
Dean of Students: LLOYD LINDEN, 342-1854.
Faculty Senate Chairperson: WILLIAM CAMPBELL, 342-1744.
Registrar: CAROL KIES, 342-1321.

UW-River Falls (River Falls 54022)
General Campus Telephone: (715) 425-3913

Chancellor: George R. Field, 425-3201.
Vice-Chancellor, Academic Affairs: Richard Delorit, 425-3700.
Assistant Chancellor, Administration: Wayne Wolfe, 425-3737.
Assistant Chancellor, Business and Finance: E. Ted Kuether, 425-3838.
Assistant Chancellor, Student Affairs: William Munns, 425-3711.
Acting Dean, College of Agriculture: Roger A. Swanson, 425-3841.
Dean, College of Arts and Sciences: Richard Swenson, 425-3366.
Dean, College of Education: Daniel H. Brown, 425-3774.
Dean, Graduate School: Philip Anderson, 425-3844.
Faculty Senate Chairperson: Richard Beckham, 425-3564.
Registrar: Melvin Germanson, 425-3342.

UW-Stevens Point (Stevens Point 54481)
General Campus Telephone: (715) 346-0123

Chancellor: Philip R. Marshall, 346-2123.
Acting Vice-Chancellor, Academic Affairs: Daniel O. Trainer, 346-4686.
Assistant to Chancellor, University Services: David Coker, 346-2123.
Assistant Vice-Chancellor, Financial Planning: George Seyfarth, 346-2123.
Dean, Educational Services and Innovative Programs: Burdette Eagon, 346-2029.
Dean, Graduate Studies: David J. Staszak, 346-2631.
Dean, College of Fine Arts: William Hanford, 346-4920.
Acting Dean, College of Letters and Science: H. Thoyre, 346-4224.
Acting Dean, College of Natural Resources: James Newman, 346-4617.
Dean, College of Professional Studies: Arthur Fritschel, 346-3169.
Registrar: David Eckholm, 346-4301.

UW-Stout (Menomonie 54751)
General Campus Telephone: (715) 232-1123

Chancellor: Robert S. Swanson, 232-2441.
Vice-Chancellor, Academic Affairs: Wesley Face, 232-1457.
Assistant Chancellor, Administrative Services: Wesley Sommers, 232-1135.
Dean, Graduate College: Nelva Runnells, 232-1376.
Dean, School of Education: John Stevenson, 232-2153.
Dean, School of Home Economics: J. Anthony Samenfink, 232-1115.
Dean, School of Industry and Technology: M. James Bensen, 232-1325.
Dean, School of Liberal Studies: Gerane Dougherty, 232-2437.
Dean, Learning Resources: David Barnard, 232-2246.
Dean of Students: Samuel Wood, 232-1354.
Faculty Senate Chairperson: Steve Fossum, 232-1789.
Registrar: Sharon Steward, 232-1634.

UW-Superior (Superior 54880)
General Campus Telephone: (715) 392-8101

Chancellor: Karl Meyer, Ext. 221.
Vice-Chancellor, Academic Affairs: John Haugland, Ext. 447.
Dean of Students: Paul Benson, Ext. 293.
Dean, College of Business and Economics: Patrick Quinn, Ext 206.
Dean, College of Education: John Cronk, Ext. 337.

Dean, College of Fine Arts: WILLIAM STOCK, Ext. 369.
Dean, College of Letters and Science: EGAL FELDMAN, Ext. 465.
Dean, Graduate School: JOHN CRONK, Ext. 337.
University Senate Secretary: JOSEPH KOCZAN, Ext. 237.
Registrar: LOWELL BANKS, Ext. 228.

UW-Whitewater (Whitewater 53190)
General Campus Telephone: (414) 472-1234

Chancellor: JAMES R. CONNOR, 472-1918.
Vice-Chancellor and Dean of Faculties: FANNIE E. HICKLIN, 472-1181.
Assistant Chancellor for Administrative Services: JAMES W. COLMEY, 472-1922.
Acting Assistant Chancellor for Student Affairs: JOHN PRENTICE, 472-1051.
Dean, College of the Arts: RAYMOND E. LIGHT, 472-1221.
Dean, College of Business and Economics: JOSEPH DOMITRZ, 472-1343.
Dean, College of Education: LEWIS W. STONEKING, 472-1101.
Dean, College of Letters and Science: EVERETT P. FULTON, 472-1620.
Dean, School of Graduate Studies: ARTHUR G. MCGRAW, 472-1006.
Dean of Continuing Education and Outreach: THOMAS S. MCLEROY, 472-1100.
Faculty Senate Chairperson: R. NEIL DORTCH, 472-1239.
Registrar: JOHN BODENSTEINER, 472-1570.

Here, students relax in a commons area at one of the campuses of the University of Wisconsin System.

Statewide Services and Coordinators

Director, Sea Grant College: ROBERT E. RAGOTZKIE, 1800 University Avenue, 263-6811.

UW-Center System
602 State Street, Madison 53706

Chancellor: EDWARD B. FORT, 262-1783.
Associate Chancellor, Academic Affairs: DANIEL K. VAN EYCK, 262-1783.
Assistant Chancellor, Administrative Service: ANTONE KUCERA, 263-1638.
Director of Research: TERESA SHEN, 262-2001.

Center	Address, Telephone	Dean
Baraboo-Sauk County	1006 Connie Road Baraboo 53913 (608) 356-8351	Aural Umhoeffer Acting Dean
Barron County	Rice Lake 54868 (715) 234-8176	John F. Meggers
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac 54935 (414) 922-8440	Willard J. Henken
Fox Valley	Menasha 54952 (414) 735-5577	Rue Johnson
Manitowoc County	Manitowoc 54220 (414) 682-8251	Chester Natunewicz
Marathon County	518 South 7th Avenue Wausau 54401 (715) 745-9602	William R. Peters
Marinette County	Marinette 54143 (715) 735-7477	William A. Schmidtke
Marshfield-Wood County	2000 West 5th St. Marshfield 54449 (715) 387-1147	Norbert Koopman
Medford	Medford 54451 (715) 748-3600	Darwin Slocum
Richland Center	Richland Center 53581 (608) 647-6186	Donald Gray
Rock County	Kellogg Avenue Janesville 53545 (608) 755-2811	Thomas Walterman
Sheboygan County	P.O. Box 719 Sheboygan 53081 (414) 459-3700	Kenneth Bailey
Washington County	400 University Drive West Bend 53095 (404) 338-1161	Robert O. Thompson
Waukesha County	1500 University Drive Waukesha 53186 (414) 544-8825	R. Gordon Goodrum Acting Dean

UW-Extension
432 North Lake Street, Madison 53706

Chancellor: JEAN C. EVANS, 262-3786.
Assistant Chancellor, Administrative Services: HARLAND R. KLAGOS, 262-4571.
State Director, Cooperative Extension: GALE L. VANDE BERG, 262-9510.
Dean of Economic and Environmental Development: ROBERT E. RIECK, 262-7965.
Dean of Educational Communications: LUKE F. LAMB, 262-0684.
Dean of Professional and Human Development: HAROLD W. MONTROSS, 262-1034.
Dean of Urban Outreach: MARTIN HABERMAN, (414) 963-5925.
Director of Program and Staff Development: PATRICK G. BOYLE, 262-6151.

History: Chapter 100, Laws of 1971, signed into law on October 11, 1971, mandated the merger of Wisconsin's two systems of public higher education to form the University of Wisconsin System.

The University of Wisconsin, officially created pursuant to Art. X, Sec. 6, of the State Constitution, implemented by Chapter 20, Laws of 1848, is a land-grant institution, whose establishment and location were decreed by laws enacted by the Territorial Legislature (1836, 1838, 1839).

The origin of the Wisconsin State Universities System was in Chapter 82, Laws of 1857, which provided funds for a normal school system and created the Board of Regents of Normal Schools. The first institution opened at Platteville in 1866, and the ninth, 50 years later at Eau Claire. In 1927 the nine normal schools were authorized to offer baccalaureate degree programs, becoming state teachers colleges. With the addition of varied liberal arts programs, they became state colleges in 1951 (Chapter 548); and in 1964 their status was changed to that of state universities. Chapter 75 Laws of 1967, renamed the governing body, designating it the Board of Regents of State Universities.

A Merger Implementation Study Committee, established by Chapter 100, was charged with the responsibility of studying the issues and making recommendations by January 31, 1973, to the Board of Regents and the Legislature on consolidating the statutes governing the University of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin State Universities (Chapters 36 and 37, respectively) and on related issues. It completed its work on schedule and forwarded a proposed statutory charter to the Legislature.

Between January 1973 and May 1974, the merger implementation bill went through months of additions and deletions as legislative committees deliberated. However, as approved by the Governor, the bill was essentially the same as the proposition submitted by the Merger Implementation Committee.

On May 21, 1974, the state Legislature passed the final merger implementation bill. The Governor signed the bill and it was published on July 8, recreating Chapter 36 of the statutes and providing a single statutory charter to govern public higher education in Wisconsin.

Organization: Under the historic 1971 merger law, these two systems were combined under a single board of regents, creating a complex of 13 universities, 14 two-year centers and statewide extension, now serving 150,000 students and ranked as the fourth largest system of higher education in the nation. Each degree-granting institution in the new system is named "University of Wisconsin --", with the location or name following; each two-year campus is called "University Center --", followed by the location or name. Chapter 100 specified that the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System would ultimately consist of 16 members, including the state superintendent of public instruction, the president of the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education and 14 citizen members appointed by the governor with approval of the Senate, for staggered 7-year terms. However, during the initial merger period, the system was governed by a 21-member board composed of all but 2 members of both original boards. The number of regents was gradually decreased by term expirations until the official membership limit of 16 was reached on May 1, 1974.

The board is empowered to appoint the president of the University of Wisconsin System, the chancellors of the 13 universities, and the chancellors of the Center System and of University Extension, as well as the deans who head each of 14 two-year centers.

The president of the system and the chancellors are charged with implementing regent policies and with administration of the universities, centers and extension.

The central administration of the system is responsible to the president and assists the Board of Regents in establishing policies, reviewing the administration of such policies and planning the programmatic, financial and physical development of the system.

Agency Responsibility: The University System provides postsecondary, undergraduate, academic education for more than 132,789 Wisconsin residents, by far the bulk of all of the state's undergraduate students. Graduate and professional education is offered at 11 of the universities, with doctoral programs concentrated at the Madison and Milwaukee campuses.

The system's three prime areas of responsibility are teaching, service and research. The "Wisconsin Idea", which refers to the university's commitment to the state in the oft-quoted statement that "the boundaries of the campus are the boundaries of the state", is essentially the bringing of education, service and the fruits of its research to the citizens of the state. The University System is dedicated anew to this concept under its new organization.

Unit Functions:

The *Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System* is responsible for establishing policies for governing the system, planning to meet future state needs for collegiate education, and appointing the executive head of the system and the executive heads of each of the institutions in the system, all of whom serve at the pleasure of the board. It sets admission standards and policies, reviews and approves university budgets and establishes the regulatory framework within which the individual units are allowed to operate with as great a degree of autonomy as possible.

The *President of the University of Wisconsin System* has full executive responsibility for operation and management of the system. He carries out the duties prescribed in the Wisconsin Statutes and implements the policies set forth by the regents. He manages and coordinates the operations of the system administrative offices and the units of the system. He has responsibility for fiscal control, maintaining management-planning information, developing a single budget and coordinating academic program review, evaluation and development on all campuses.

The *Senior Vice-President* is deputy to the president of the system and serves as acting president in his absence. He has administrative responsibility for the functions of the system administration offices.

The *Chancellors* are the executive heads of their respective faculties and institutions and are vested with the responsibility of administering board policies under the coordinating direction of the president. They are accountable and report to the president and the board on the operation and administration of their institutions. Subject to board policy, the chancellors, in consultation with their faculties, are responsible for designing curricula and setting degree requirements; determining academic standards and establishing grading systems; defining and administering institutional standards for faculty peer evaluation and screening candidates for appointment, promotion and tenure; recommending individuals merit increases; administering associated auxiliary services; and administering all funds, from whatever source, allocated, generated or intended for use of their institutions. The Center System and University Extension are each headed by a chancellor, who reports to the president.

Universities: The universities of the system are grouped into three organizational "clusters", based on type of mission. The doctoral cluster includes the University of Wisconsin-Madison and the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. The other 11 universities in the system form the "university cluster". Listed according to size of enrollment in the fall of 1979, they are UW-Eau Claire, UW-Oshkosh, UW-Whitewater, UW-Stevens Point, UW-La Crosse, UW-Stout, UW-Parkside, UW-River Falls, UW-Platteville, UW-Green Bay, and UW-Superior. Of these 11 in the "university cluster" category, two (UW-Green Bay and UW-Stout) have been designated as "special mission" campuses, and two more (UW-Eau Claire and UW-Oshkosh) are designated as locations for regional cooperative graduate centers.

A third organizational grouping, the "outreach cluster", includes two components:

The *University of Wisconsin Center System* comprises 14 campuses which provide freshman-sophomore instruction designed primarily to facilitate transfer to degree-granting campuses.

The *University of Wisconsin-Extension* provides degree credit and continuing education in a wide range of areas and extends vital public services to residents throughout Wisconsin as a key means of implementing the celebrated "Wisconsin Idea".

Interagency Relationships: The far-ranging nature of the University System brings it into contact with a wide variety of federal, state and local agencies. Chief among those at the federal level are the Department of Education; the National Science Foundation; the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; the Agency for International Development; the National Institutes of Health; the Nuclear Regulatory Commission; and the Departments of State, Labor, Commerce, Agriculture, Defense, Interior, and Transportation.

The *University Hospitals and Clinics* have a close working relationship with the Veterans Administration Hospital in Madison. Students and interns also spend time in 14 private hospitals in Madison, Milwaukee, Marshfield and La Crosse, with which the Medical School is affiliated.

On the state level, the University System is represented on the Educational Communications Board, which is responsible for planning, coordinating and overseeing public educational radio and television systems and programming. The units of the system cooperate closely with the Higher Educational Aids Board in providing financial aid to students. Since dissolution of the Coordinating Council for Higher Education, the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System cooperates with the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education in planning new programs and coordinating efforts to meet the educational needs of the state. Other state agencies with which the University System works closely are the Building Commission, the Department of Administration, the State Historical Society, and the following departments: Health and Social Services; Industry, Labor and Human Relations; Justice; Development; Natural Resources; Public Instruction; and Veterans Affairs.

In addition, the units of the system are closely allied with the governmental agencies of the counties and communities in which they are located. The system is also involved in interstate compacts which provide opportunities for education on a resident-fee basis for students of contiguous states who wish to study at a University of Wisconsin campus, matched by numbers of Wisconsin young people who wish to study in the reciprocating states. A special arrangement with the State of Minnesota now permits students from either state to attend schools in Wisconsin or Minnesota at resident-fee levels.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN — ASSOCIATED INSTITUTE AND ORGANIZATIONS CREATED BY LAW

GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, WISCONSIN

Director and State Geologist: MEREDITH E. OSTROM.

Mailing Address: 1815 University Avenue, Madison 53706.

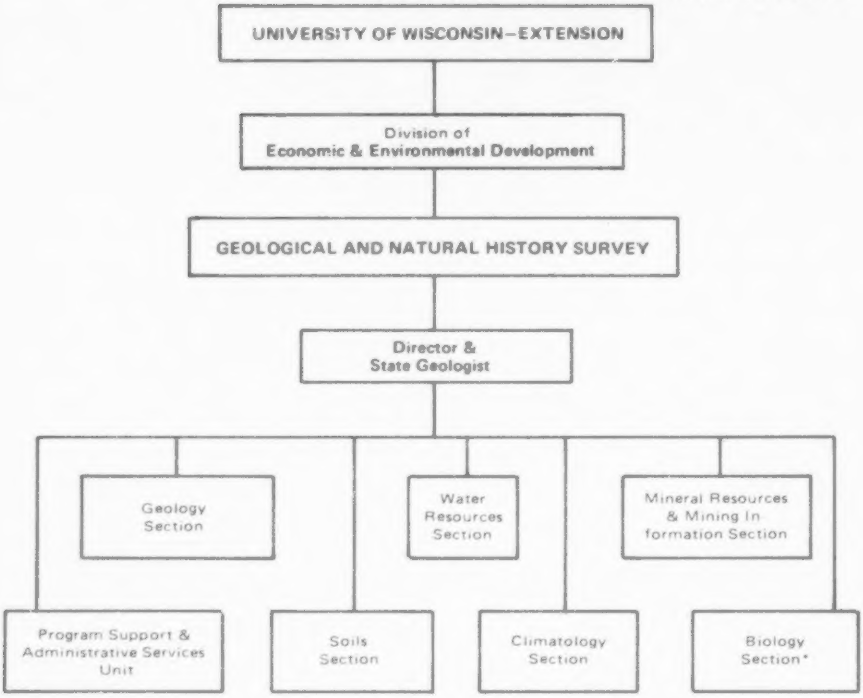
Telephone: (608) 262-1705.

Publications: Numerous publications on geology, mineral resources, water resources, soils and other natural resources. List available on request. Maps: LANDRAP Series, $1.50 each.

Statutory Reference: Sec. 36.25 (6).

History: The Geological and Natural History Survey, sponsored primarily by the University of Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters, was created in 1897 by act of the Legislature. It was designated a distinct and separate statutory unit assigned the responsibility to "... study the geology, water, soils, plants, fish and animal life of the state and ... (to) ... continue the topographic mapping of the state ...". The survey was initially responsible to an *ex officio* commission consisting of the governor, the state superintendent of public instruction, the president of the University of Wisconsin, the president of the Commissioners of Fisheries, and the president of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters. In 1931 the administration of the survey was transferred to the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, which was directed to appoint and employ, on the same basis as other members of the faculty, a state geologist, who would perform such functions as provided by law and have charge of such portions of the survey and perform such other duties as the regents might deem advisable. In 1964 the university reorganized and consolidated its extension activities, and the survey became a unit in the new University Extension. In 1966 the survey was assigned as a department to the Division of Economic and Environmental Development of University of Wisconsin-Extension.

GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY


UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN–EXTENSION
Division of Economic & Environmental Development
GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY
Director & State Geologist
Geology Section
Water Resources Section
Mineral Resources & Mining Information Section
Program Support & Administrative Services Unit
Soils Section
Climatology Section
Biology Section*

*Inactive

UW–GEOLOGICAL & NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY

Organization: The Geological and Natural History Survey is a unit in the University of Wisconsin-Extension Division of Economic and Environmental Development. The state geologist and director is appointed by the Board of Regents on the same basis as university faculty. The survey is subdivided into a program support and administrative services unit and 6 program areas; namely, geology, water resources, soils, biology, climatology, and mineral resources and mining. Permanent staff positions consist of the equivalent of 12 faculty, 7 specialists, and 5.35 secretaries. In addition there are numerous other persons involved in a cooperative cost-sharing program with the U.S. Geological Survey.

Agency Responsibility: The survey has the broad statutory mission to inventory, investigate and analyze Wisconsin's land, water, and other natural resources. It has no regulatory or enforcement responsibilities. Specifically, it is the survey's mission to: 1) function as a repository of records and to develop and gather basic facts, both quantitative and qualitative, on lands, water, and other resources, namely, the nature, occurrence, distribution, and interrelations of these resources; 2) investigate these resources and through research and interpretation develop a useable body of knowledge; 3) provide information and advice on natural resources to all citizens, government, and industry as the basis for wise resource use and planning through service, publications, correspondence, and conferences; and 4) develop educational materials. The survey also has the responsibility to coordinate the state's topographic mapping, which is done in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey with financial support from the state Departments of Transportation and Natural Resources. The general responsibilities of the survey are to: 1) conduct geologic, water, soil, climatologic, and biologic mapping and research throughout the state, to publish pertinent results, and act as a clearinghouse and repository for information on these subjects; 2) locate and identify areas of high mineral and rock resource potential in all areas of the state and to disseminate this information to all persons; 3) locate and identify areas in which geologic, water, and soils factors influence or should affect man's patterns of use of the earth's land and water resources; 4) provide general information and technical assistance to the public and to the mining industry, particularly in matters of mineral explorations, leasing, and development, and to assist in the advancement of the state's mining industry through public information activities; 5) assist in regulation and taxation of mining by membership on committees and technical assistance to the Wisconsin Departments of Natural Resources, Development, Revenue, and Justice; 6) study, evaluate, and analyze water resources; 7) study soil characteristics as the basis for more useful soil classification for purposes of land use planning; and 8) coordinate and arrange for topographic mapping of the entire state and serve as distributor of the topographic maps.

Unit Functions: The 6 survey and research programs of the Survey are interrelated to a very high degree but have specific functions. Each section gathers, analyzes, and interprets data and makes it available in the form of an extensive information and correspondence file and through publications, pamphlets, maps, conferences and numerous answers to requests. The information finds broad application to problems and concerns related to mineral resources, mining, water supply, construction siting, utility routing, waste disposal, pollution, natural hazards, and industrial, municipal, agricultural and recreational development.

The *Climatology Section* collects and analyzes climatologic information and conducts climatological studies to assist agriculture, industry, environmental agencies, recreation and tourist activities, and educational institutions to the economic benefit of the state.

The *Geology Section* conducts geological and geophysical surveys to develop information on the character and distribution of rock formations and mineral resources. It gathers and analyzes this information and assists government, private individuals, and industry with its interpretation and utilization.

The *Mineral Resources and Mining Section* conducts geological surveys to develop information on the character and distribution of mineral and rock resources as the basis for locating useful deposits. It gathers, analyzes, and stores information on these resources, and assists the public and private individuals and industry in matters relating to minerals and mining.

The *Soils Section* conducts studies to determine the physical and chemical properties of soils as the basis for improving soil classification and correlation techniques and, thus, increasing the usefulness of detailed soil surveys for purposes of land use planning and management and for agriculture. It also conducts reconnaissance soil surveys and integrates soils information on a statewide basis.

The *Water Resources Section* collects and analyzes information on water resources and conducts surveys to determine the quantity and quality of both ground and surface water resources, investigates specific water resources problems, and helps develop management tools such as digital models of water supply systems. Much of this work is done on a 50/50 cost-sharing basis with the U.S. Geological Survey.

The *Biology Section* is temporarily inactive due to lack of funding. Its function is to collect and analyze information on biological resources, to conduct surveys to determine their character and distribution, and to investigate specific problems.

The *Program Support and Administrative Services Unit* includes budgeting, program planning, secretarial/clerical staff, cartographic and publication production, resource records, storage and retrieval, and maps and publication sales.

Interagency Relationships: The Geological and Natural History Survey has cooperative cost-sharing programs with the U.S. Geological Survey in water resources, mineral resources, and topographic mapping. It has a statement of agreement with the U.S. Bureau of Mines to provide mineral production and mining information and an assignment to complete an atlas of drilling and mine records in southwest Wisconsin. In addition, the survey has conducted projects on grant funding from the Upper Great Lakes Regional Commission, the U.S. Forest Service, and several other agencies.

The survey provides information and support to many state agencies. It works in especially close cooperation, for example, with the state Department of Natural Resources in the production of topographic maps and in the provision of information on water resources, geology, minerals, and soils characteristics as the basis for resource management; regulation, and law enforcement; the Department of Transportation in the production of topographic maps and in provision of informations on geology, soils and water conditions as they relate to highway bridge construction; the Department of Administration in the production and provision of resource inventory information as the basis for land use planning; the Department of Revenue as a basis for land and mineral taxation and evaluation; the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations on questions of mine safety and employment; the Commissioners of Public Land on questions of mineral rights and exploration and mining leases; the Public Service Commission on questions of utility location and routing and of construction siting; the Attorney General on questions of resource occurrence, character, and distribution; and the Department of Development on such questions as mineral and water resource potential and development. The survey also works in cooperation with certain of the county and regional planning commissions.

Within the University System the survey works very closely with various extension units and campus departments. Five staff members hold joint appointments with other university departments and 3 faculty members from other state campuses are employed by the survey, one on a joint appointment and 2 on a regular part-time basis. The faculty and research library facilities are essential to the daily operation of the survey. As a unit of UW-Extension the survey participates in and has a strong commitment to educational and informational outreach. This is exemplified by its involvement in statewide extension programs, working very closely with county resource agents, and through them with county and local government, on specific local problems, and participation in education networks.

LABORATORY OF HYGIENE

Board: ROBERT DURKIN (Department of Health and Social Services), JOANNE MASURET (Department of Health and Social Services), BRUCE BRAUN (Department of Natural Resources), LLOYD LUESCHOW (Department of Natural Resources), REUBEN H. LORENZ (University of Wisconsin System), DONALD FULLERTON, M.D. (U.W. Center for Health Sciences), R. H. LAESSIG, PH.D., *director* (Laboratory of Hygiene, nonvoting); vacancy (public health agency member).

Director: R. H. LAESSIG, Ph.D.

Medical Director: S.L. INHORN, M.D.
Administrative Section: M.S. TAUBERT.
Bacteriology Section: A.G. HELSTAD, M.P.H.
Clinical Chemistry Section: R.H. LAESSIG, Ph.D.
Cytogenetics Section: L.F. MEISNER, Ph.D.
Cytology Section: M. SONEK, M.D.
Cytotechnology School: S.L. INHORN, M.D.
Environmental Sciences Section: J.J. DELFINO, Ph.D.
Immunology Section: R. GOLUBJATNIKOV, Ph.D.
Occupational Safety & Health: R.E. ZIMMERMAN.
Preventive Medicine Programs: E.C. DICK, Ph.D.
Radiation Protection: D.J. HASSEMER, M.S.
Service Section: R. GRAESSLIN.
Toxicology Section: P.H. FIELD, Ph.D.
Virology Section: D.B. NELSON, M.S.

Mailing Address: 465 Henry Mall, Madison 53706.

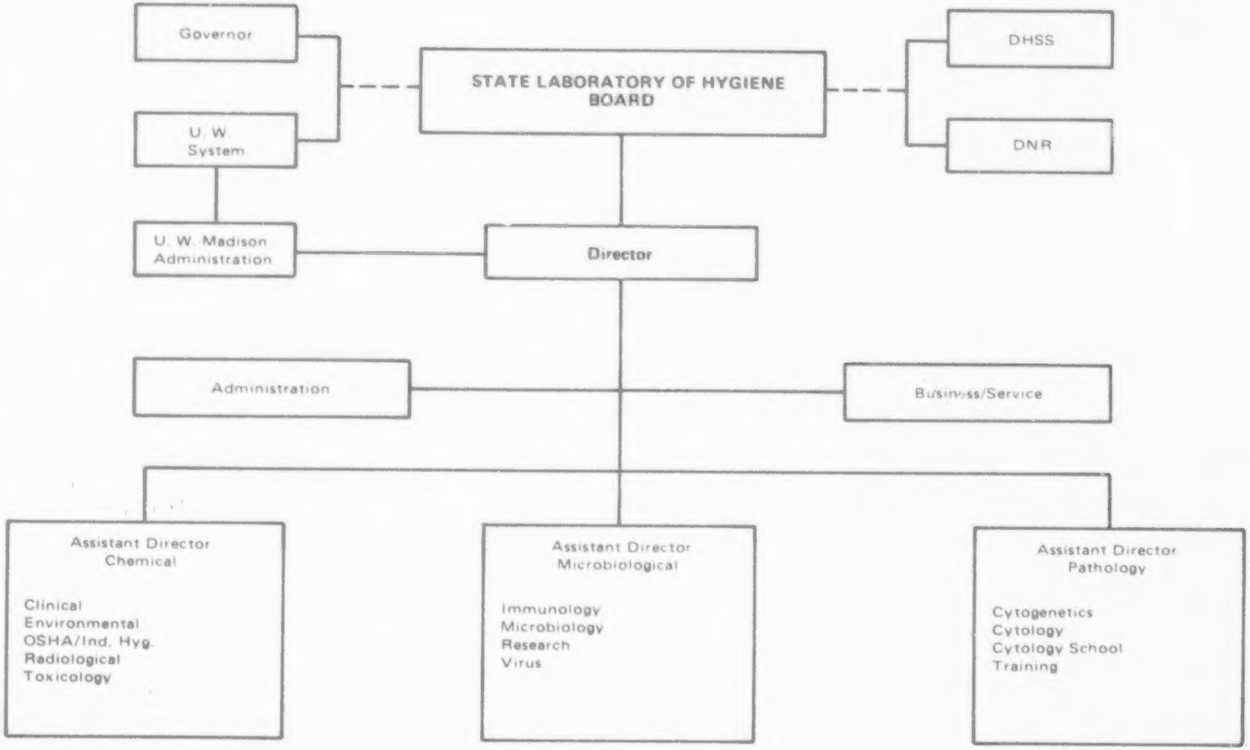
Telephone: (608) 262-1293.

Publications: Laboratory Newsletter (bimonthly, sent to all physicians, hospitals, laboratories and public health agencies in the state); Prenatal Screen Notes (quarterly, sent to physicians); Clinical Microbiology Update (occasionally, sent to laboratories in the state); Newborn Screening Newsletter (monthly, sent to laboratories in the state).

Statutory Reference: Sections 15.915 (2), 36.25 (11).

History: The Laboratory of Hygiene was created by Chapter 344, Laws of 1903, to function within the University of Wisconsin as an official laboratory of the State Board of Health. Under the reorganization act of 1967 (Chapter 75), its administrative committee became the Laboratory of Hygiene Board. Chapter 29 Laws of 1977, changed the composition of the board.

U.W.-LABORATORY OF HYGIENE


Governor
U. W. System
U. W.-Madison Administration
STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE BOARD
DHSS
DNR
Director
Administration
Business/Service
Assistant Director Chemical
Clinical
Environmental
OSHA/Ind. Hyg.
Radiological
Toxicology
Assistant Director Microbiological
Immunology
Microbiology
Research
Virus
Assistant Director Pathology
Cytogenetics
Cytology
Cytology School
Training

U.W.-HYGIENE LABORATORY

Organization: The board's members are the president of the University of Wisconsin System; the chancellor of the University of Wisconsin-Madison; the secretary of health and social services and an employe of the Department of Health and Social Services appointed by such secretary; the secretary of natural resources and an employe of the Department of Natural Resources appointed by such secretary; a representative of local public health agencies, but not from the Department of Health and Social Services, appointed by the governor for a 3-year term; or the designees of the *ex officio* members, none of whom shall be an employe of the laboratory. The director of the laboratory shall serve as a nonvoting member of the board.

The Laboratory of Hygiene Board functions as the focal point for program coordination between the laboratory and agencies it serves, setting priorities so that the laboratory can act in response to agencies' planned objectives and program priorities.

Agency Responsibility: The Laboratory of Hygiene provides complete laboratory services in the areas of water quality, air quality, public health and contagious diseases for appropriate state agencies and local health departments and performs examinations for physicians, health officers, local agencies, private citizens, and resource management officials as necessary for the prevention and control of diseases and environmental hazards which cause concern for public health and environmental quality.

The laboratory offers facilities for teaching and research in the fields of public health and environmental protection.

PSYCHIATRIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE, WISCONSIN

Director: JOHN R. MARSHALL, M.D.

Mailing Address: 600 Highland Avenue, Madison 53792.

Telephone: (608) 263-6109.

Statutory Reference: Sections 36.25 (12) and 46.044.

History: Originally opened in 1915 at Mendota State Hospital, the institute was transferred in 1925 to the University of Wisconsin.

Organization: The institute is a program of the University of Wisconsin-Madison Center for Health Sciences.

Agency Responsibility: The institute is an interdisciplinary program engaged exclusively in research and training in the mental health fields. It is not a clinical facility and is not directly engaged in patient treatment. Research projects range from those of basic science nature relevant to psychiatry to applied clinical research. They are published in appropriate scientific journals.

INDEPENDENT UNIT ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS, BOARD OF

Members: BYRON BERG (Wisconsin Association of Conservation Districts member), *chairperson;* GEORGE NETTUM (Wisconsin Association of Conservation Districts member), *vice chairperson;* TONY LORBETSKE (Wisconsin Association of Conservation Districts member), *secretary;* EUNICE GARSOW (Wisconsin Association of Conservation Districts member); THOMAS HANSON, ELMON OTT, LEONARD PECK, WILMA STANTON (farmer members appointed by Governor).

Advisory Members: STEWART HUBER (Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service), ARTHUR KURTZ (state Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection), DALE MARSH (Department of Natural Resources), CLIFFTON MAGUIRE (Soil Conservation Service), LINCOLN ENGELBERT (UW-Madison College of Agricultural and Life Sciences), JOHN ROBERTS (University of Wisconsin-Extension).

Executive Secretary: EUGENE SAVAGE.

Mailing Address: 1815 University Avenue, Madison 53706.

Telephone: (608) 262-2634.

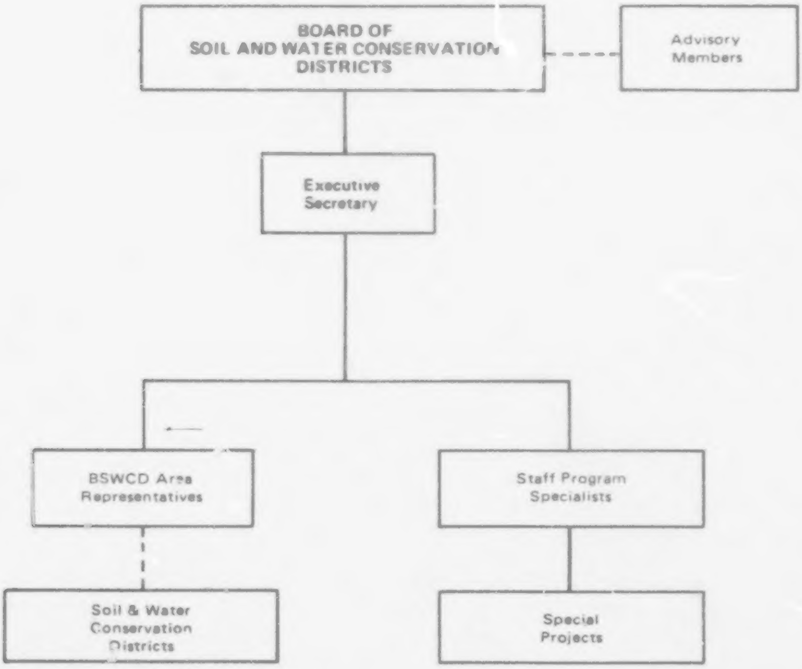
Publications: Candid Conservationist (newsletter published quarterly); Your Wisconsin Soil and Water Conservation Districts — What They Can Do For You; Wisconsin's Soil, Water and Related Natural Resources: An Appraisal; A Soil and Water Resources Conservation Program for Wisconsin.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.915 (1).

History: The Board of Soil and Water Conservation Districts was originally created in 1937 (Chapter 341) as the State Soil Conservation Committee, was changed to the State Soil and Water Conservation Committee by Chapter 40, Laws of 1961, became a Soil Conservation Board attached to the University of Wisconsin by Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, and acquired its present name and duties with the enactment of Chapter 323, Laws of 1971, which became Ch. 92, Wis. Stats.

Organization: The board consists of 8 members: 4 farmer members appointed by the governor for staggered, 4-year terms and 4 soil and water conservation district supervisors designated by the districts biennially at their odd-numbered year annual meeting. The board invites the following to serve as advisory members: a representative of the Soil Conservation Service and of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service appointed by the U.S. secretary of agriculture; the dean of the University of Wisconsin College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, the director of Cooperative Extension, the secretary of natural resources, and the secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection or their representatives.

BOARD OF SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS


BOARD OF SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS
Advisory Members
Executive Secretary
BSWCD Area Representatives
Staff Program Specialists
Soil & Water Conservation Districts
Special Projects

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

When attached to the university in 1967, the board was attached as a distinct unit under Sec. 15.03 exercising its powers independently of the university, but with fiscal budgeting, program coordination and related management functions performed by or through the university.

Agency Responsibility: The board supervises and coordinates the programs of soil and water conservation districts (SWCDs) in Wisconsin in conserving the soil and water resources of the state, approves federally assisted watershed development programs, administers state funds to districts, and conducts its own conservation projects.

The board provides for the conservation of the soil and water resources of the state, for the control and prevention of soil erosion and the prevention of floodwaters and sediment damages, and for development, utilization and control of water for furthering local natural resource conservation through programs in soil and water conservation districts.

Soil and water conservation districts are special purpose units of government coterminous with county boundaries, created by action of the county board of supervisors in every county of the state under authority of Chapter 92, Wis. Stats. Each county SWCD is governed by a board of supervisors consisting of members of the county board agriculture and extension education committee, plus up to 2 appointed persons. The district supervisors have broad responsibilities and authority for planning and carrying out programs for the protection of soil, water and related resources. They utilize the technical assistance of numerous state and federal agencies plus their own staff in a coordinated program of action to implement their conservation programs. The responsibilities of SWCD supervisors are to become acquainted with the land and water resources of their districts, to develop programs for conservation of these resources, and to implement these programs.

One of the basic functions of an SWCD is to provide local direction to cooperating state and federal agency programs within a county. In this role, SWCDs work primarily on privately owned land and, generally, serve landowners upon request.

As land and water are put to continued and new uses, SWCDs develop programs for the use and development of these resources within their capabilities. They gather, produce, and make available information concerning soils, erosion and sediment control, water management and other related conservation issues.

VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATION, BOARD OF

Members: Philip J. Hendrickson (employer member), *president;* James N. Elliott (employe member), *vice president;* Dr. Barbara Thompson (State Superintendent of Public Instruction until 7/1/81), Herbert J. Grover)State Superintendent of Public Instruction, effective 7/1/81), Joseph N. Noll (secretary of industry, labor and human relations), Mrs. Joyce M. Erdman (president, Board of Regents of University of Wisconsin System); Lonny Hanson, Jack Rice (employe members); Paul Larson (to succeed Burton Zien, confirmation pending), Philip Saunders, Burton Zien (employer members); Roger D. Biddick, Richard E. Kruschke, Mrs. Maryllin Zirbel (farmer members).

State Director and Executive Officer: ROBERT P. SORENSEN, PH.D., 266-1770.

Special Assistant, State and Federal Affairs: John R. Kroll, 266-0025.

Executive Assistant: Jack W. Smythe, 266-0021.

Community and Manpower Education, Division of: Dr. Donald M. Brill, *assistant state director,* 266-2449.

- *Community and Special Project Coordination, Bureau of:* Merle W. Bodine, *director,* 266-2302.
- *Program Accountability, Bureau of:* Christine E. Nickel, *director,* 266-0001.
- *Program Development, Bureau of:* George R. Kinsler, *director,* 266-1739.
- *Research, Professional and Student Development, Bureau of:* Doyle E. Beyl, *director,* 266-1354.

Administration and Planning, Division of: Frederick K. Hiestand, *assistant state director,* 266-7983.

Administrative Services, Bureau of: GREG WAGNER, *director,* 266-2947.

Planning and Budget, Bureau of: ROBERT MILLARD, *director,* 266-7608.

Council on Fire Service Training Programs: DALE CARLSON, JOSEPH RUDITYZ (members of paid fire departments); LEO DORN, WALTER HOVEY, HERMAN PFUND, ROBERT STRUVE (members of volunteer fire departments); RONALD REUTER (representing Division of Emergency Government), JOSEPH N. NOLL (representing Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations), NORMAN WIRTZ (representing Office of Insurance Commissioner).

Mailing Address: 7th Floor, Hill Farms State Office Building, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1207.

Publications: Wisconsin Laws Relating to Vocational, Technical and Adult Education; Opportunities through Education at Vocational, Technical and Adult Career Campuses in Wisconsin; Wisconsin Vocational-Technical Career Education Directory; Plan for Comprehensive Vocational, Technical and Adult Post-Secondary Education Services to Wisconsin; 1978-79 Statewide Student Follow-up Report (updated annually); Personnel Directory; annual and biennial agency reports and curriculum materials; brochures and pamphlets on specific areas of concern.

Number of Employes: 116.50

Total Budget 1979-81: $144,902,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.94 *et seq.*

History: The first system of vocational, technical and adult education in the United States was established in Wisconsin in 1911. In that year the Wisconsin Legislature created the State Board of Industrial Education (Chapter 616). Its purpose was to provide part-time educational opportunities for youth and adults who were not enrolled in the regular schools. Prior to 1911, there had been various efforts to provide for industrial training. In 1907 the Legislature passed a law which permitted any city to maintain a trade school for persons 16 or over as part of its public school system and another which permitted a city to establish a technical school or college under the control of the school board or of a special board.

As a result of the recommendations of an interim committee and of Governor McGovern, the Legislature established a state board in 1911; created the position of assistant for industrial education in the state superintendent's office; provided for the establishment of local boards of industrial education in municipalities of over 5,000 inhabitants which would maintain industrial, commercial, continuation and evening school; and appropriated state aid for these schools.

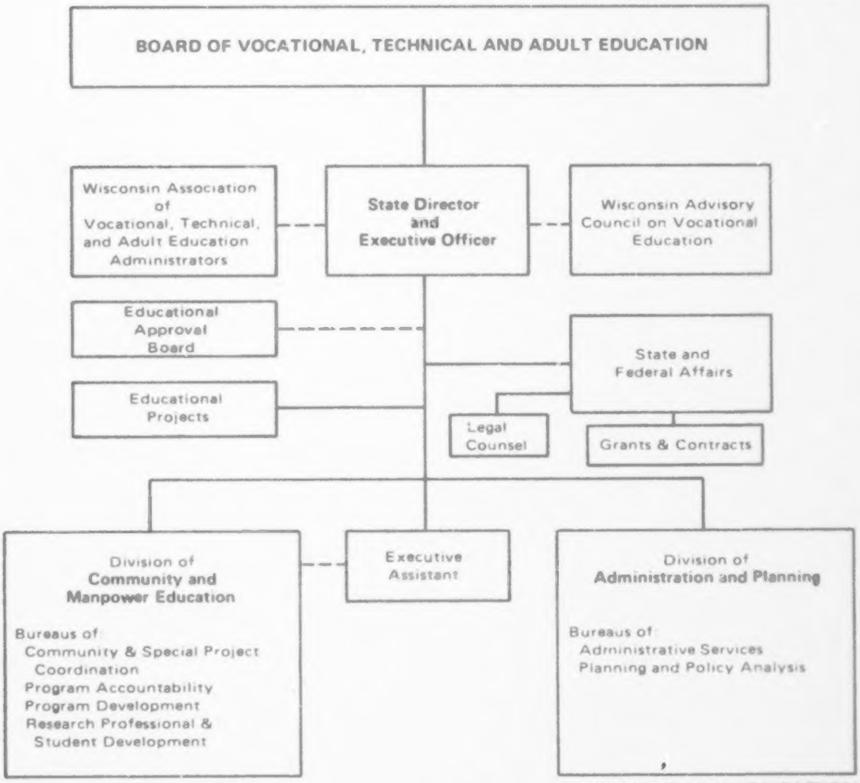
In 1917 the composition of the board was changed, and the board was authorized to employ a director of vocational education, who would replace the state superintendent as executive officer in directing the administration of the law. In 1937 (Chapter 349) the board was renamed the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education, which it remained until Chapter 292, Laws of 1965, made it the State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education.

Organization: The Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education is composed of 12 members. Three of the members are *ex officio* (the state superintendent of public instruction or designee, the secretary of industry, labor and human relations or designee, and the president of the University Board of Regents or vice president if designated). Nine of the members are appointed by the governor for staggered, 6-year terms. Of these, 3 are employers, 3 are employes, and 3 are farmers. The board employs a director to carry out the administrative functions of the agency. The agency includes 2 divisions, each divided into bureaus.

Agency Responsibility: The Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education establishes policy for the direction of vocational, technical and adult education programs of the state. Through control of federal and state aids, the agency supervises curriculum standards and personnel qualifications for offerings in post high school vocational and technical education including adult basic, manpower training, job skill improvement, apprenticeship-related training, collegiate transfer, some continuation programs, and a number of allied educational activities.

Wisconsin is divided into 16 regional vocational, technical and adult education districts.

BOARD OF VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATION


BOARD OF VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATION
Wisconsin Association of Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education Administrators
State Director and Executive Officer
Wisconsin Advisory Council on Vocational Education
Educational Approval Board
State and Federal Affairs
Educational Projects
Legal Counsel
Grants & Contracts
Division of Community and Manpower Education
Bureaus of:
Community & Special Project Coordination
Program Accountability
Program Development
Research Professional & Student Development
Executive Assistant
Division of Administration and Planning
Bureaus of:
Administrative Services
Planning and Policy Analysis

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Unit Functions:

Division of Community and Manpower Education: The Bureau of Program Development includes agriculture, business and distributive education, home economics (including family and consumer education), health occupations, and trade and industry (apprenticeship, fire service, law enforcement, safety, technical education, vocational education, general education, adult basic education and environmental education). The Bureau of Program Accountability is concerned with program approval, program audit, program review, personnel audit and certification, Educational Approval Board liaison, space utilization and facility development, and course and program definition. The Bureau of Research, Professional and Student Development is concerned with educational consultants in research, curriculum, professional development, student service (including financial aids), youth groups, and educational technology. The Bureau of Community and Special Project Coordination includes federal projects for the handicapped and the disadvantaged, outreach, apprentice coordination, CETA, and business and industry liaison.

Division of Administration and Planning: The Bureau of Planning and Budget's duties include institutional planning, biennial budget forecasting and preparation, management information system, systems development and director's information center. The Bureau of Administrative Services includes secretarial services, purchasing, accounting and financial audit, personnel, administrative procedures and practices, and internal management improvement.

Interagency Relationships: The Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education and its administrative agency play important roles in supervising programs and other aspects of operations of the districts, which serve all areas and all persons in the state under Chapter 292, Laws of 1965. The board is designated by state law as the state agency which "shall cooperate with the U.S. Office of Education in execution of the provisions of the U.S. Vocational Education Act and any federal statutes pertaining to vocational, technical and adult education and amendatory or supplementary acts thereto". Federally aided secondary vocational education in Wisconsin is supervised by the Department of Public Instruction under an arrangement with the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education.

In order to ensure appropriate cooperative arrangements in all areas of higher education, the VTAE system maintains a close working relationship with the University of Wisconsin System. Three joint advisory committees have been established in order to keep communication lines open. The Joint Administrative Committee on Continuing Education provides a vehicle for dialogue in order to ensure efficient delivery of educational services and maximize areas of cooperation between the two systems. The Joint Administrative Committee on Academic Programs is a liaison committee serving as a vehicle to provide intersystem planning coordination between the two systems of higher education. A Joint Committee on Facilities has been established and has been quite successful to date in exploring ways of sharing and utilization of campuses.

The agency also cooperates with the Department of Labor, Industry, and Human Relations, the Department of Administration and prime sponsors in administering the Comprehensive Employment Training Act in Wisconsin. The department conducts tests to determine the suitability of potential trainees and determines that alternative job opportunities exist either in the locality in which the training is conducted or within the state. The vocational, technical and adult education agency, after consultation with the appropriate referral agencies, arranges for the training of certified eligibles at vocational-technical schools.

Special educational services are provided for the disadvantaged, and an open door admissions policy is mandatory under state law and board policy.

The board and agency also cooperate with many other governmental and educational agencies, local, state and national, having mutual responsibilities.

INDEPENDENT BOARD ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

EDUCATIONAL APPROVAL BOARD

Educational Approval Board: EUGENE LEHRMANN, *chairperson;* RICHARD SAWICKI, *vice chairperson;* DONALD L. SNYDER, *secretary;* DAVID VAZQUEZ; 3 vacancies.

Executive Secretary: DAVID STUCKI, 266-1996.

Mailing Address: Room 734, Hill Farms State Office Building, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1996.

Publications: A Wisconsin Directory of Private Vocational and Trade Schools (issued several times each year).

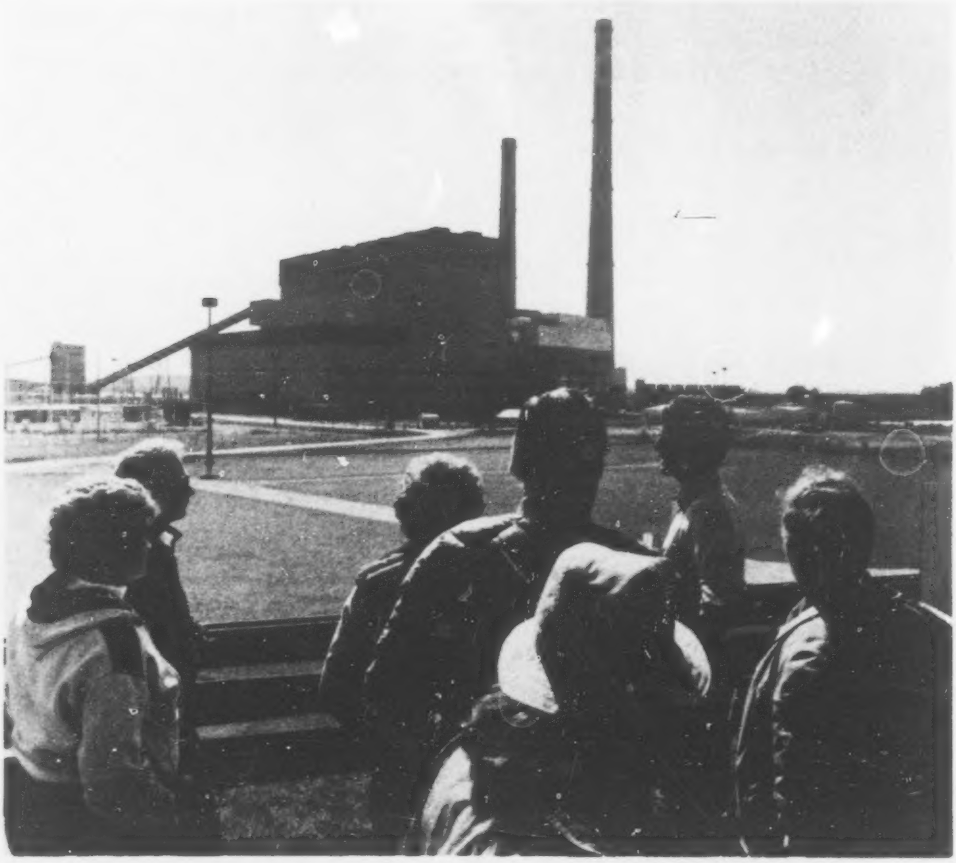
Statutory Reference: Section 15.945.

History: The agency was created by Chapter 137, Laws of 1953, as the Governor's Educational Advisory Committee, with the purpose of approving and supervising schools and educational courses for the training of veterans under the various federal laws pertaining to veterans. The committee had existed as a creation of the governor since 1944. Chapter 438, Laws of 1957, authorized the committee to certify private vocational schools which were found by investigation to offer adequate courses, and to establish rules to prevent fraud and misrepresentation in the sale of courses offered by private vocational schools. In 1964, Chapter 568 gave the committee the responsibility for licensing agents (solicitors) for private vocational schools. Chapter 595, Laws of 1965 renamed the agency the Educational Approval Council. The council was attached to the Department of Public Instruction in 1967 by Chapter 214, and was renamed the Educational Approval Board. The Educational Approval Board was transferred to the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education by Chapter 125, Laws of 1971.

Organization: The Educational Approval Board consists of not more than 7 members, who represent state agencies and others interested in educational programs, appointed by the governor to serve at his pleasure. The board is attached to the agency for administrative purposes only, exercising its functions independently.

Agency Responsibility: The Educational Approval Board has two main functions. Under state statutes, it is the designated state agency for the approval of institutional courses for veterans and other eligible persons enrolled under Title 38, United States Code. Courses in institutions located in Wisconsin, whether these institutions are public or private, profit or nonprofit, must be approved by the board before federal benefits will be paid to enrolled veterans. Criteria for approval are established by law and are a part of Title 38, U.S. Code. The second function of the board is the supervision and approval of all private profit schools (except schools of cosmetology), located in Wisconsin or elsewhere, which offer vocational courses to Wisconsin residents.

Interagency Relationships: The Educational Approval Board receives federal funds, as provided in Sec. 38.51, Wis. Stats., in reimbursement for expenses incurred in approving and supervising courses of instruction for veterans enrolled under Title 38, U.S. Code. The board therefore works closely with the U.S. Veterans Administration. The board also has working relationships with the Federal Trade Commission, the Wisconsin Department of Justice, and the Higher Educational Aids Board.



A group of teachers tour the Columbia generating plant during an air quality workshop conducted at the Department of Natural Resources MacKenzie Environmental Center.

Functional Area:

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

Mandated 5.8% 1980-81 budget reduction: The number of employes and the total budget of 1979-81 information shown for each agency does not reflect the mandated 4.4% budget cut of February 15, 1981, nor the additional 1.4% budget cut of February 20, 1981.

GREAT LAKES COMPACT COMMISSION

See GREAT LAKES COMPACT COMMISSION under *Interstate Agencies* for description.

MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN BOUNDARY AREA COMMISSION

See MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN BOUNDARY AREA COMMISSION under *Interstate Agencies* for description.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER PARKWAY COMMISSION

See MISSISSIPPI RIVER PARKWAY COMMISSION under *Interstate Agencies* for description.

NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF

Natural Resources Board: JOHN A. LAWTON (southern member), *chairperson;* RICHARD A. HEMP (northern member), *vice chairperson;* DANIEL O. TRAINER (northern member), *secretary;* JOHN C. BROGAN, JOSEPH M. DECKER (to succeed John Brogan, confirmation pending) (northern members); COLLINS H. FERRIS (to succeed Clifford Messinger, confirmation pending), DANIEL T. FLAHERTY, RAYMOND V. KLESCEWSKI (to succeed Daniel Flaherty, confirmation pending), DONALD R. HALDEMAN (confirmation pending), CLIFFORD F. MESSINGER (sourthern members).

Secretary of Natural Resources: CARROLL D. BESADNY.

Deputy Secretary: ANDREW C. DAMON, 266-2252.
- *Executive Assistant:* LINDA BOCHERT, 266-2243.
- *Special Assistant:* SHARON COOK, 266-2120.
- *Legislative Liaison:* KRISTIN R. VISSER, 266-2175.
- *Intergovernmental Programs and Federal Funding, Office of:* PAUL N. GUTHRIE, JR., *director,* 266-0836.
- *Aid Programs, Bureau of:* ERIC P. JENSEN, *deputy director,* 266-2359.
- *Water Grants, Bureau of:* vacancy, *director,* 266-5896.
- *Planning and Analysis, Office of:* BRUCE B. BRAUN, *administrator,* 266-2197.
- *Finance, Bureau of:* CLARENCE L. GOLDSWORTHY, *director,* 266-2951.
- *Planning, Bureau of:* ARTHUR D. DOLL, *director,* 266-0818.
- *Legal Services, Bureau of:* JAMES A. KURTZ, *director,* 266-3695.
- *Enforcement, Division of:* George Meyer, *administrator,* 266-0015.
  - *Law Enforcement, Bureau of:* DONALD L. BEGHIN, *director,* 266-1115.
  - *Water Regulation and Zoning, Bureau of:* ROBERT RODEN, *director,* 266-8034.
  - *Environmental Enforcement:* JOHN L. LAFONTAINE, *chief,* 266-5848.

Environmental Standards, Division of: Thomas A. Kroehn, *administrator*, 266-1099.

Air Management, Bureau of: Donald F. Theiler, *director*, 266-0603.

Solid Waste Management, Bureau of: Robert Krill, *director*, 266-1327.

Waste Water Management, Bureau of: Carl Blabaum, *director*, 266-3910.

Water Quality Management, Bureau of: F.H. Schraufnagel, *acting director*, 266-3291.

Water Supply, Bureau of: vacancy, *director*.

Technical Services Section, Lloyd Lueschow, *assistant administrator*, 266-6977.

Management Services, Division of: Paulette J. Harder, *administrator*, 266-6983.

Environmental Impact, Bureau of: Howard S. Druckenmiller, *director*, 266-0860.

Information and Education, Bureau of: W. Jeffrey Smoller, *director*, 266-2747.

Information Management, Bureau of: Carroll E. Davey, *director*, 266-6897.

Personnel, Bureau of: Robert W. Conners, *director*, 266-2272.

Program Services, Bureau of: Richard Fox, *director*, 266-2452.

Resource Management, Division of: James Huntoon, *administrator*, 266-0837.

Engineering, Bureau of: Jerald D. Slack, *director*, 266-2136.

Fish Management, Bureau of: James T. Addis, *director*, 266-7025.

Forestry, Bureau of: Milton E. Reinke, *director*, 266-0842.

Parks and Recreation, Bureau of: vacancy, *director*, 266-2152.

Real Estate, Bureau of: Edward J. Faber, *director*, 266-0201.

Research, Bureau of: vacancy, *director*, 266-8170.

Wildlife Management, Bureau of: John M. Keener, *director*, 266-2193.

Endangered and Nongame Species, Office of: James B. Hale, *director*, 266-9168.

Inland Lake Renewal, Office of: O.D. Williams, *director*, 266-3125.

Lands, Office of: vacancy, *director*, 266-3462.

Air Pollution Control Council: Helen Jacobs, *chairperson;* Richard Billings, Peter DeRossi, Dr. Larry Lindesmith, Dr. Joseph Moran, Dr. Larry Nutter, Cora Vanderperren.

Inland Lakes Protection and Rehabilitation Council: John Soderberg (public member), *chairperson;* Carmen Hanson (public member), *vice chairperson;* Tony Lorbetske (designee of chairperson, Board of Soil and Water Conservation Districts), Dr. Gordon Chesters (director, UW-Madison Water Resources Center); Arthur Kurtz (representing Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection), Donald E. Pokorski (representing Department of Development), James Huntoon (representing Department of Natural Resources); Joyce Laabs, Janice Schur (public members).

Metallic Mining Council: vacancy, *chairperson;* John Borovsky, James Derouin, Kathy Falk, Barry J. Hansen, James Hoffman, Dorothy Larson, Kevin Lyons, Meredith Ostrom (all appointed by secretary of natural resources).

Motorcycle Recreation Council: Russell Hermsen, *chairperson;* William Brauer, Steve Buda, Rodney Kreunen, Al Muth, Dale Roble, Karen Tuttle (all appointed by Natural Resources Board).

Scientific Areas Preservation Council: Forest Stearns (representing University of Wisconsin System), *chairperson;* Richard Newsome (appointed by Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters), *vice chairperson;* Cyril Kabat (representing Department of Natural Resources, appointed by board), *secretary;* Gen Bancroft (representing Department of Natural Resources, appointed by board); David Engleson (representing Department of Public Instruction, appointed by State Superintendent); Robert Engelhard, Virginia Kline, Henry Kolka (representing University of Wisconsin System, all appointed by Board of Regents); Francis Hole, Olive Thomson (appointed by Wisconsin Academy of Sciences and Letters); Martyn Dibben (representing Milwaukee Public Museum, appointed by its Board of Directors).

Snowmobile Recreational Council: Phillip Cohrs, Orville Drolshagen, Tim Heffernan, Hollis J. Bridenhagen, Jan Hoskins, Dr. Richard A. Peters, Orrin J. Rongstad, Jim Saari, Ralph Sitzberger, Robert Staehler, Ralph Stukel, Jr., Ben Turzinski, Frederick Wenzel, Shirley Woodruff.

Independent Organization:

Wisconsin Conservation Congress, Executive Council: FRANCIS W. MURPHY (District 9), *chairperson;* HENRY R. LIEBZEIT (District 7),*vice chairperson;* ROGER D. BRITTON (District 5), *secretary-treasurer;* TERRENCE BOHO, LYELL COWLEY (District 1); WILLARD D. LIND, JOHN G. MARCON (District 2); WILL MAINES, HAROLD H. VONDERHEID (District 3); ROBERT H. FANCHER, JOHN H. FISHER (District 4); RALPH F. SCHOMMER (District 5); MERLIN LINDOW, HERBERT THEISEN (District 6); DANIEL O. TRAINER, SR. (District 7); RICHARD BAUDHUIN WILLIAM B. PETERBURS, JR. (District 8); DAVID A. LADD (District 9); FRED BAERTSCHI, JAMES R. REHBEIN (District 10); RONNEY C. ANTON, PAUL A. DAVIS, JR., (District 11); GERALD W. LAUDON, ARTHUR MATTHIAS (District 12).

Mailing Address: Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 7921, Madison 53707. (Location: General Executive Facility II, 101 South Webster Street).

Telephone: (608) 266-2621; toll-free Poacher Hotline: (800) 362-3020.

Publications: *Wisconsin Natural Resources Magazine* (published bimonthly and available at the following subscription rates: 1 year, $6.97; 2 years, $11.97; 3 years, $15.97); Biennial Report; annual reports, hunting, fishing, and trapping regulations; long-range comprehensive plans in fields of outdoor recreational and natural resources conservation and management; periodic water quality reports; technical bulletins (lists available).

Total Budget 1979-81: $359,055,400.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.34 *et seq.*

History: Although the present Department of Natural Resources, headed by a Natural Resources Board, was created by the Reorganization Act of 1967 (Chapter 75), it was preceded by a considerable number of agencies, each concerned with different but interrelated resource responsibilities. The first Forestry Commission was established by the Legislature in 1867, and a Board of Fish Commissioners was established in 1874. Fish wardens and game wardens were appointed by the Governor in 1885 and 1887 respectively. A Department of Forestry was organized in 1897. A State Park Board was created in 1907. A Conservation Commission, with the task of recommending to the governor ways of preserving the state's natural resources, was created in 1911.

Finally, Chapter 406, Laws of 1915, created a Conservation Commission of 3 full-time commissioners, which assumed the functions of the Commissioners of Fisheries, Fish and Game Warden, Board of Forestry, and the Park Board. It was succeeded in 1923 (Chapter 118) by a single full-time Conservation Commissioner.

A change was made in 1927 (Chapter 426) back to a conservation agency headed by a 6-member, but part-time, commission. The new commission was to carry out Section 23.09 of the statutes, "to provide an adequate and flexible system for the protection, development and use of forests, fish and game, lakes, streams, plant life, flowers and other outdoor resources in the state of Wisconsin". The Conservation Commission and department existed from 1927 to 1967.

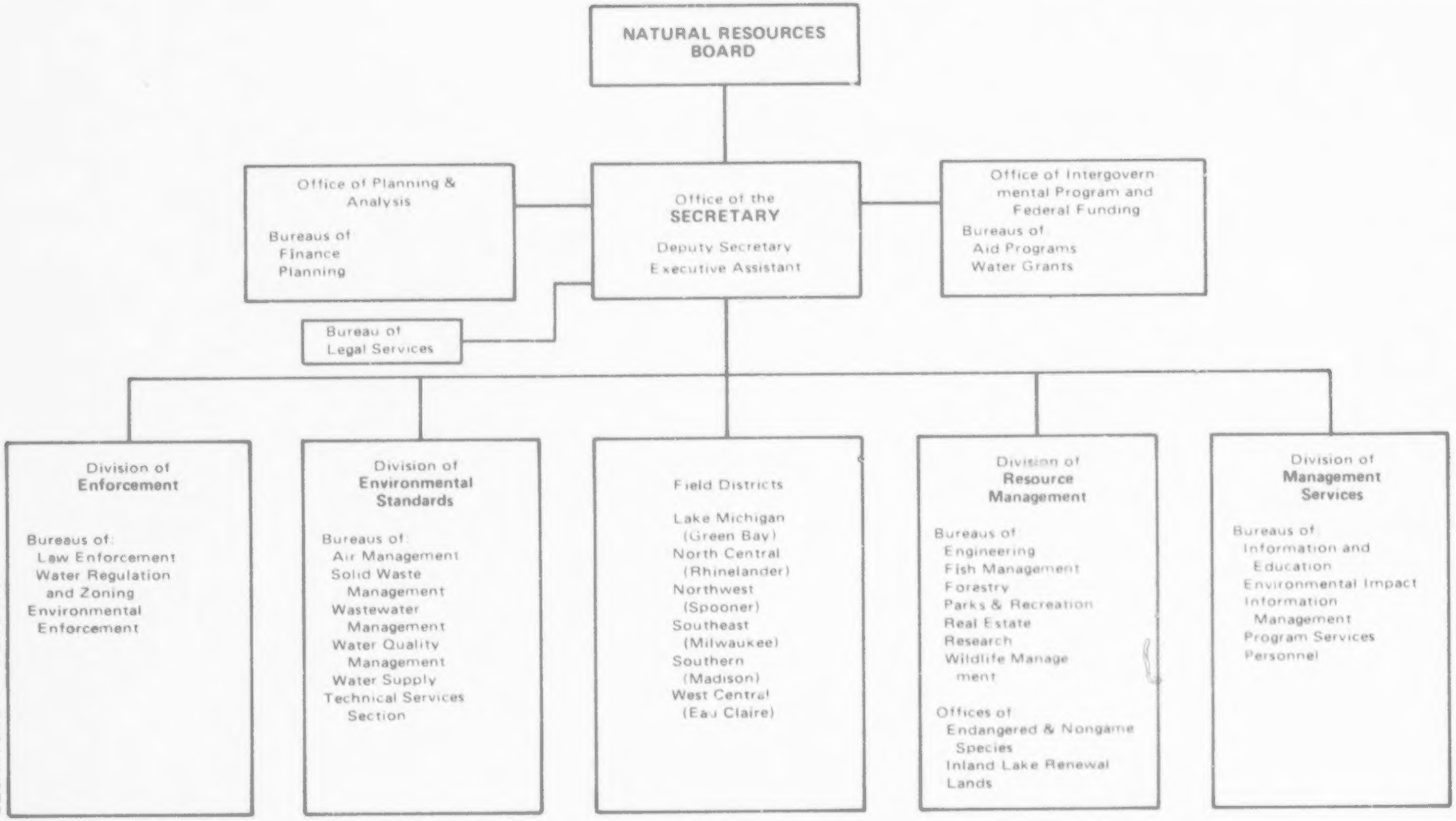
The Department of Resource Development was created by Chapter 442, Laws of 1959, when the Division of Industrial and Port Development in the Executive Department and the State Planning Division in the Bureau of Engineering were merged. Chapter 614, Laws of 1965, gave the department a major new function — water pollution control.

The 1967 reorganization act brought together closely related traditional conservation and newly emerging environmental protection responsibilities. It merged the Department of Resource Development with the Wisconsin Conservation Department to form the Department of Natural Resources.

The Scientific Areas Preservation Council (formerly the State Board for the Preservation of Scientific Areas) and the artificial lake creation function of the State Soil and Water Conservation Committee were transferred and merged into the department. The State Geographic Board was terminated and its functions absorbed into the department. The air pollution control function of the Board of Health and the conservation youth camps program of the Department of Public Welfare were also merged into the new department.

Since 1967 departmental divisions have changed and various councils have been attached to the department. The Conservation Congress, a private citizen group, was specifically designated to serve the department in an advisory capacity by Chapter 179, Laws of 1971. Statutory advisory councils exist in the following areas: snowmobiles, air pollution, mining, waterways, motorcycle recreation, pesticides, scientific areas, inland lakes, and commercial fishing.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES


NATURAL RESOURCES BOARD
Office of Planning & Analysis
Bureaus of
Finance
Planning
Office of the SECRETARY
Deputy Secretary
Executive Assistant
Office of Intergovernmental Program and Federal Funding
Bureaus of
Aid Programs
Water Grants
Bureau of Legal Services
Division of Enforcement
Bureaus of:
Law Enforcement
Water Regulation and Zoning
Environmental Enforcement
Division of Environmental Standards
Bureaus of:
Air Management
Solid Waste Management
Wastewater Management
Water Quality Management
Water Supply
Technical Services Section
Field Districts
Lake Michigan (Green Bay)
North Central (Rhinelander)
Northwest (Spooner)
Southeast (Milwaukee)
Southern (Madison)
West Central (Eau Claire)
Division of Resource Management
Bureaus of
Engineering
Fish Management
Forestry
Parks & Recreation
Real Estate
Research
Wildlife Management
Offices of
Endangered & Nongame Species
Inland Lake Renewal
Lands
Division of Management Services
Bureaus of:
Information and Education
Environmental Impact
Information Management
Program Services
Personnel

NATURAL RESOURCES

Organization: A 7-member, part-time Natural Resources Board is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate to provide policy direction for the programs administered by the department. The board appoints a full-time secretary, who serves as the chief executive officer of the department at the pleasure of the board.

Four functional divisions have the primary responsibility for the department's programs: Enforcement, Environmental Standards, Resource Management, and Management Services.

The field operations of the department are under the direction of 6 district directors, each responsible for the total mission of the department in his or her district. The district directors report to the office of the secretary in Madison.

Agency Responsibility: The department is responsible for implementing the laws of the state and, where applicable, laws of the federal government that protect and enhance Wisconsin's natural resources — its air, land, water, wildlife, fish and forests. It is the one agency charged with full responsibility to coordinate the many disciplines and programs necessary to provide for a clean environment and a full range of outdoor recreational opportunities for Wisconsin citizens and visitors.

Unit Functions:

Office of the Secretary: The secretary is responsible for department management in accordance with the statutes and the policies of the Natural Resources Board. The Office of the Secretary consists of the secretary, the deputy secretary, and an executive assistant. The following functions are attached to that office: Legal Services, Intergovernmental Programs and Federal Funding, and Planning and Analysis.

Field districts: Each field district operates under the line control of a single district director who is responsible to the Office of the Secretary. The director manages and controls the field operation of the department. The 6 field districts were delineated to improve public service and to intensify resource protection and management. The appointment of a director who is responsible for all department activities in a district has permitted decentralizing much of the decision-making that was formerly vested in the central office in Madison.

Prior to decentralization, substantial authority and responsibility were vested in the Madison office. Numerous decisions relating to the implementation of state and federal environmental and natural resource policy and law were made in the headquarters office. This practice had a number of drawbacks, including: delayed decisions, decisions made by personnel who had not viewed the issue firsthand, inaccurately communicated decisions and delay in communication of decisions.

Increased field responsibility was concurred in by a management consultant hired to review the agency's organization and operations. Under existing policy, the 6 districts and 15 area offices have substantial natural resource and environmental program responsibility. District directors and area supervisors also have considerable responsibility for staff, equipment and program, with the central office staff generally serving in a support capacity to the secretary.

Some central office employes were transferred to the field to offer program support directly to the district directors. Public participation and information programs were developed locally. Because many of the department's responsibilities are seasonal in nature, the work force varies in number from month-to-month. But, even with that fluctuation, it is accurate to state that about two-thirds of the department's employes are assigned to the field, where they live and work. Some of the increased decision-making authority they have involves: water regulatory permits, environmental impact assessments, land acquisition, land appraisals, just compensation statements, timber sales, chemical control permits for birds doing crop damage, industrial and municipal self-monitoring report reviews, wood waste and demolition waste site approvals, conservation aids payments, private fish hatchery permits, land use permits for private use of department lands, and public hunting leases on private lands.

The *Division of Environmental Standards* plans, supervises and coordinates water quality standards development, water quality planning, water supply, air pollution control and solid waste management programs. Unlike some states, where the federal government administers environmental programs, the DNR has been given responsibility in air, water and solid waste programs. The division helps implement a Wisconsin Fund grants program for solid waste planning, sewage treatment and nonpoint pollution control. Special efforts are being made to protect the public health and environment from toxic and hazardous substances.

The *Division of Resource Management* plans and coordinates the development, protection and utilization of forest, fish and wildlife resources, other wild plants and animals, and the outdoor recreation resources of the state. Fish and wildlife managers help plan and coordinate the maintenance and improvement of fish and wildlife populations and habitat on both public and private lands. Foresters plan and coordinate multiple use forest management programs on state and municipal forest lands, and assist wood-using industries of the state. In addition, foresters help prevent and control forest fires on both public and private lands. The Bureau of Parks and Recreation has the responsibility of planning and coordinating the acquisition, development, and operation of state parks. The Office of Inland Lake Renewal works with lake districts in the classification and rehabilitation of Wisconsin lakes. The Bureau of Engineering provides department engineering services. The Bureau of Research conducts and coordinates research in the various resource and environmental fields. The Bureau of Real Estate plans, supervises and coordinates land acquisition. The Office of Endangered and Non-Game Species is developing a new and increasingly popular program to protect and manage plants, fish, amphibians, reptiles and other wildlife that are not harvested or are threatened or endangered.

Since October 1978 the operations and maintenance team in the Department of Natural Resources Lake Michigan District has been working with wastewater treatment plant operators, demonstrating how to obtain the most effective use of their equipment and avoid replacement costs. Here, Leonard Bush (standing) and Ron Kazmerczak check equipment.

The *Division of Enforcement* plans and directs a coordinated program of law enforcement encompassing all department enforcement responsibilities, including environmental actions, fish and wildlife violations, water management and zoning matters, air pollution control and solid waste management, park and recreation area responsibilities, forestry and other matters. The Bureau of Law Enforcement is responsible for planning and coordinating the enforcement of laws and regulations relative to the protection, management and use of Wisconsin's natural resources. It also conducts hunter safety, boating safety, snowmobile safety and law enforcement recruitment programs. The Bureau of Water Regulation and Zoning is responsible for surface water levels and the design of dams and other structures in state waters, and plans and supervises shoreland zoning and floodplain regulation. It has an intensive program of helping local governments protect the lives and property of their citizens through floodplain management.

The *Division of Management Services* provides services in data processing, typing, personnel, affirmative action, legislative liaison, mining coordination, environmental impact, information and education.

Interagency Relationships: Before reorganization, efficiently managing Wisconsin's resources was much more difficult. Many environmental and resource decisions and programs require a broad range of specialists, including experts in: air management, fisheries, wildlife, water pollution, planning, forestry, solid waste disposal, water level and waterway protection, and recreation. For example, the environmental impact process required by state and federal statutes often demands a team approach as the most economical and effective way of complying with the laws and protecting the resource. Locally, the department's many specialists are often called upon to advise and help county, town, village and city officials, and private citizens. Emphasis is placed on attempting to achieve compliance with sound resource policies or laws through voluntary actions, not regulations or enforcement.

Because the federal government has delegated substantial responsibility to the Wisconsin DNR rather than administering its own programs, department employes have an opportunity to apply federal programs in a fashion that considers local conditions. This can result in less "red tape", delay and confusion between state and federal programs. Often the federal government finances state environmental and resource programs that normally would have to be assumed by Wisconsin citizens.

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

WISCONSIN WATERWAYS COMMISSION

Wisconsin Waterways Commission: FRANCIS MURPHY, *chairperson;* VERNON BARBER, CHARLES BILLE, HAROLD MARES, MARY MORAVEC.

Liaison: TED LAUF

Telephone: (608) 266-8597.
Total Budget 1979-81: $1,200,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.345.

History: The Wisconsin Waterways Commission was created by Chapter 274, Laws of 1977.

Organization: The commission, which is attached to the Department of Natural Resources for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes, is composed of 5 members appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate for staggered, 5-year terms.

Agency Responsibility: The commission may have studies conducted to determine the need for recreational boating facilities, provides funds to municipalities for recreational boating project development, and recommends rules for promulgation by the department to implement the recreational facilities boating program.

LAKE MICHIGAN COMMERCIAL FISHING BOARD

Lake Michigan Commercial Fishing Board: JAMES MARICQUE, GILES PETERSON, THOMAS RUSBOLDT, HERMAN C. SCHWARZ, GARY SEGER, DEAN SWAER, 1 vacancy.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.345 (3).

History: The Lake Michigan Commercial Fishing Board was created by Chapter 418, Laws of 1977.

Organization: The board, which is attached to the Department of Natural Resources for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes, is composed of 7 members appointed by the governor to serve at his pleasure. Members include 5 commercial fishers, one fish dealer, and one state citizen.

Agency Responsibility: The board reviews and considers applications for transfers of commercial fishing licenses and approves or denies such applications on the basis of rules promulgated by the department, establishes criteria for the allotment of individual licensee catch quotas, allots the catch quotas when the department establishes special harvest limits for allocation among licensees, and assists the department in establishing criteria for identifying inactive licensees.

LAKE SUPERIOR COMMERCIAL FISHING BOARD

Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Board: MRS. DONNA ERICKSON, JACK EVANOW, C. DEAN HALVORSON, 2 vacancies.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.345 (2).

History: The Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Board was created by Chapter 418, Laws of 1977.

Organization: The board, which is attached to the Department of Natural Resources under Section 15.03 of the statutes for administrative purposes, is composed of 5 members appointed by the governor to serve at his pleasure. The members include 3 licensed fishers, one licensed fish dealer, and one state citizen.

Agency Responsibility: The board reviews and considers applications for transfers of commercial fishing licenses and approves or denies such applications on the basis of rules promulgated by the department, establishes criteria for the allotment of individual licensee catch quotas, allots the catch quotas when the department establishes special harvest limits for allocation among licensees, and assists the department in establishing criteria for identifying inactive licensees.

TEMPORARY COUNCIL ATTACHED TO THE DEPARTMENT

Air Resource Allocation Council

Air Resource Allocation Council: WILLIAM FALK, DR. MAURA GAGE, ROBERT GRAVES, JAMES R. LARSON, WALTER WOELFLE (all confirmations pending), 2 vacancies (appointed by Governor); SENATOR JOSEPH STROHL, SENATOR DAVID W. OPITZ (appointed as are standing committees); REPRESENTATIVE MARY LOU MUNTS, REPRESENTATIVE CLOYD PORTER (appointed as are standing committees).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.347 (5).

History: The Air Resource Allocation Council was created in the Department of Natural Resources by Chapter 221, Laws of 1979, and is to remain in existence until January 2, 1984.

Organization: The committee consists of 11 members: 7 public members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for 3-year terms, of whom one represents major sources of air pollution, one represents minor sources of air pollution, one represents local government, one represents the tourism industry, one represents the interests of labor and 2 represent environmental interests; and 4 legislators, one from each of the 2 major parties in each house appointed as are standing committees for 2-year terms. Staff is provided by the department.

Functions: The council advises the Department of Natural Resources on the allocation of the available air resource in attainment areas and prepares recommendations for such allocation. Recommendations may include formulas for the reservation of certain amounts of the available air resource for future development, factors to be considered in allocating the available air resource, methods to determine the amount by which a source reduces the amount of the available air resource, methods for the continuing evaluation of policies, and identification of the air resources which the department should allocate.

SOLID WASTE RECYCLING AUTHORITY

See SOLID WASTE RECYCLING AUTHORITY under *State Authorities* for description.

TRANSPORTATION, DEPARTMENT OF

Secretary: LOWELL B. JACKSON, 266-1113.

Deputy Secretary: William J. Buglass, 266-1113.

Executive Assistant: James J. Gosling, 266-1113.

Administrative Assistant: Judith Rendall, 266-1113.

General Counsel, Office of: James S. Thiel, *director*, 266-8810.

Transportation Information, Office of: George H. Bechtel, *director*, 266-7744.

Transportation Safety, Office of: James O. Peterson, *director*, 266-3377.

Highways and Transportation Facilities, Division of: Harold L. Fiedler, *administrator*, 266-2910; E. J. Byrkit, *deputy administrator*.

- *Facilities Development, Bureau of:* Edmund J. Byrkit, *director*.
- *Operations, Bureau of:* Charles E. Aten, *director*.
- *Real Estate, Bureau of:* Bernard J. Mullen, *director*.

Motor Vehicles, Division of: Norbert K. Anderson, *administrator*, 266-2233; James W. Van S'stine, *deputy administrator*.

- *Central Office Services, Bureau of:* Eldon Schimming, *director*.
- *Driver Licensing, Bureau of:* Robert E. Kindschi, *director*.
- *Motor Vehicle Field Services, Bureau of:* Milo Hodgson, *director*.
- *Vehicle Registration & Licensing, Bureau of:* Carl Johnson, *director*
- *Motor Vehicle District Managers:*
  - Dist. 1: Don B. Warner, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, Madison 53702.
  - Dist. 2: Richard Solterman, 783 South Main Street, Fond du Lac 54935.
  - Dist. 3: John Walsh, 1222 North Superior Avenue, Tomah 54660.
  - Dist. 4: Lawrence Jandrin, 5301 Rib Mountain Drive, Wausau 54401.
  - Dist. 5: Loyal Mueller, 737 West Avenue, Rice Lake 54868.
  - Dist. 6: Richard Solterman, 942 Scenic Way, Green Bay 54304.
  - Dist. 7: Donald Brieger, 835 South Lincoln Street, Elkhorn 53121.
  - Dist. 8: Russell Karweik, 819 North Sixth Street, Milwaukee 53203.

State Patrol, Division of: William A. Harvey, *administrator*, 266-3212; Howard N. Goetsch, *deputy administrator*.

- *Communication Services, Bureau of:* Robert L. Bennett, *director*.

District Operations, Bureau of: vacancy, *director.*

Inspection, Bureau of: Michael C. Moschkau, *director.*

Support Services, Bureau of: Jerome D. Lacke, *director.*

State Patrol District Captains:

Dist. 1: Jerome J. Blied, 4845 East Washington Avenue, Madison 53704.

Dist. 2: Jack W. Jorgensen, 21115 Highway 18, Waukesha 53186.

Dist. 3: W.C. DeGuire, Box 984, Fond du Lac 54935.

Dist. 4: Jerome D. Klug, 2805 Martin Avenue, Wausau 54401.

Dist. 5: Alva E. Rehberg, Route 3 Box 242, Tomah 54660.

Dist. 6: Perry Griffith, 5005 Highway 53 South, Eau Claire 54701.

Dist. 8: Lester M. Walsingham, Box C, Spooner 54801.

Wisconsin State Patrol Academy: Capt. Richard J. Kildahl, Bldg. 1256, Ft. McCoy, Sparta 54656

Transportation Assistance, Division of: Douglas F. Haist, *administrator*, 266-3048.

Aeronautics, Bureau of: Fritz E. Wolf, *director.*

Local Transportation Aids, Bureau of: Theodore E. Stephenson, *director.*

Railroads and Harbors, Bureau of: Paul C. Heitmann, *director.*

Transit, Bureau of: John M. Hartz, *director.*

Transportation Districts, Division of: Marvin J. Schaeffer *administrator*, 266-2910.

Environmental Analysis and Review, Bureau of: Robert W. Baker, *director*, 266-2114.

Program Management, Bureau of: Thomas J. Hart, *director*, 266-2914.

Transportation District Directors:

Dist. 1: William T. Wambach, Jr., 1317 Applegate Road, Madison 53713.

Dist 2: Harvey Shebesta, 310 South West Avenue, Waukesha 53186.

Dist. 3: Charles R. Ryan, 944 Scenic Way, Green Bay 54304.

Dist. 4: Donald L. Cronkrite, 1681 Second Avenue South, Wisconsin Rapids 54494.

Dist. 5: Thomas R. Kinsey, 3550 Mormon Coulee Road, La Crosse 54601.

Dist. 6: Thomas R. Clark, 718 West Clairemont Avenue, Eau Claire 54701.

Dist. 7: Robert O. Schindelholz, Hanson Lake Road, Rhinelander 54501.

Dist. 8: Donald H. Jorgensen, 1701 North 4th Street, Superior 54880

Business Management, Division of: David T. Bohlman, *administrator*, 266-2878.

Accounting and Auditing, Bureau of: Bert E. Morelock, *director.*

Management Services, Bureau of: Harold Meyer, *director.*

Personnel Management, Bureau of: John Roslak, *director.*

Systems and Data Processing, Bureau of: Myron L. Bacon, *director.*

Planning and Budget, Division of: Roger L. Schrantz, *administrator*, 266-6479.

Budget, Bureau of: Michael E. Lovejoy, *director.*

Data Management, Bureau of: Wilbert F. Stambaugh, *director.*

Policy Planning, Bureau of: Kenneth J. Leonard, *director.*

System Planning, Bureau of: Arne L. Gausmann, *director.*

Council on Aeronautics: Thomas J. Bouchard, Harry R. Chaplin, Dave Duax, Arlene Forward, Frank H. Wheeler.

Council on Highway Safety: Senators Lynn S. Adelman, Richard Kreul; Representatives Cletus Vanderperren, Richard Matty, Patricia Smith; Howard Bjorklund, Harold Hettrick, Chandler McKelvey, Susan Mitchell, Donald Percy (state officer members); Mrs. LaVerne Hoerig, Felix A. Kremer, Shirley Schmerling, James Weygandt, vacancy (citizen members).

Council on Traffic Law Enforcement: Senators Marvin J. Roshell, James E. Harsdorf; Representatives Thomas Murray, John McEwen; Kenneth Vandenwymelenberg (*ex officio*); Ralph Gehring, William Harvey, Gary R. Knickerbocker, James Roe, 3 vacancies (traffic law enforcement members); William Ciske, Ann Moses, Walter Oldham, 1 vacancy (alternate law enforcement members); Arthur Bilder, Joseph S. Kroeninger, Walter Snieg, 2 vacancies (citizen members).

Rustic Roads Board: EARL SKAGEN, *chairperson;* JOYCE ERDMAN, *secretary;* HARVEY GRASSE, GORDON HAMRICK, STELLA KRUEGER, OSCAR LAHTI, ARTHUR MANKE, KENNETH MEYER (appointed by secretary of transportation); SENATOR TIMOTHY CULLEN, REPRESENTATIVE CLETUS VANDERPERREN (chairpersons of standing committees having jurisdiction over transportation as determined by the president of the Senate and the speaker of the Assembly); JOSEPH SWEDA (nonvoting, *ex officio*).

Mailing Address: Hill Farms State Office Building, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, Madison 53702.

Publications: Biennial Report (departmental); Highway Improvement Program (annual); Manual for Motorists; Public Transportation Map; Rustic Roads (brochure); Traffic Safety Report (bimonthly); Wisconsin Accident Facts (annual); Wisconsin Aeronautical Chart; Wisconsin Highway Map (biennial); numerous highway safety films and leaflets (list available); special reports and publications.

Number of Employes: 3,878.63.

Total Budget 1979-81: $1,170,462,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.46 *et seq.*

History: The Wisconsin Department of Transportation was created in 1967 by the Reorganization Act (Chapter 75). The units merged into the department were the Highway Commission, originally created by Chapter 337, Laws of 1911, when the Legislature authorized state aid for road building; the former Aeronautics Commission, established by Chapter 513, Laws of 1945 (although the state had actively participated in aeronautics since 1937 through several predecessor agencies); and the former Motor Vehicle Department, created in 1939 when Chapter 410 consolidated functions of several other agencies into one department.

The 1967 Reorganization Act also transferred to the department the Governor's Council on Traffic Law Enforcement, created by Chapter 232, Laws of 1965, and named it the Council on Traffic Law Enforcement.

Chapter 500, Laws of 1969, defined the lines of authority within the department, which was headed by the secretary and consisted of the Division of Aeronautics, the Division of Highways under the Highway Commission, and the Division of Motor Vehicles. Under authority given to the secretary, the department subsequently organized two additional divisions: the Division of Planning and the Division of Business Management, mostly with personnel from the original three.

Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, transferred transportation regulation from the Public Service Commission to an independent Transportation Commission reconstituted from the Highway Commission and attached to the department; vested statutory responsibilities and accountability with the department rather than specific divisions, thus providing the secretary with program authority for fulfilling his or her assigned budgetary responsibility.

Chapter 29 also eliminated a statutory requirement for Divisions of Motor Vehicles and Aeronautics, although requiring the department to maintain district offices throughout the state. It eliminated gubernatorially appointed division heads, giving that authority to the secretary and enabling the secretary, with the governor's approval, to organize the department to promote balanced, efficient solutions to transportation problems.

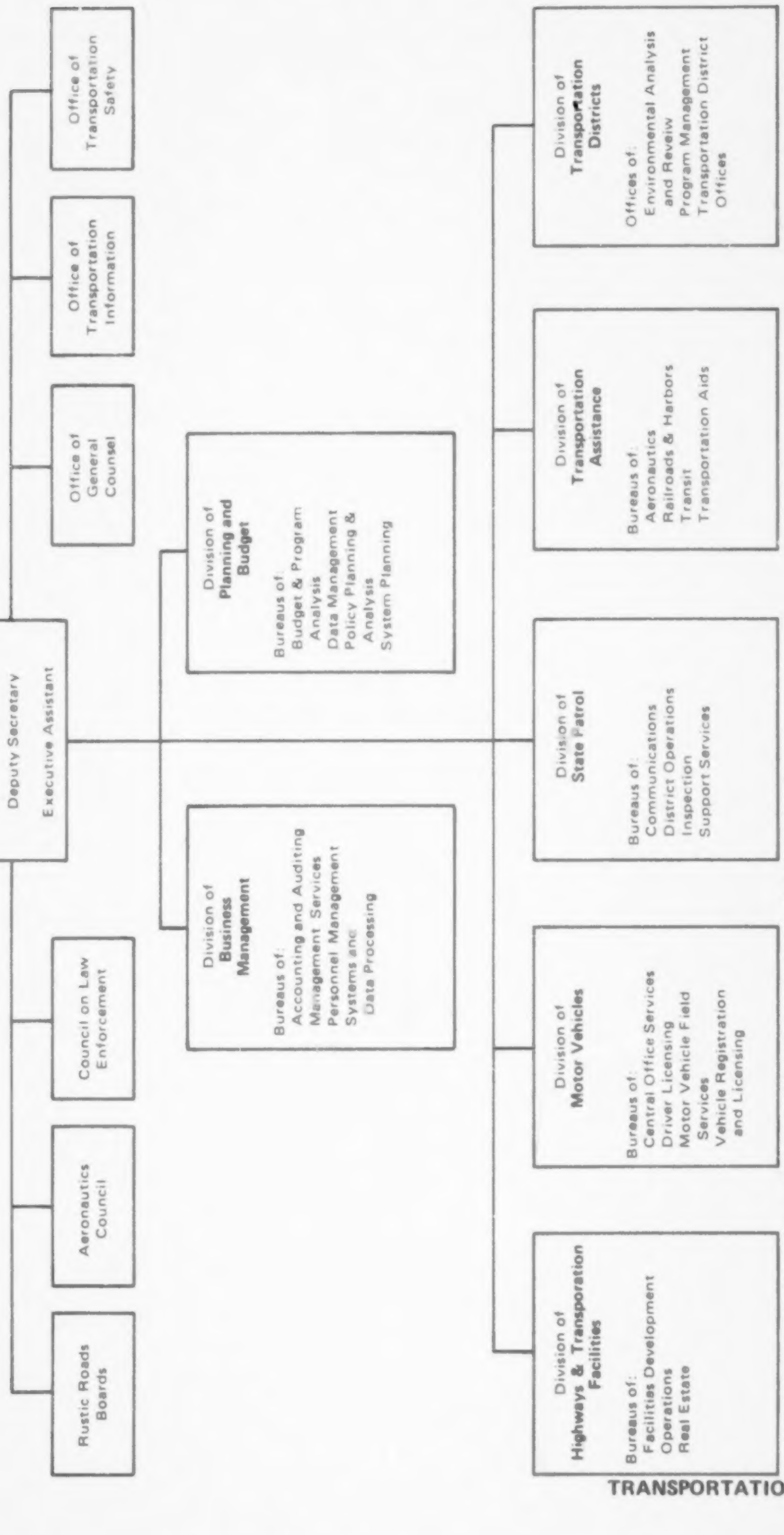
Exercising this authority, the Secretary reorgnized the department in December 1977. Continuing, in compliance with statutes, the Secretary on September 15, 1978, announced further restructuring of the department, establishing the current organization.

Chapter 34, Laws of 1979, transferred the Council on Highway Safety and the highway safety coordination function from the Office of the Governor to the Department of Transportation.

Organization: Overall management of the department is the responsibility of the secretary of transportation. The secretary is appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate, serving at the pleasure of the governor.

The Secretary's Office now includes the Council on Traffic Law Enforcement, which is appointed by the governor; the Council on Aeronautics, consisting of 5 members, knowledgeable in aeronautics, appointed by the governor for staggered 6-year terms; and the Rustic Roads Board, created in the department by Chapter 142, Laws of 1973, with members appointed by the secretary in accordance with a statutory formula.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION


SECRETARY
Deputy Secretary
Executive Assistant
Rustic Roads Boards
Aeronautics Council
Council on Law Enforcement
Office of General Counsel
Office of Transportation Information
Office of Transportation Safety
Division of Business Management
Bureaus of:
Accounting and Auditing
Management Services
Personnel Management
Systems and Data Processing
Division of Planning and Budget
Bureaus of:
Budget & Program Analysis
Data Management
Policy Planning & Analysis
System Planning
Division of Highways & Transportation Facilities
Bureaus of:
Facilities Development
Operations
Real Estate
Division of Motor Vehicles
Bureaus of:
Central Office Services
Driver Licensing
Motor Vehicle Field Services
Vehicle Registration and Licensing
Division of State Patrol
Bureaus of:
Communications
District Operations
Inspection
Support Services
Division of Transportation Assistance
Bureaus of:
Aeronautics
Railroads & Harbors
Transit
Transportation Aids
Division of Transportation Districts
Offices of:
Environmental Analysis and Reveiw
Program Management
Transportation District Offices

Unit attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03, Transportation Commission

TRANSPORTATION

The Secretary's Office also includes an Office of General Counsel, an Office of Transportation Information, and an Office of Transportation Safety. The secretary is now the governor's highway safety representative and the Wisconsin office for highway safety functions within the secretary's office.

The secretary's staff includes a deputy secretary and an executive assistant, each appointed by the secretary to serve at his or her pleasure.

The divisions now in the department are: Highways and Transportation Facilities, Motor Vehicles, State Patrol, Transportation Assistance, Transportation Districts, Business Management, and Planning and Budget. Each of the divisions is headed by an administrator appointed by the secretary for an indefinite term in keeping with civil service laws adopted by the 1977 Legislature and with the legislative directive for departmental reorganization.

Agency Responsibility: The department is charged by law to protect, promote and plan for all transportation in the state. Major programs assigned to the department by the Legislature include highway, motor vehicle, traffic enforcement, rail, transit, and aeronautics activities.

Unit Functions:

The *Office of the Secretary* provides overall direction to the department's [illegible] concentrating on improving the all-mode aspects of transportation facilities and serv[illegible]in with the goal of providing adequate, efficient, and environmentally sound move[illegible]ties and people.

The *Division of Highways and Transportation Facilities* has been est[illegible] the planning, design, construction and maintenance of the State Trunk [illegible]nd the Federal Aid System of Highways and other departmental facilities progr[illegible]sion is a central office organization which includes:

1. Real Estate, comprising acquisition, research-development and land mana[illegible]relocation assistance for highways, rails, air, and all other departmental programs;

2. Facilities Development, primarily highway and bridge design; and

3. Facilities Operations, including facility construction, highway maintenance, materials, and highway traffic.

The *Division of Motor Vehicles* conducts driver license examinations, registers and licenses drivers, maintains safety responsibility, and license revocations and suspension laws, and carries out a driver improvement program. It maintains complete records of vehicles and drivers for use by all enforcement agencies in the state, administers the integrated (truck) registration program, and maintains an insurance certificate file on for-hire motor carriers of passengers and property, rent-a-car agencies, and school buses. It administers the state's security interest law relating to motor vehicle purchases and sales. The division also licenses, and affords consumer protection in the process, motor vehicle, mobile home, new car and salvage dealers and salesmen.

The *Division of State Patrol* maintains the state traffic patrol, which enforces traffic regulations through a network of 7 district offices and conducts a traffic law enforcement training academy open to all state and local law enforcement officials. It also conducts the truck inspection programs, operating weigh stations on a selective basis throughout the state.

The *Division of Transportation Assistance* has been established to oversee departmental programs that assist local units of government and the private sector in the provision of transportation services. The division is a central office organization and has four bureaus: Aeronautics, Rail Transportation, Transit, and Aids Analysis and Management. The bureaus manage local aid programs as well as provide other, related program services (aviation and rail safety, for example).

The *Division of Transportation Districts* includes all-mode transportation districts, which have been established to provide management for transportation programs within individual districts, including facilities and aids programs, and to act as a liaison between the department and local governments and agencies. The division administrator for transportation districts is responsible for overseeing district operations, and for assisting the secretary in integrating and coordinating Transportation Facilities and Transportation Assistance programs. The office of the administrator of the division includes an Office of Program Management and an Office of Environmental Analysis and Review, which have department-wide responsibilities.

The *Division of Business Management* is responsible for providing assistance to departmental management by planning and administering programs in the areas of personnel management, systems analysis, data processing, and computer facility maintenance, purchasing, the departmental car pool, and other management services.

The *Division of Planning and Budget* has the responsibility for integrated policy, planning and budget analysis. Its functions include federal-state relations coordination, system planning, urban and regional planning, planning methods and forecasts, budget and program analysis, and compilation of data resources covering network statistics, and travel statistics-data coordination.

The Rustic Roads Board promulgates rules for the rustic roads system, approving or denying local applications for designating a highway as a rustic road.

Interagency Relationships: The department works with the U.S. Department of Transportation's Federal Highway Administration, both to fulfill federal requirements for eligibility for matching funds and to participate in joint state-federal highway projects, and — increasingly — in the rapidly broadening considerations of total transportation in which both federal and state interests have been accelerating. It has a similar relationship, for similar reasons, with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. It works with the Federal Aviation Administration in order to receive federal aids and also in broadening considerations in which both federal and state aviation interests are involved. It works with the Urban Mass Transportation Administration and the Federal Rail Administration on a similar basis. On the state level, it cooperates with the Department of Public Instruction in aerospace education and high school driver training; with the Department of Revenue in the collection of highway user fees and of sales taxes on aircraft; with the Transportation Commission in regulatory matters of mutual interest; with the Department of Development in promotion of vacation and travel services, and other travel-recreation assets of the state, and in relocation, housing assistance and land use considerations; with the Department of Natural Resources in establishing highway information centers, roadside development, state parks roadways, and the conduct of clean air programs; with the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection in studies of transportation impact on agriculture; and with the administrators of the Wisconsin Environmental Protection Act in other transportation impacts on state resources.

The department maintains a close working relationship with local government at all levels concerning their transportation development, traffic enforcement, communications and local aids.

INDEPENDENT COMMISSION ATTACHED FOR LIMITED ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

Commission: JOAN D. MCARTHUR *chairperson;* JOSEPH SWEDA, vacancy.

Executive Officer: BERNARD E. GEHRMANN, 266-0406.

Chief Counsel: CANDICE A. MORGAN, 266-0503.

Transportation Regulation, Division of: WILLIAM R. BRUMFIELD, 267-7137.

  Motor Carrier Bureau: JAMES H. ACKLEY, 266-7109.

Rail Safety Bureau: REX A. MONTGOMERY, 266-0276.

Statistics and Report Bureau: GLENN L. DERGE, 266-2324.

Tariff Bureau: GILBERT J. WIEDENHOEFT, 266-2874.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7957, Hill Farms State Office Building, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-2321.

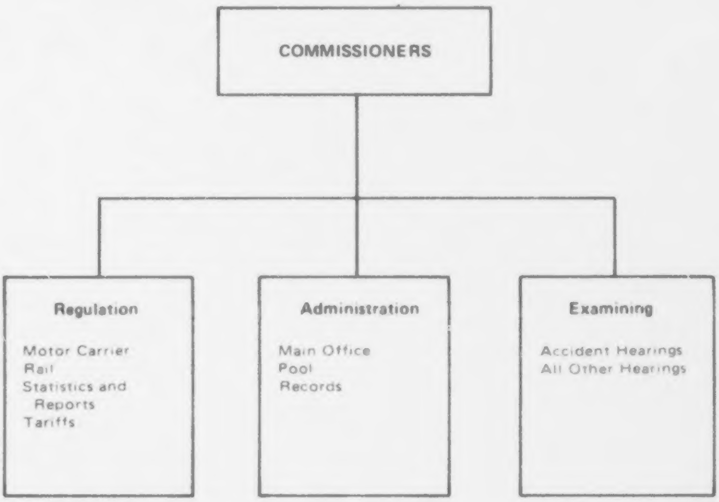
Number of Employes: 49.00.

Total Budget 1979-81: $2,928,100.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.465 (1).

History: The Transportation Commission, created by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, was reconstituted from the Highway Commission. Initial members were from the Highway Commission. The latter, created in 1911, became part of the Transportation Department in 1967.

TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION



TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

Organization: The Transportation Commission consists of 3 members appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate. They serve for staggered, 6-year terms. Although the commission is attached to the Department of Transportation for limited administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes, all budgetary, personnel, and related operational requests by the commission are processed and forwarded by the department without change. The purpose and policy of the legislature was to create the commission independent of the department.

Agency Responsibility: The commission performs quasi-judicial responsibilities for transportation regulation, providing the citizens with an independent body for appeals on transportation matters. Beginning January 1, 1978, the commission assumed the motor carrier regulation and the railroad regulation previously performed by the Public Service Commission. The Transportation Commission conducts hearings on appeals for: reduction of driver license revocation or suspension, violations of driver license restrictions, driver safety responsibility hearings, auto dealer hearings, and denial, suspension or revocation of a certificate of title. It conducts hearings previously conducted by the former Division of Aeronautics relating to proposed airport sites, conflicts between state and local regulation of airports, aircraft registration and aircraft dealer certificates. It holds hearings previously conducted by the former Division of Highways or Highway Commission regarding the competency of bidders, sign permits, junkyard control, highway right-of-way, closing of a highway, and overlength or overweight vehicle permits. New functions assigned the commission include appeals on the road's functional classification, appeals on a road's qualifications for "connecting highway" status, and requests for hearings made by the secretary of transportation on transportation plans, policies, goals, priorities, and programs.

Functional Area:

HUMAN RELATIONS AND RESOURCES

Mandated 5.8% 1980-81 budget reduction: The number of employes and the total budget of 1979-81 information shown for each agency does not reflect the mandated 4.4% budget cut of February 15, 1981, nor the additional 1.4% budget cut of February 20, 1981.

AGING, BOARD ON

Board on Aging: JAMES T. SYKES, *chairperson;* KEN WILLETT, *vice chairperson;* MARCELLA CHASE, EVELYN DONNER DAY, MARLYS S. GRIFFITHS, FAYE HILL, JOHN D. SHIER.

Executive Director: ERIC BOLLAND.

Mailing Address: Room 520, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-8861.

Publications: Annual Report, Aging Newsbriefs.

Number of Employes: 2.00.

Total Budget 1979-81: $106,400.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.74.

History: The Board on Aging was created by Chapter 332, Laws of 1971, when the Council on Aging in the Department of Health and Social Services was abolished.

As a result of studies and interest in the problems of the aged population, a State Commission on Aging was first created by Chapter 581, Laws of 1961. Its advisory committee, the Interdepartmental Committee on Aging, was established at the same time, replacing a previous committee set up in 1957. The Reorganization Acts of 1967 (Chapters 75 and 327) changed the commission to the Division on Aging in the Department of Health and Social Services and created the Council on Aging. The 1971 law made the council an independent board but retained the division in the department.

Organization: The Board on Aging is comprised of 7 members appointed by the governor. Members are state residents who have a demonstrated interest in the problems of the aging and who are not employed by the state. Four of the 7 members are required to be elderly citizens.

Agency Responsibility: The board independently investigates the needs of the state's older adults. It makes findings regarding state aging activities and evaluates programs for more effective and efficient activity. The board reports annually to the governor and biennially to the legislature setting forth the scope of the state's programs for the aging, its findings regarding the state's activities in the field of aging, recommendations for the more effective and efficient total program, and the actions taken by state agencies to carry out the boards' recommendations.

EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS COMMISSION

Commissioners: MORRIS SLAVNEY, *chairperson;* GARY L. COVELLI, HERMAN TOROSIAN.

General Counsel: GEORGE FLEISCHLI.
Staff Director: THOMAS L. YAEGER.

Council on Employment Relations: MORRIS SLAVNEY, *chairperson;* ALFRED G. GOLDBERG, DON KRAHN, ROY E. KUBISTA, ROBERT J. OBERBECK, JACK REIHL, SAM RIZZO, vacancy (employe members); T.J. CASSIDY, VERNON KNOLL, JAMES MORTIER, STEVENS L. RILEY, WILLIAM WILBERG (employer members), (all members appointed by commission).

Mailing Address: Suite 200, 14 West Mifflin Street, Madison 53703; Milwaukee Office: Room 560, 819 North Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

Telephone: (608) 266-1381 (Madison); (414) 224-4597 (Milwaukee)

Publications: Biennial Report, Digest of Decisions, Digest Supplement.

Number of Employes: 41.00.

Total Budget 1979-81: $2,644,200.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.58 *et seq.*

History: The Employment Relations Board was created by Chapter 57, Laws of 1939, to replace previous agencies operating in the field of labor relations. It was renamed the Employment Relations Commission by Chapter 75, Laws of 1967 (Reorganization Act), and designated as one of 14 independent agencies.

Organization: The commission consists of 3 full-time members nominated by the governor, and with the advice and consent of the Senate appointed, for 6-year terms.

Agency Responsibility: The commission is responsible for furthering collective bargaining and promoting peace in labor relations in the private as well as the public sector of Wisconsin's economy by processing the following types of labor relations cases: election, referendum, complaint, mediation, arbitration, prohibited practices and mediation/arbitration. Election, referendum, unfair labor and prohibited practice complaints, and mediation/arbitration are initiated by the filing of formal documents by employes, employe organizations or employers. The commission has the authority to conduct hearings and elections and referenda to determine bargaining units, collective bargaining representatives and authorization for union security agreements. It may also issue orders in unfair labor and prohibited practices cases, which are subject to review in the state courts. The commission's mediation function is initiated at the request of either an employe organization or the employer or both; or, on occasion, the commission, by its own action or at the request of the governor, will proffer its mediation services to assist in the resolution of labor disputes. Commissioners and staff members, as arbitrators, issue final and binding awards.

Under laws enacted by the 1971 Legislature, the duties of the commission were expanded in the area of public employment relations. The Municipal Employment Relations Act was amended specifically to grant employes the right to bargain collectively with their municipal employers, and the prohibited practices section was enlarged. Two bills were enacted to provide for compulsory arbitration for police and firemen. The State Employment Labor Relations Act was amended to provide for statutory establishment of appropriate collective bargaining units, and the scope of bargaining subjects was enlarged to include, among other things, salaries and fringe benefits. The laws also provided that municipal and state employers and collective bargaining representatives could enter into agency shop agreements. As of January 1, 1978, the commission has been authorized to process final and binding interest arbitration cases involving nonuniformed municipal employes and their employers.

Unit Functions:

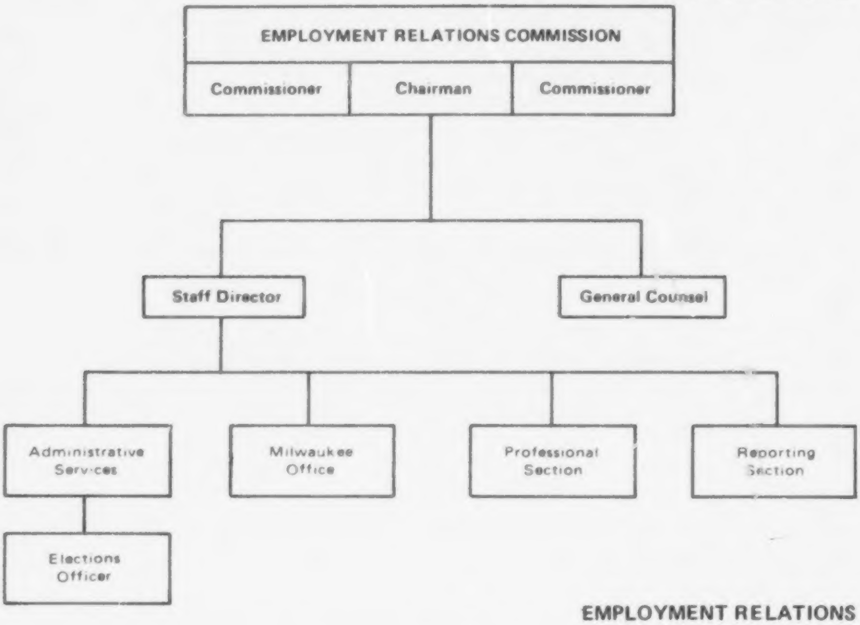
The *Elections Officer* is responsible for the scheduling and conduct of elections and referendums.

The *Milwaukee Office* performs the agency responsibility in the Milwaukee metropolitan area.

The *Professional Section* is responsible for the conduct of hearings in unfair labor and prohibited practices, election and arbitration cases. The professional staff member acts as a trial examiner in unfair labor and prohibited practice cases and issues decisions in his name which are subject to review by the commission. The full commission or any one of the commissioners may also conduct such hearings and issue decisions in the name of the commission or the individual commissioner. Where the individual commissioner issues such a decision, such decision is reviewable by the full commission. In addition, the professional staff and commissioners issue formal arbitration awards, after hearing, and also act as mediators in resolving disputes arising during the negotiation of a collective bargaining agreement. The professional staff, as well as the commissioners, also conduct formal hearings or informal investigations to determine whether the conditions for final and binding interest arbitration exist in municipal negotiations. Such hearings or investigations may be conducted to determine whether the conditions for fact finding exist in state employment negotiations.

The *Reporting Section* records and transcribes verbatim hearings in election, referendum, unfair labor and prohibited practices, arbitration and declaratory ruling cases.

EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS COMMISSION


EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS COMMISSION
Commissioner
Chairman
Commissioner
Staff Director
General Counsel
Administrative Services
Milwaukee Office
Professional Section
Reporting Section
Elections Officer

EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS

Interagency Relationships: The Employment Relations Commission performs functions on the state level which are similar to the functions of 2 federal agencies — the National Labor Relations Board and the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. The commission has no jurisdiction over labor relations activity regulated by the National Labor Relations Board. The Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 established some procedures for state-federal cooperation in mediation cases and directed the FMCS to avoid mediating disputes having only a minor effect on interstate commerce whenever state mediation services are available. Since mediation cases are initiated by employers or employes, rather than by the commission, the determination of whether a state or federal agency is called upon in cases involving interstate commerce is often up to the parties involved. As a matter of policy, the commission avoids involvement in cases being handled by federal agencies.

Although some provisions in Chapters 101 and 103, Wisconsin Statutes, give responsibility for some aspects of labor relations to the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, in practice, the department does not perform functions which overlap those of the commission.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF

Secretary of Health and Social Services: DONALD E. PERCY, 663 WS State Office Bldg., 266-3681.

Deputy Secretary: TERRY A. WILLKOM, 266-3681.

Assistant Secretary: ERIC O. STANCHFIELD, 266-3681.

Affirmative Action: JERRY SMITH, 266-3465.

Civil Rights Compliance and Client Services: GLADYS CORBIT, 266-0845.

Juvenile Offender Review Program: DON SCHMITT, 266-6463.

Legal Counsel: BARBARA YAFFEE, 266-3681.

Legislative Liaison: ALLAN KASPRZAK, 266-3681.

Washington Liaison: ROBERT BOHLMAN, (202) 624-5870.
Office of Administrative Hearings: BOB KLETZIEN, 266-8427
Office of Information Systems: PAUL PECORIN, 266-0119.
Parole Board: FRED HINICKLE, 266-1119.
Public Information: JOE SCISLOWICZ, 266-1683.
Community Services, Division of: BURTON A. WAGNER, *administrator,* 535 WS State Office Bldg., 266-2701.
  Deputy Administrator: PAUL KEYS, 266-9648.
  Assistant Administrator for Institutions: JEROME FOY, 266-2722.
  Assistant Administrator for Regional Regulation and Licensing: JOHN ERICKSON, 266-9879.
  Acting Assistant Administrator for Program: DOUGLAS NELSON, 266-2701.
  Office of Coordinated Community Services: WILLIAM GRIFFIN, *director,* 266-9707.
  Office of Divisionwide Support: KARY HYRE, *director,* 266-2862.
  Office of Operations and Management: DONALD WARNKE, *director,* 266-5869.
  Office of Regulation & Licensing: BARBARA VOLTZ, *director,* 266-8029.
  Aging, Bureau of: DOUGLAS NELSON, *director,* 266-2536.
  Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, Bureau of: LARRY MONSON, *director,* 266-3442.
  Children, Youth and Families, Bureau of: SEVERA AUSTIN, *director,* 266-3433.
  Developmental Disabilities, Bureau of: GERALD BORN, *director,* 266-3719.
  Hearing Impaired, Bureau for: HERBERT PICKELL, *director,* 267-7802.
  Mental Health, Bureau of: WILLIAM BUZOGANY, M.D., *director,* 266-2719.
Corrections, Division of: ELMER O. CADY, *administrator,* 1030, WS State Office Bldg., 266-2471.
  Deputy Administrator: LEE ROY BLACK, Ph.D., 266-2471.
  Assistant Administrator: STEPHEN KRONZER, 266-2471.
  Community Corrections, Bureau of: M. EDWARD BUEHLER, *director,* 266-3834.
  Institutions, Bureau of Adult: ROBERT ELLSWORTH, *director,* 266-3837.
  Program Resources, Bureau of: H.T. BASSETT, Ph.D., *director,* 266-2789.
  Juvenile Services, Bureau of: JOHN E. ROSS, *director.*
  Human Resources and Operations, Office of: PETER DWYER, *interim director,* 267-9078.
  Industrial Operations, Office of: DONN GURNEY, *director,* 266-9805.
  Information Management, Office of: TED H. JOHNSON, *director,* 266-3023.
  Policy, Planning and Budget, Office of: STEPHEN H. KRONZER, *acting director,* 266-2471.
  Legislative Liaison: BOB MARGOLIES, 266-2931.
Economic Assistance, Division of: BERNARD STUMBRAS, *administrator,* 18 S. Thornton Avenue, 266-3035.
  Deputy Administrator: CHARLES HOLTON, 266-3039.
  Office of Operations and Management: vacancy, *director,* 266-2445.
  Child Support, Bureau of: DUANE A. CAMPBELL, *director,* 266-0528.
  Planning and Implementation, Bureau of: LOWELL D. TREWARTHA, *director,* 266-2850.
  Program Compliance, Bureau of: MARY SOUTHWICK, *director,* 266-1080.
  Social Security Disability Insurance, Bureau of: ROBERT COHEN, *director,* 266-1981.
Health, Division of: TERRY WILLKOM, *acting administrator,* Room 280 WS State Office Bldg., 266-1511.
  Assistant Administrator for Health Administration: vacancy.
  Assistant Administrator for Public Health Services: vacancy.
  Operations and Management, Office of: THOMAS JOHNSON, *director,* 266-7053.
  Community Health and Prevention: vacancy.
  Environmental Health, Bureau of: LLOYD RIDDLE, *director,* 266-2593.
  Health Statistics, Bureau of: RAYMOND NASHOLD, Ph.D., *director,* 266-1334
  Institutional Health Services, Bureau of: BARBARA WHITMORE, *director,* 267-7170.
  Planning and Development, Bureau of: vacancy, 266-7295.
  Quality Compliance, Bureau of: PEGGY SMELSER, *director,* 267-7185.

Management Services, Division of: NATE HARRIS, *administrator*, 663 WS State Office Bldg., 266-6954.

Deputy Administrator: RICHARD C. HANSON, 266-0173.

Collections, Bureau of: STEPHEN SANBORN, *director*, 266-1847.

Fiscal Services, Bureau of: THEODORE BROWN, *director*, 266-2019.

Management Support and Analysis, Bureau of: WYNN DAVIES, *director*, 266-2904.

Personnel and Employment Relations, Bureau of: KEN DEPREY, *director*, 266-9862

Engineering Section: KEITH GOODWIN, *chief*, 266-2901.

Purchasing Section: BEN SOWASKE, *chief*, 266-2903.

Policy and Budget, Division of: PETER TROPMAN, *administrator*, 720 WS State Office Bldg., 266-8402.

Deputy Administrator: BRUCE FAULKNER, 266-1497.

Assistant to the Administrator: BOB SPEER, 266-5348.

Budget, Bureau of: STEVE HANDRICH, *director*, 266-2907.

Evaluation, Bureau of: ROBERT WAGNER, *director*, 266-9296.

Planning, Bureau of: MARY ANN COOK, *director*, 266-9296.

Prevention & Wellness Program: JUDY ZVARA, 266-7925.

Vocational Rehabilitation, Division of: PATRICIA G. KALLSEN, *administrator*, 131 W. Wilson St., 266-5466; Toll-free information and referral, (800) 362-9611 (voice TTY).

Deputy Administrator: KEN MCCLARNON, 266-2168.

Blind, Bureau for the: KEN MCCLARNON, *acting director*, 266-2168.

Client Services, Bureau of: JOHN H. BIDDICK, *director*, 266-1283.

Management Services, Bureau of: PATRICK MOMMAERTS, *director*, 266-2956.

Planning, Evaluation and Program Development, Bureau of: OLAF BREKKE, *director*, 266-2380.

Boards and Councils:

Controlled Substances Board: DAROLD A. TREFFERT, M.D. (psychiatrist member), *chairperson;* JUNE DAHL, Ph.D. (pharmacologist member), *vice chairperson;* JOHN W. CALHOUN (designee of Attorney General), *secretary;* DONALD WILLETT (designee of secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), TED COLLINS (designee of secretary of health and social services), ROBERT L. MAILE (designee of chairperson, Pharmacy Examining Board).

Medical Review Board on Epilepsy: JOHN J. BECK, HAROLD E. BOOKER, WILLIAM P. CROWLEY, R. CLARKE DANFORTH, MARIO DE OLIVEIRA, FRANCIS M. FORSTER, G.G. GIFFEN, PAUL G. GOTTSCHALK, ROBERT A. GRUESEN, EDWARD E. HOUFEK, DAVID M. KASHNIG, HAROLD S. LUBAR, MICHAEL P. MCQUILLEN, JONAS V. MILERIS, SHAMSEDDIN SARHADDI, KENNETH M. VISTE, JR. (all M.D.s). Alternates: JOHN B. BAKER, JEAN P. DAVIS.

Pesticide Review Board: DONALD E. PERCY (secretary of health and social services), *chairperson;* GARY E. ROHDE (secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), *vice chairperson;* CARROLL D. BESADNY (secretary of natural resources), *secretary.*

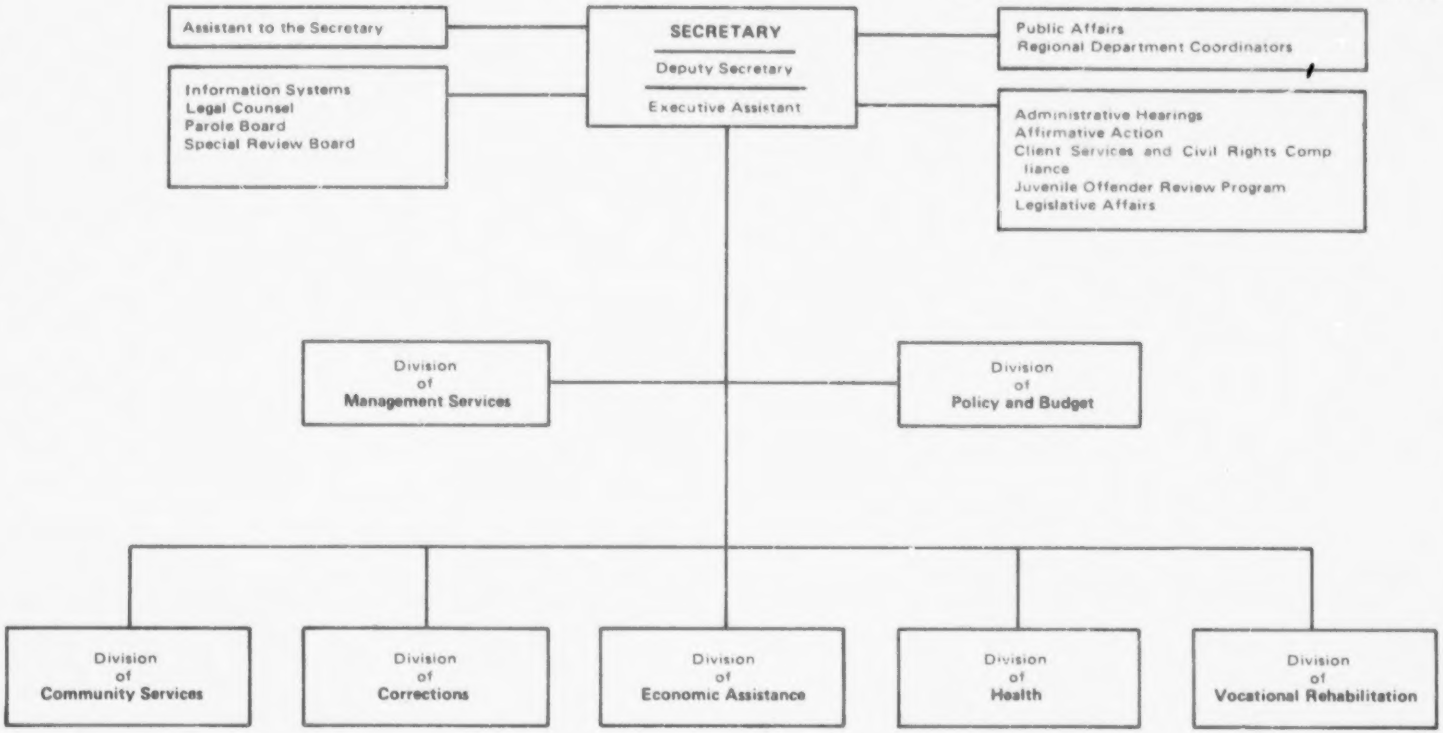
Council on Blindness: GEORGE BROTHERS, ART COLBY, JOHN FRANCO, CINDY LIEN, KAREN PERZENTKA.

Drug Quality Council: MARIE ROTH, (public member), *chairperson;* GERALD FREITAG, KATHLEEN HICKSON (pharmacist members); PAUL BASS, HARRIS FRIEDMAN (pharmacologist members); WILLIAM JANSSEN, vacancy (physician members).

Council for the Hearing Impaired: JEAN CORDANO, *chairperson;* ROBERT G. POWELL, *vice chairperson;* BARBARA I. KUHN, *secretary;* MARY CIRILLI, LESLIE HALVORSEN, THOMAS HARBISON, ROBERT NELLIS, JOHN SHIPMAN, vacancy.

Council on Hemophilia and Related Blood Disorders: MRS. NANCY BOESCH, ROBERT MONTGOMERY, M.D. (representatives of the Great Lakes Hemophilia Foundation); GARY BECKER, M.D. (representative of Badger Red Cross blood bank); JOHN SCHWARTZ (representing hospitals); LAURENCE J. LOGAN, M.D. (representing local health agencies); CLARA V. HUSSEY, M.D. (representing Medical College of Wisconsin); DONALD KRUEGER (representing Milwaukee Blood Center); DEANE F. MOSHER, M.D. (representing U.W. Medical School).

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES


Assistant to the Secretary
Information Systems
Legal Counsel
Parole Board
Special Review Board
SECRETARY
Deputy Secretary
Executive Assistant
Public Affairs
Regional Department Coordinators
Administrative Hearings
Affirmative Action
Client Services and Civil Rights Compliance
Juvenile Offender Review Program
Legislative Affairs
Division of Management Services
Division of Policy and Budget
Division of Community Services
Division of Corrections
Division of Economic Assistance
Division of Health
Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

Council on Infant Health Screening: STANLEY BERLOW, CHARLES H. GEPPERT, ROBERT LIPO (M.D.s); JOAN BURNS, RUTH ROCK, PATRICIA RYAN.

Pesticide Advisory Council: WILLIAM SIMMONS (representing Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection), *chairperson;* PATRICK T. BUCKLEY (public member representing pesticide industry), *vice chairperson;* LLOYD LUESCHOW (representing Department of Natural Resources), *secretary;* HENRY A. ANDERSON, M.D. (representing Department of Health and Social Servies), JAMES W. APPLE (representing U.W. College of Agriculture and Life Sciences), GORDON CHESTERS, Ph.D. (representing U.W. Water Resources Center), ROBERT ELLARSON, Ph.D. (representing U.W. Department of Wild Life Sciences); DENNIS DANIELSON (public member representing agricultural industry), ROBERT D. COOK, Ph.D. (public member representing environmental interests).

Radiation Protection Council: SEYMOUR ABRAMSON (public member), *chairperson;* RICHARD DARLING, ROBERT GREENLAW, M.D., RAYMOND C. THUROW, D.D.S., CHARLES R. WILSON (public members); SENATOR JOSEPH STROHL, HELEN CORNELI, JAMES JOHNSON (appointed as are standing committees); REPRESENTATIVE DAVID M. TRAVIS, MIKE MCCORMICK, 1 vacancy (appointed as are standing committees).

Mailing Address: Wilson Street State Office Building, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Department Coordinators: *Region 1 (Southern)*, ROBERT GANSER, 3601 Memorial Drive, Madison 53704; *Region 2 (Southeastern)*, JOHN BAUER, 819 N. 6th Street, Milwaukee 53203; *Region 3 (Milwaukee)*, RALPH JEFFERSON, 819 N. 6th Street, Milwaukee 53203; *Region 4 (Eastern)*, ROBERT WAGNER, 1181 Western Avenue, Green Bay 54303; *Region 5 (Western)*, LARRY WILLKOM, 718 W. Clairemont, Eau Claire 54701; *Region 6 (Northern)*, BART BARTHOLOMEW, Schiek Plaza, P.O. Box 697, Rhinelander 54501.

Division of Community Services Field Offices: *Eastern Regional Office,* 1181 Western Avenue, P.O. Box 3730, Green Bay; *Fond du Lac District Office,* 485 South Military, P.O. Box 1069, Fond du Lac; *Milwaukee Regional Office,* 819 N. 6th St., Milwaukee; *Northern Regional Office,* Schiek Plaza, P.O. Box 697, Rhinelander; Ashland District Office, 601 Second St., West, P.O. Box 72, Ashland; *Wisconsin Rapids District Office,* 1681 Second Ave., South, P.O. Box 636, Wisconsin Rapids; *Southeastern Regional Office,* 225 Executive Dirve, Brookfield; *Southern Regional Office,* 3601 Memorial Drive, Madison; *Western Regional Office,* 718 W. Clairemont Ave., P.O. Box 228, Eau Claire; *La Crosse District Office,* 3550 Mormon Coulee Road, P.O. Box 743, La Crosse.

Division of Corrections Field Offices: *Eastern Region,* 1181 Western Avenue, Green Bay; *Milwaukee Region,* 819 North 6th Street, 7th Floor, Milwaukee; *Northern Region,* Schiek Plaza Rhinelander; *Southeast Region,* Room G-90, Court House, Waukesha; *Southern Region,* 232 King Street, Madison; *Western Region,* 718 Western Clairmont Avenue, Eau Claire.

Division of Health Field Office: *District 1 (Southern)*, 5712 Odana Road, Madison; *District 2 (Southeastern)*, 6815 W. Capitol, Milwaukee; *District 3 (Lake Winnebago)*, Box 269, 485 S. Military Road, Fond du Lac; *District 4 (Lake Michigan)*, Box 3860, 1298 Lombardi Avenue, Green Bay; *District 5 (Western)*, 3550 Mormon Coulee Road, La Crosse; *Distric 6 (West Central)*, 718 W. Clairemont Avenue, Eau Claire; *District 7 (North Central)*, Box 1165, 1831 North Stevens Street, Rhinelander, Box 277, 1681 Second Avenue South, Wisconsin Rapids; *District 8 (Northwestern)*, information available from District 6.

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Field Offices: *Eau Claire Office,* 517 Walker Avenue, P.O. Box 1228, Eau Claire; *Fond du Lac Office,* P.O. Box 1438, 485 S. Military Road, Fond du Lac; *Green Bay Office,* P.O. Box 3627, 1181 Western Avenue, Green Bay; *Janesville Office,* 101 S. Main Street, Janesville; *Kenosha Office,* 1115 56th Street, Kenosha; *La Crosse Office,* 333 Buchner Place, La Crosse; *Madison Office,* 1 S. Park Street, Room 440, Madison; *Milwaukee Northeast,* 2430 North Murray Avenue, Milwaukee; *Milwaukee Northwest,* 6815 West Capitol Drive, Milwaukee; *Milwaukee Southeast,* 3501 South Howell Street, Milwaukee; *Milwaukee Southwest,* 9401 West Beloit Road, Milwaukee; *Oshkosh Office,* 424 Washington Avenue, Oshkosh; *Portage Office,* North Ridge Shopping Center, Highway 51 North, Portage; *Racine Office,* 5200 Washington Avenue, Racine; *Rhinelander Office,* 130 S. Stevens Street, Rhinelander; *Rice Lake Office,* 219 West Knapp Street, Rice Lake; *Sheboygan Office,* 832 Niagara Avenue, Sheboygan; *Superior Office,* 917 Tower Avenue, Superior; *Waukesha Office,* 1570 E. Moreland Blvd., Waukesha; *Wausau Office,* 400 E. Thomas St., Wausau;

Wisconsin Rapids Office, 110 E. Grand Ave., Wisconsin Rapids; ***Workshop for the Blind***, 5316 W. State St., Milwaukee.

Publications: Annual Fiscal Report, Biennial Report, many other reports (inquire of divisions).

Number of Employes: 10,645.26.

Total Budget 1979-81: $3,364,207,100.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.19 *et seq.*

History: The reorganization of state agencies enacted by the Legislature in 1967 (Chapter 75) brought into a new Department of Health and Social Services the previous State Board of Health, organized in 1876, the Department of Public Welfare and the Commission on Aging. The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation was made part of the new department by the budget bill passed in the same session.

The evolution of human service activities in Wisconsin has been a long and continual process. For more than 2 decades after becoming a state, Wisconsin met by special legislative enactment each of the separate and various problems relating to the public care, custody, and rehabilitation of the mentally ill; of law violators and delinquents; and of the handicapped, neglected, and dependent. Upon the establishment of each new institution or agency, it made provision quite separately for its government by a board of trustees or managers.

In 1871 there were 6 separate institutions, each with an independent governing authority of one to 15 members. A beginning of coordination was started with the creation of the State Board of Charities and Reform (Chapter 136, Laws of 1871), which, however, had powers principally limited to inspection, visitation, research, and recommendation. To remedy deficiencies in this system, which in time became apparent, the Legislature in 1881 (Chapter 298) created the State Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable, Reformatory, and Penal Institutions, consolidating the several institutional boards but not eliminating the old Board of Charities and Reform. The 2 boards functioned for another 10 years and then were abolished in 1891. In that year the Legislature created the State Board of Control of Wisconsin Reformatory, Charitable, and Penal Institutions (Chapter 221).

During the 1930s the federal government entered the welfare field. When federal and state relief funds were made available, the Public Welfare Department was established by executive order, first within the Industrial Commission in 1935, then as an independent agency in 1936. When the federal Social Security Board was established and the various aid programs — old-age assistance, aid to dependent children and blind pensions — went into effect, the state Pension Department was created by Chapter 554, Laws of 1935, within the Industrial Commission to administer and allot the funds involved. The increase in the number of agencies handling welfare services led to a study by Governor Philip La Follette's Citizens Committee on Public Welfare and the subsequent reorganization of such services by Chapter 9, Laws of Special Session 1937, and by the Governor's Reorganization Orders of 1938. These created the Department of Mental Hygiene, Department of Social Adjustment, and Department of Corrections, each with its own policy-making board. They were short-lived, however, as the 1939 Legislature nullified these provisions, reestablishing the previous agencies. Further studies that year, aimed at unifying all the welfare functions, eventually produced the measure (Chapter 435) creating the Department of Public Welfare. To it were transferred all the functions, powers and duties of the Board of Control, state Pension Department, and Public Welfare Department.

The State Board of Health was created by the Wisconsin Legislature in 1876 (Chapter 366), the eleventh such agency in the nation and third in the Middle West. Public health legislation in Wisconsin, however, dates back to territorial days. The first Territorial Legislature in 1839 provided for the establishment of local boards of health, and other legislation followed. The high death rate from various communicable diseases and the subsequent efforts of medical societies led to the enactment of legislation creating the State Board of Health.

At that time the emphasis in public health work was on the control of communicable diseases through sanitation and quarantine. Over the years the significant causes of illness and death have changed, and many additional responsibilities having to do with promotion of health and prevention of illness and death were assigned to the Board of Health.

The State Commission on Aging had been created by Chapter 581, Laws of 1961, as a result of studies and interest in the problems of the aged population. Its advisory committee, the Interdepartmental Committee on Aging, was set up at the same time, replacing a previous committee established in 1957. In 1971 Chapter 332 replaced the Council on Aging in the department with an independent Board on Aging, but kept the Division on Aging in the department.

The Advisory Radiation Protection Council was created by Chapter 235, Laws of 1963, as part of a general revision of the laws governing regulation of radiation installations.

The Dangerous Substance Control Council was created in the department by Chapter 384, Laws of 1969, and renamed the Controlled Substances Board by Chapter 219, Laws of 1971. In 1971 Chapter 255 created an Automatic Fire Sprinkler System Contractors and Journeymen Examining Council in the department (transferred to the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations in 1980), Chapter 322 created a Council on Developmental Disabilities, and Chapter 217 created a Nursing Home Reimbursement Appeals Board. Chapter 198, Laws of 1973, created in the department the Citizens Advisory Council on Alcoholism (abolished in 1980), while Chapter 321 created the Ambulance Services Examining Council (abolished 1975) and Chapter 322 created an Emergency Medical Services Examining Council. The Council for the Hearing Impaired was created by Chapter 34, Laws of 1979.

In 1975 a major structural change was made in the department. Under Chapter 39, Laws of 1975, the Board of Health and Social Services was abolished and the secretary is now appointed directly by the governor. Chapter 39 also called for the reorganization of the department by July 1977. A reorganization team under the direction of the secretary completed work on the proposed restructuring of the department, and it was approved by the Governor in March 1977. Following his approval, the reorganization process began.

Health planning under PL 89-749, the original federal health planning law, started in Wisconsin in 1967 when the State Board of Health was designated the state health planning agency. Later that year the board became part of the Department of Health and Social Services and the new Division of Health created the Bureau of Comprehensive Health Planning. In March 1973 the bureau was reestablished by Governor Lucey in Executive Order No. 53 as the Division of Health Policy and Planning. The order attached the division to the Department of Administration and placed the Health Policy Council in the Executive Office. The division was given statutory recognition and authority in Chapter 90, Laws of 1973, the biennial budget bill. The Division on Health Policy and Planning was transferred to the department in January 1976. Later that year the former Division of Health Policy and Planning was merged into the Division of Health.

CORRECTIONAL AND MENTAL INSTITUTIONS

Institutions	Location	Superintendent
Correctional Institutions		
Waupun Correctional Institution	Waupun	Thomas R. Israel
Dodge Correctional Institution	Waupun	Gordon Abrahamson
Taycheedah Correctional Institution	Taycheedah	Nona Switala
Green Bay Correctional Institution	Green Bay	Donald Clusen
Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution	Plymouth	Paul Prast
Fox Lake Correctional Institution	Fox Lake	John R. Gagnon
Oakhill Correctional Institution	Oregon	Andrew Basinas
Ethan Allen School	Wales	Roland C. Hershman
Lincoln Hills School	Irma	Russell Leik
Correctional Camp System	Oregon	James W. Mathews
Mental Institutions		
Central State Hospital	Waupun	James Powell
Mental Health Institute — Mendota	Madison	Terence Schnapp
Mental Health Insitute — Winnebago	Winnebago	R. Stafford, M.D., acting
Central Wis. Center for the Developmentally Disabled	Madison	Richard C. Scheerenberger, Ph.D.
Northern Wis. Center for the Developmentally Disabled	Chippewa Falls	Russell Horn
Southern Wis. Center for the Developmentally Disabled	Union Grove	John M. Garstecki

The State Office of Economic Opportunity and the Energy Conservation Section of the Department of Local Affairs and Development were transferred to the Division of Economic Assistance in August 1980, when that department was dissolved.

Organization: Departmental policies are set by the secretary who is also the administrative head. The secretary is appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate. The secretary appoints division administrators.

The various major councils in the department are appointed in different ways. Those on health are appointed by the governor.

Agency Responsibility: The Department of Health and Social Services is responsible for providing a full range of services to prevent and treat dependency in its myriad forms and to reduce its impact on individuals and families. The department accomplishes these goals through the provision of services directly to people in communities and in institutions, through the supervision and counseling of local public and voluntary agencies, and through the regulation of certain care providers. Its broad responsibilities span the areas of physical and mental health, services to the aged, corrections, public and medical assistance, children's services, and vocational rehabilitation.

Unit Functions:

The *Office of the Secretary* is responsible for the overall administration of the department. Reporting directly to this office are the Divisions of Community Services, Corrections, Economic Assistance, Health, Vocational Rehabilitation, Management Services, and Policy and Budget. In addition, several staff services report directly to this office including the Parole Board; Juvenile Offender Review Program; Special Review Board; Office of Legal Counsel; Administrative Hearings; legislative, client services and public affairs; and the Office of Information Systems, which provides departmental data processing services.

The *Office of Legal Counsel* provides services to the secretary and the department's division administrators. These services include advice concerning the legality of current and proposed program operations and statutory revisions. Services also include appearances in contested matters before administrative agencies, legal settlement appeals in child welfare, tuberculosis sanatorium and mental hospital cases.

The *Parole Board,* which is comprised of 8 civil service staff and an unclassified chairman, makes recommendations to the secretary on parole applicants and prepares evaluative reports on executive clemency applications requested by the governor.

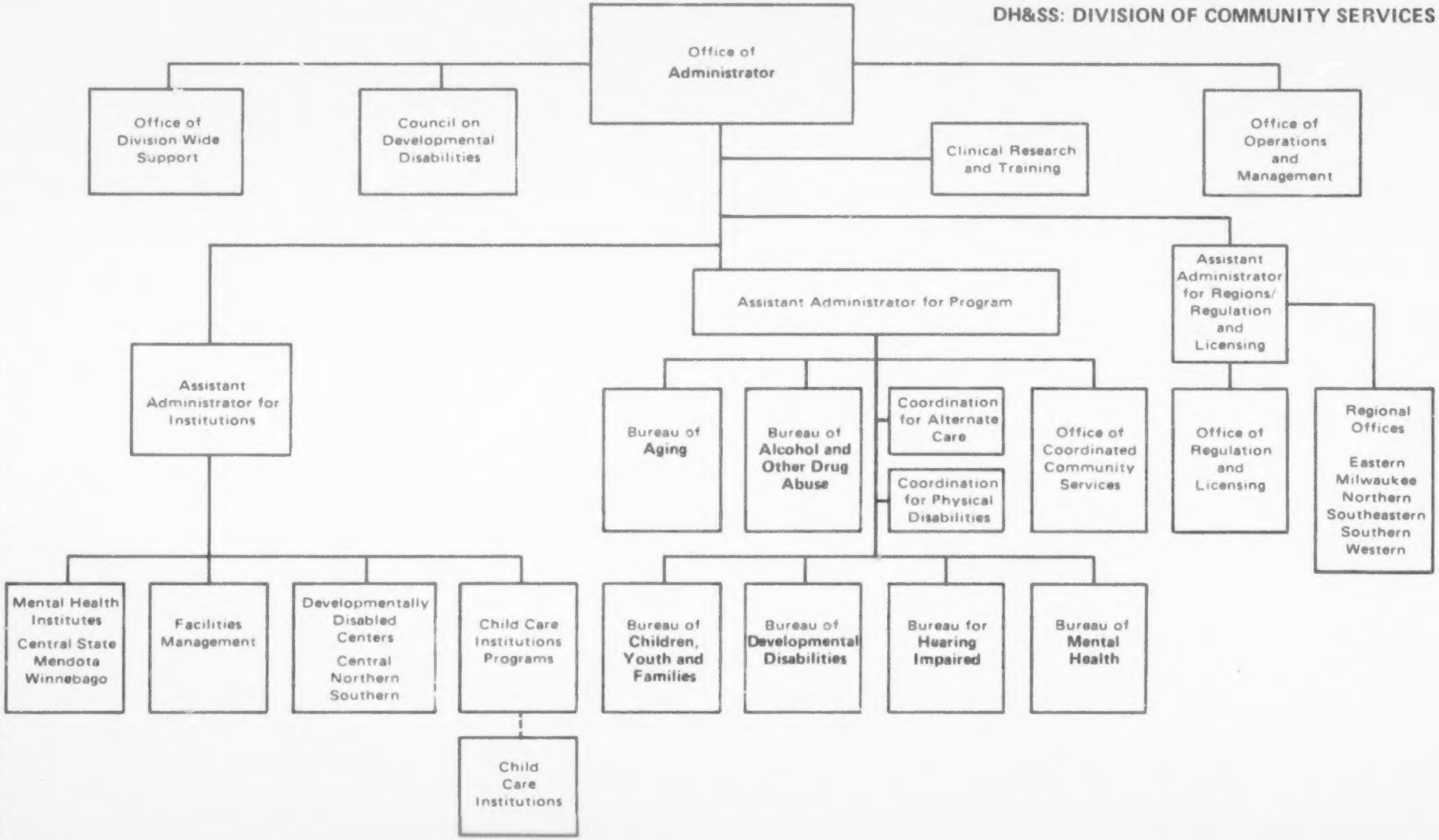
The *Special Review Board* makes recommendations to the secretary concerning the parole of clients committed under the sex crimes law. A majority of the members are not connected with the department.

The *Juvenile Offender Review Program* reviews initial placements and approves or recommends alternative placements for juveniles in state custody. It also makes release decisions on behalf of the secretary.

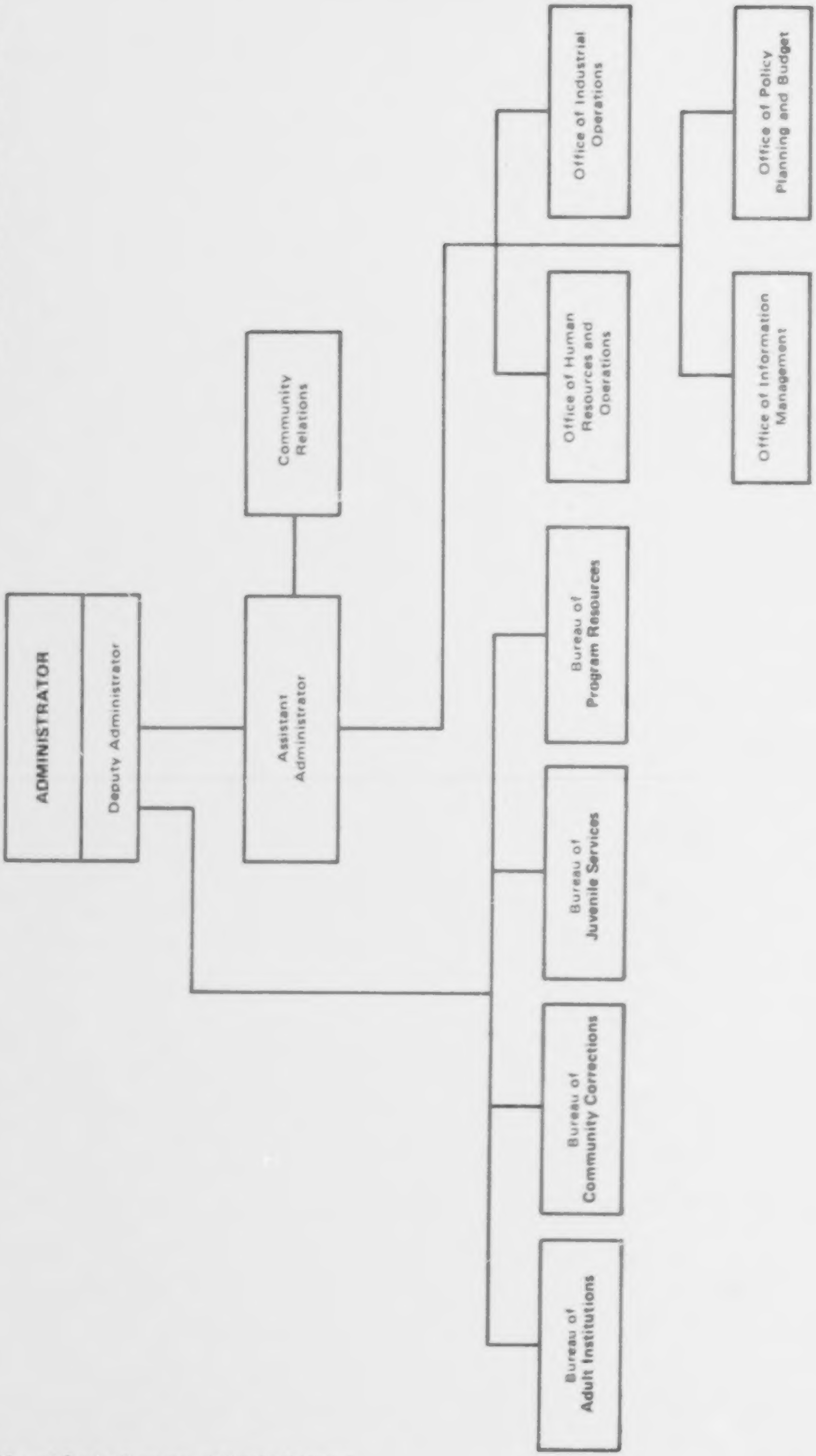
The *Division of Community Services* is responsible for the design, development, and implementation of a community-based system of aging, social, mental hygiene, hearing-impaired and children's services. Emphasis is on the county and groups of counties as the main point of service delivery. The division is primarily supportive to communities to assist them in building improved capacity to meet citizen needs. Through its regional offices and its area representatives, the division plays a facilitative role in assisting communities to identify needs and to plan, budget, and deliver a broad range of human services. The central office of the division performs policy development, planning, and standard-setting functions, while the regional offices focus upon monitoring policy as well as providing assistance to communities and program activities. The central office has Bureaus of Developmental Disabilities, Mental Health, Aging, Hearing Impaired, Children, Youth and Families, Alternate Care, and Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse.

The field staff for this division, along with most field personnel from other divisional programs, are organized into 6 regions. Because of the magnitude of the problems and the population size, Milwaukee County constitutes one region. Two mental health institutes and 3 facilities for the developmentally disabled are administered by appropriate program bureaus in the Community Services Division.

DH&SS: DIVISION OF COMMUNITY SERVICES


Office of Administrator
Office of Division Wide Support
Council on Developmental Disabilities
Clinical Research and Training
Office of Operations and Management
Assistant Administrator for Institutions
Assistant Administrator for Program
Assistant Administrator for Regions/ Regulation and Licensing
Bureau of Aging
Bureau of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse
Coordination for Alternate Care
Coordination for Physical Disabilities
Office of Coordinated Community Services
Office of Regulation and Licensing
Regional Offices
Eastern
Milwaukee
Northern
Southeastern
Southern
Western
Mental Health Institutes
Central State
Mendota
Winnebago
Facilities Management
Developmentally Disabled Centers
Central
Northern
Southern
Child Care Institutions Programs
Child Care Institutions
Bureau of Children, Youth and Families
Bureau of Developmental Disabilities
Bureau for Hearing Impaired
Bureau of Mental Health

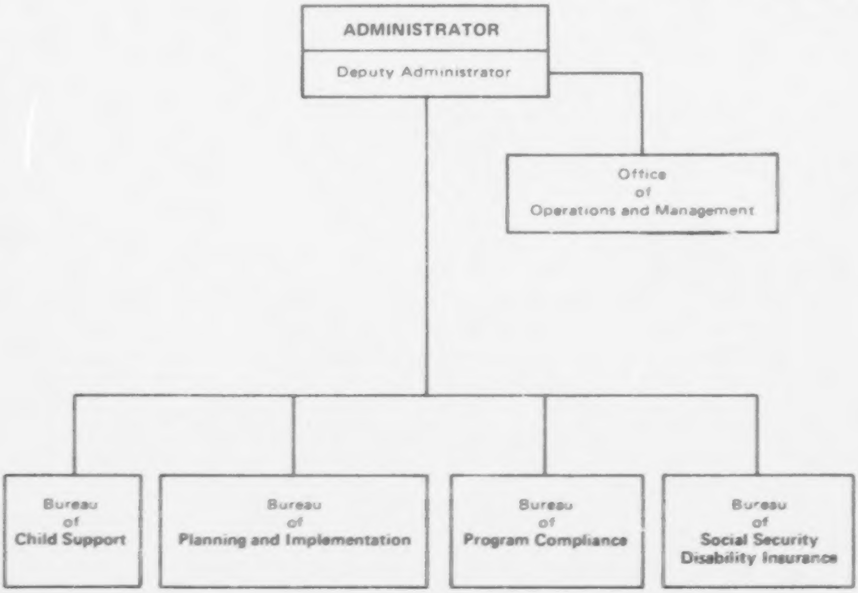
DH&SS: DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS


ADMINISTRATOR
Deputy Administrator
Assistant Administrator
Community Relations
Office of Industrial Operations
Office of Human Resources and Operations
Office of Policy Planning and Budget
Office of Information Management
Bureau of Program Resources
Bureau of Juvenile Services
Bureau of Community Corrections
Bureau of Adult Institutions

The *Division of Corrections* administers an integrated institution and field services program to protect the public from criminal activity and to supervise, rehabilitate, and aid in the reintegration of adult and juvenile offenders committed to the Department of Health and Social Services by the courts. In its treatment of offenders, the division draws upon a maximum use of probation and parole, individualized institutional programs, a wide range of professional social and clinical services, and evaluative and developmental research. In accordance with its overall mission and goals, the division maintains and operates 15 correctional institutions and a supervised network of community-based facilities throughout the state. Division personnel provide consultation to the courts and law enforcement agencies.

The *Division of Economic Assistance* is responsible for a broad program of financial services for dependent children and other economically disadvantaged groups (provided through county social services departments and Native American Tribal Councils) as well as for outreach, housing weatherization (weather-proofing, insulating, etc.) and other self-help programs for low-income persons (provided through local community action agencies). The division supervises the counties' administration of state and federal public assistance (Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Relief of Needy Indian Persons, Vietnamese Refugee Relief, Cuban Relief, emergency relief programs, the food stamp program, eligibility determination for Medical Assistance, and the emergency fuel loan program) to the needy of the state. It also supervises county child support enforcement agencies. It determines eligibility, based on disability, for Wisconsin residents applying for Social Security and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) programs. Wisconsin also provides financial supplement to the SSI program.

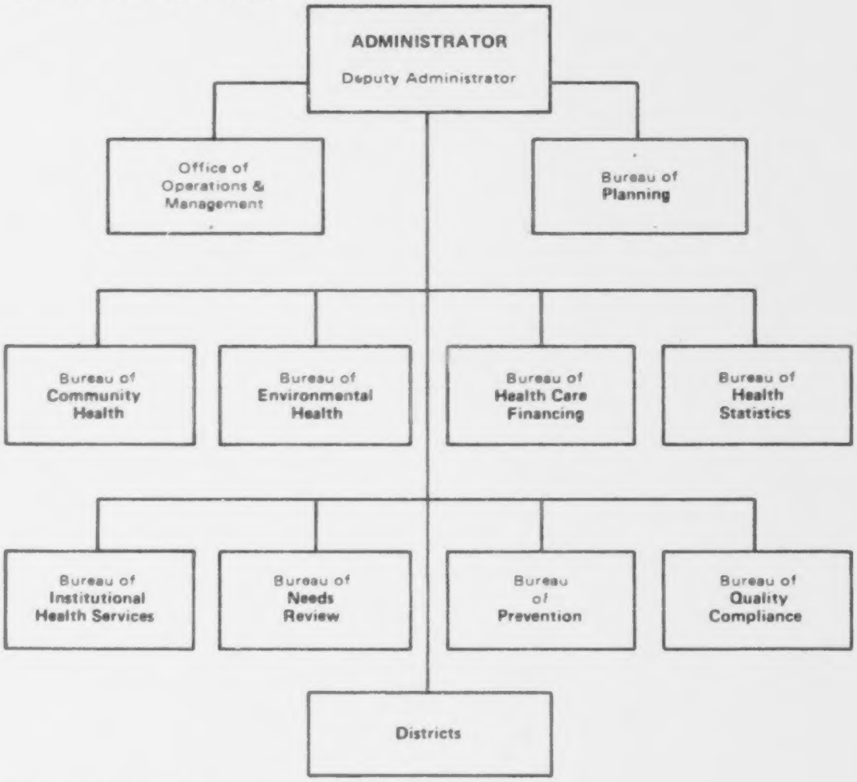
DH&SS: DIVISION OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE


ADMINISTRATOR
Deputy Administrator
Office of Operations and Management
Bureau of Child Support
Bureau of Planning and Implementation
Bureau of Program Compliance
Bureau of Social Security Disability Insurance

Health and Social Services - ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

The *Division of Health* is responsible for protecting and promoting public health in Wisconsin and assuring that all state residents have access to adequate quality health services with reasonable costs. To fulfill these responsibilities, the division provides planning, coordination and overall direction for health services and facilities throughout the state. Division activities include enforcing state and federal health regulations; promoting preventive health care programs; administering the state certificate of need and medical assistance programs; providing consultation, educa-

DH&SS: DIVISION OF HEALTH


ADMINISTRATOR
Deputy Administrator
Office of Operations & Management
Bureau of Planning
Bureau of Community Health
Bureau of Environmental Health
Bureau of Health Care Financing
Bureau of Health Statistics
Bureau of Institutional Health Services
Bureau of Needs Review
Bureau of Prevention
Bureau of Quality Compliance
Districts

Health and Social Services - HEALTH

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tion and information on general and occupational health topics; preparing and disseminating health statistics; and providing health care services in state correctional institutions.

The *Division of Vocational Rehabilitation* provides services to help a vocationally handicapped individual engage in a remunerative occupation. Counseling services, aided by medical, psychological, vocational evaluation and training, provide the basis for an Individualized Written Rehabilitation Program for the individual client. Persons who are physically and mentally disabled constitute the basic group of clients whose handicaps interfere with employment. The program has as one of its goals the making of all vocationally handicapped residents of the state who might benefit from the program employable and as economically self-sufficient as possible.

The *Division of Management Services* provides the staff services for administering and controlling departmental fiscal and other operations. These services include personnel management, management analysis, accounting, collections and assistance to institutions in the areas of purchasing, food service and nutrition, engineering and space required for regional, district and area offices.

The *Division of Policy and Budget* is responsible for preparing and implementing department-wide planning, budgeting and evaluation systems. It develops major policy directions (called Major Initiatives), reviews existing and proposed policies, plans and administrative rules, and develops legislative proposals.

The *Controlled Substances Board* issues rules controlling drugs that have a potential for abuse.

The *Nursing Home Reimbursement Appeals Board* reviews petitions from nursing homes for modifications to any reimbursement rate for such homes, and makes findings and recommendations.

Many disabled people are now working as the result of the vocational rehabilitation programs coordinated by the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation in the Department of Health and Social Services. Here, a man is learning to use a winding machine used to wrap wire on a generator for an electric motor at a private industry in Madison.

The *Pesticide Review Board* recommends to the Department of Agriculture rules for the protection of persons and property from pesticide hazards, and such rules are not effective until approved by the board.

Interagency Relationships: In carrying out their responsibilities and implementing programs, the separate divisions of the department have established working relationships with other state agencies, with local governmental and voluntary agencies, and with agencies of the federal government.

The *Division of Community Services* works closely with area agencies on aging, county departments of social services and community services boards and their program directors in the development and delivery of local aging, hearing-impaired, social and mental hygiene services. The division is responsible for the review and approval of community services, social services and aging program plans and budgets and for allocating the state's share of funds for programs. The division cooperates with units of the University of Wisconsin; the Department of Public Instruction; the Department of Transportation; the Department of Justice; the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations; the Department of Veterans Affairs; and with state voluntary organizations such as the Wisconsin Association for Retarded Citizens, Wisconsin Association of the Deaf, Wisconsin Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, Wisconsin Association on Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse, and the Wisconsin Mental Health Association. On the national level it has close contact with the Administration on Aging in the Office of Human Development; National Institutes of Mental Health, Alcohol and Alcohol Abuse, and Drug Abuse; and with the Division of Developmental Disabilities, Social and Rehabilitation Service; Social Security Administration and the Social and Rehabilitation Services — all of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Because of the wide scope of its activities, the *Division of Corrections* works in concert with a great many federal, state, local, and voluntary agencies. On the federal level, the division coordinates with the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in the area of grant approval and funding for its ongoing criminal justice-related programs; and with the Veterans Administration and the Department of Health and Human Services in the area of benefit payments to eligible institutional residents and/or probation and parole clients.

Within the state, the division coordinates with the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice regarding the planning and granting of statewide programs for the division; with the Department of Administration regarding authorization for remodeling, construction, leasing, personnel and staffing, augmentation of institutional telecommunications and/or security equipment, and budget reviewing; with the Department of Public Instruction regarding standards for institutional educators, libraries, and librarians, and the administration of educational and special educational programs; with the Department of Justice, which essentially acts as legal counsel for the division,

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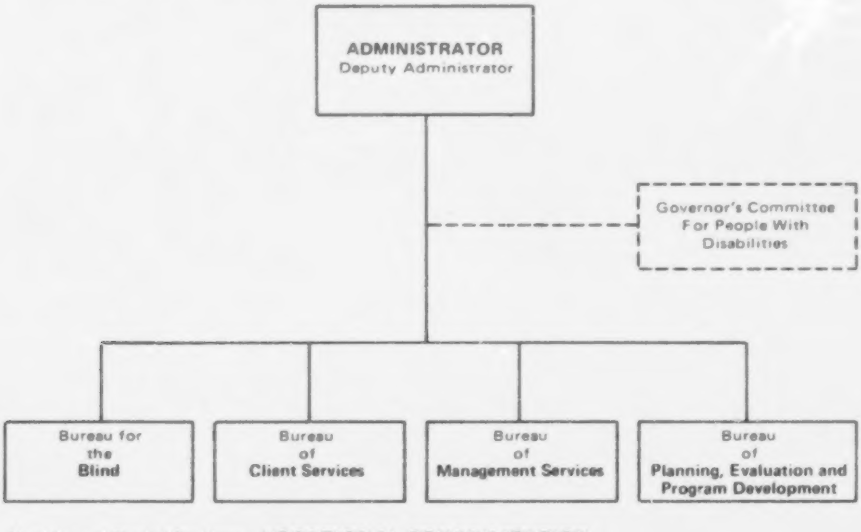
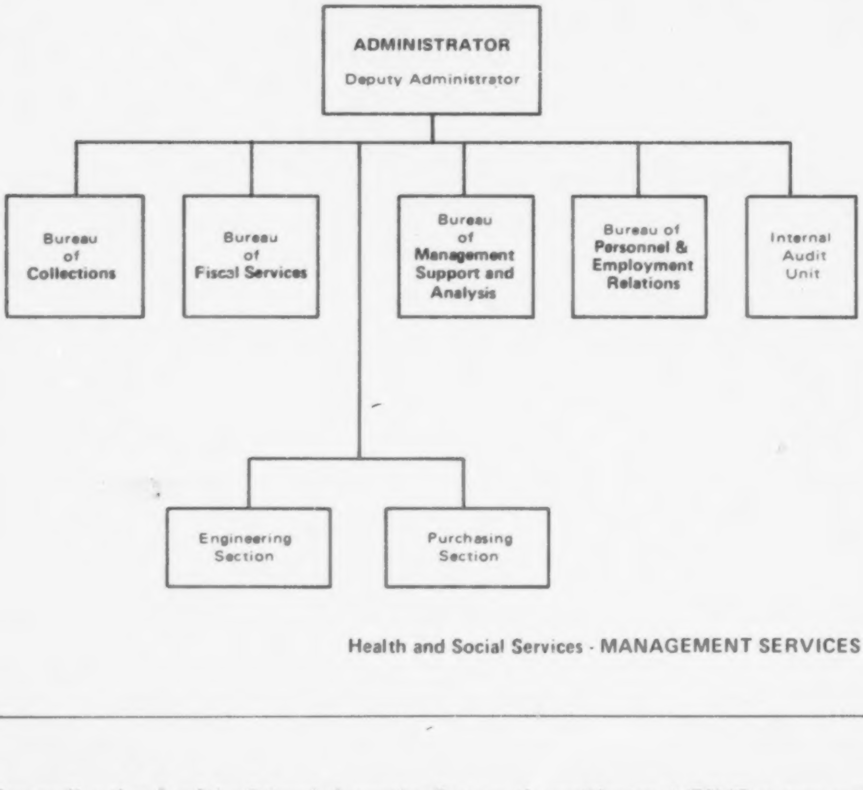
DH&SS: DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION


ADMINISTRATOR
Deputy Administrator
Governor's Committee For People With Disabilities
Bureau for the Blind
Bureau of Client Services
Bureau of Management Services
Bureau of Planning, Evaluation and Program Development

Health and Social Services · VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

DH&SS: DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES



Health and Social Services - MANAGEMENT SERVICES

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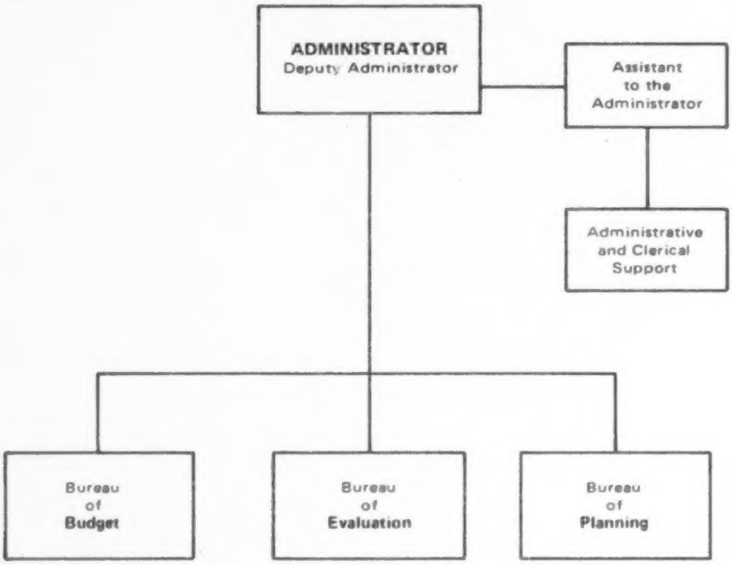
and regarding the use of the Crime Information Bureau, the multinetwork TIME system, and the administration of jailor training institutes; with the University of Wisconsin System regarding the placement of institutional residents and/or probation and parole clients in college credit courses under the division's study release program, and with the U.W. Law School regarding the division's administrative rule-making; with the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education regarding the certification of vocational teachers and vocational classes for eligible institutional residents and/or probation and parole clients sent to voc-tech centers under the division's study release program; with the Department of Natural Resources regarding the placement of eligible institutional residents and/or probation and parole clients in DNR projects under the division's work release program; and, with the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations regarding building inspection and safety and health code compliance throughout the institutions and group foster homes, and regarding the counseling of eligible residents and/or probation and parole clients for employment placement through the department's Job Service staff.

The division cooperates with local units of government by working closely with city and county officials through its jail inspection services, by collecting restitution for city and county localities, by gathering statistical data on jail management and facility suitability, and by coordinating with county officials regarding the planning of community-based facilities.

The division cooperates and coordinates with voluntary agencies by division contracting through purchase of services moneys for clinical, supervisory, and special services, such as tutoring, job placement, etc.

The *Division of Economic Assistance* has close working relationships with the Social Security Administration, the Office of Child Support Enforcement, the Office of Family Assistance of the federal Department of Health and Human Services; and Food and Nutrition Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. This division supervises county administration of aid programs and works intimately with county departments of social services and Native American tribal councils,

DH&SS: DIVISION OF POLICY AND BUDGET



Health and Social Services - POLICY AND BUDGET

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the Department of Public Instruction, the Department of Development, the Department of Revenue, the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, and the University of Wisconsin.

The *Division of Health* interagency relationships include those with the Motor Vehicle Division of the state Department of Transportation, the state and federal Departments of Agriculture, the state Department of Public Instruction, the state Department of Natural Resources, the state Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, the state Department of Justice, the state Laboratory of Hygiene, and the University of Wisconsin. The division works closely with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the U.S. Public Health Service, the state Health Systems Agencies, the Health Policy Council and voluntary, nongovernmental health agencies.

The *Division of Vocational Rehabilitation* has developed close working relationships with the Bureau of Handicapped Children, the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, Worker's Compensation Division and Job Service Division, as well as other public and private social service agencies, and with over 40 private nonprofit rehabilitation facilities across the state. The major portion of the funding of the vocational rehabilitation program is provided by the Rehabilitation Services Administration of the federal Department of Education.

TEMPORARY COUNCIL ATTACHED TO THE DEPARTMENT

Council on Domestic Abuse

Council on Domestic Abuse: ADA SKYLES, *chairperson;* STEVE BAVOLEK (confirmation pending),KATHRYN BEMMANN, M.D., MARLENE CUMMINGS, MARY GREENDEER, LINDA LUECK, GRETA MARSHALL, REPRESENTATIVE BETTY JO NELSEN, DAVID PRINDLE.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.197 (16).

History: The Council on Domestic Abuse was created by Chapter 111, Laws of 1979, in the Department of Health and Social Services. The subsection creating the council does not apply on or after July 1, 1985.

Organization: The council consists of 9 members appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate for staggered 3-year terms. Appointees shall have a recognized interest in and knowledge of the problems and treatment of domestic abuse.

Functions: The council is directed to review applications for grants from nonprofit corporations or public agencies which provide or propose to provide the following domestic abuse services: shelter facilities, advocacy and counseling for victims, telephone service, and community education. The council then advises the secretary of health and social services whether to grant or deny funds to the applicant.

INDEPENDENT COUNCIL ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

Council on Developmental Disabilities

Council on Developmental Disabilities: DALE THOMPSON, *chairperson;* DAVID L. BESAW, ADELE CARLEY-HAKE, VICTOR CONTRUCCI, DENNIS FILIPPELLI, L.J. GANSER, M.D., JOSEPH GRUBER, RUTH GULLERUD, RITA HOHLSTEIN, GORDON JERNSTEDT, SALLY ANN KEALY, CHESTER LEE, MARLENE MANTY, JEROME V. MURPHY, M.D., PEG OLSEN, CAROL REASBECK, WILLIAM T. RICHEY, BRIAN G. ROGERS, CATHY SIMPSON, LUCY STROM, WALTER TESCH, CARL ZIMMERMAN.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.197 (11n).

History: The Council on Developmental Disabilities was created within the Department of Health and Social Services by Chapter 322, Laws of 1971. Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, attached it to the department under Sec. 15.03 as a distinct unit, exercising its powers independently of the department, but budgeting, program coordination and related management functions are performed under the supervision of the department head.

Organization: Council members serve staggered, 4-year terms. State agencies providing direct services to the developmentally disabled, specifically the secretary of industry, labor and human relations, the secretary of health and social services, the state superintendant of public instruction, and the president of the University of Wisconsin, designate representatives on the council. The governor appoints members representing public and private nonprofit agencies of the state's political subdivisions that provide direct services, and representatives of nongovernmental agencies and groups concerned with services to the developmentally disabled. At least one-third of the membership shall consist of persons with developmental disabilities or their parents or guardians.

Agency Responsibility: The council advises the department on matters relating to developmental disabilities.

HEALTH FACILITIES AUTHORITY

See HEALTH FACILITIES AUTHORITY under *State Authorities* for description.

INDUSTRY, LABOR AND HUMAN RELATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF

Secretary: JOSEPH N. NOLL (resignation pending).

Deputy Secretary: RONALD L. SEMMANN.

Executive Assistant: JAMES S. HANEY.

Affirmative Action, Office of: JOSEPH MCCLAIN, *director*, 266-7327.

Management and Budget, Office of: MICHAEL W. MAHONEY, *director*, 266-3123.

Information and Public Affairs, Bureau of: MICHAEL H. MCCOY, *director*, 266-1090.

Administration Division: STEPHEN J. REILLY, *administrator*, 266-1024; RICHARD M. JERRICK, *assistant administrator*, 266-1834.

Administrative Services, Bureau of: LAWLESS L. MOLLERE, *director*, 266-7349.

Financial Management, Bureau of: WILLIAM H. MCNIER, JR., *director*, 266-0052.

Personnel, Bureau of: DUANE M. SALLSTROM, *director*, 266-3588.

Systems and Data Processing, Bureau of: ROLLIN W. AGER, *director*, 267-9369.

Apprenticeship and Training Division: CHARLES T. NYE, *administrator*, 266-3133; JACK D. MARTZ, *deputy administrator*, 266-3132; *Administrative Support*, JOHN S. NAMIO, *chief*, 266-3134; *Promotion and Development*, DONALD NELSON, *chief*, 266-3136.

Employment and Training Services Division: WILLIAM F. GRENIER, *administrator*, 266-5534.

Program Management, Bureau of: DAVID PEDRO, *director*, 266-6707.

Program Support Activities, Bureau of: MARCUS M. ROELKE, *director*, 266-5334.

Equal Rights Division: FRAN TRYON, *administrator*, 266-0946; CAROL A. LOBES, *deputy administrator*, 267-9012.

Conciliation and Compliance, Bureau of: vacancy, *director*, 266-7534.

Investigation, Bureau of: ROBERT M. HUPPERTZ, *director*, (414) 224-4377.

Labor Standards, Bureau of: JAMES L. STELSEL, *director*, 266-0026.

Legal Services, Bureau of: THOMAS W. DALE, *director* (414) 224-4376.

Job Service Division: JAMES T. MCMAHON, *administrator*, 266-7074; EDWIN M. KEHL, *deputy administrator*, 266-7319; *Office of Employer and Community Services*, PETER J. KROLL, *acting director*, 266-2588; *Office of Program Management*, GEORGE A. KAISLER, *director*, 266-8209; *Field Operations*, STANLEY R. SPENCER, *director*, 266-0365; *Milwaukee Area Operations*, JOHN GIVENS III, *director*, (414) 224-4220.

Benefits, Bureau of: ROBERT M. SCHMIDT, *director*, 266-3170.

Employment Programs, Bureau of: ROLLIN H. ODLAND, *acting director*, 266-7926.

Legal Affairs, Bureau of: UCLAIR W. BRANDT, *director*, 266-0487.

Migrant and Rural Services, Bureau of: MATEO CADENA, *director*, 266-0002.

Tax and Accounting, Bureau of: FREDERICK R. SIEGENTHALER, *director*, 266-8746.

Safety and Buildings Division: JOHN WENNING, *administrator*, 266-1816.

Administrative Support, Bureau of: ALLAN L. ROBINSON, *director*, 266-1932.

Buildings and Structures, Bureau of: ERGUN I. SOMERSAN, *director*, 266-1817

Code Development, Bureau of: RICHARD L. MEYER, *director*, 266-3080.

Inspection Services, Bureau of: RON D. REMY, *director*, 266-1930.

Petroleum Inspection, Bureau of: ERVIN D. SMITH, *director*, 266-8981.

Plumbing, Platting and Fire Protection, Bureau of: JAMES A. SARGENT, *director*, 266-8984.

Technical Services, Bureau of: GORDON E. HELMEID, *director*, 266-1818.

Worker's Compensation Division: JOHN R. BYRNES, *administrator*, 266-1340; HUGH E. RUSSELL, *deputy administrator*, 266-1340.

Legal Affairs, Bureau of: HARRY F. BENKERT, *director*, 266-5672.

Injury Analysis, Research and Insurance, Bureau of: HENRY J. GMEINDER, *director*, 266-3149.

Program Support, Bureau of: BARBARA K. WILSON, *director*, 266-3265.

Wisconsin Apprenticeship Council: JAMES CASPER (employer member) and GERALD WORDEN (employe member), *cochairpersons;* E.A. BUSCH, DONALD DEAN, WALTER HANSEN, JACK HAYES, CHARLES LAFLIN, VINCENT TORAN (employer members); JACK COLE, GEORGE LAJsic, Richard Sawicki, John Schmitt, Albert Van Boxel, Nellie Wilson (employe members) (all appointed by the Labor and Industry Review Commission).

Automatic Fire Sprinkler System Contractors and Journeymen Examining Council: James Sargent, *secretary;* Jeff Bateman, Dennis Driebel, Raymond Malek, Eugene Rice (all appointed by the secretary of industry, labor and human relations).

Child Labor Council: John Hayon, *chairperson;* Keith Cauwenberg, John Dewey, James Jesinski, Ralph Jirikowic, Lois Kostroski, Alvin Randall, George Tipler, William Troestler, Russel Weisensel, Dan Wiltrout (all appointed by the Labor and Industry Review Commission); Senator Alan Lasee, Senator Jerome Van Sistine, Representative David Hopkins, Representative Sharon Metz (legislative members).

Construction Wage Rate Council: Ronald Stadler, *acting chairperson;* Charles Aten, Paul Brown, Donald Dean, Paul Gehring, Edward Johnson, Alfred Kraemer, John Kramer, John Lawton, Arnold Milke, Richard Sawicki (all appointed by the Labor and Industry Review Commission).

Dwelling Code Council: R. Bruce Griffin, *chairperson;* Gerald Bodway, William Boncher, David Bylsma, Joseph Chudnow, Robert Friess, Norman Gerber, Norman Hintz, Bruce Jackson, John Kramer, James Kruse, Oscar Laper, Christine Laughridge, Dick Mars, Michael Rosen, Ron Stadler, Dean Weiland.

Equal Rights Council: Paul Blackman, *chairperson;* Ellen F. Buck, LaVern Daniels, Robert DeBruin, Gladys E. Dott, William Drengler, Joe Gold, Tomas Gomez, Verna Hill, Lynn Hughes, Dana Jackson, Elizabeth King, Sr. Mary Ann Laxen, Mary Maldonado, Richard Masterson, Nelle Murphy, Ronald Phelps, Betty Reimer, Judge Nick Schaefer, Harold Schwartz, Audrey Schwindt, Barbara Stenger, Lawrence Terry, Sue Theno, Tony Torres, Dana Warren, Joyce White, Ruth Zubrensky.

Fire Prevention Council: Allen Dimoff, *chairperson;* James Dayton, Roy Godgluck, Raymond Karnes, David King, Robert Marsden, Paul McCallum, Frank Reisenauer, William Schultz, M.R. Silla (all appointed by the Labor and Industry Review Commission).

Labor Standards Council: Senator Gerald Kleczka (legislative member), *chairperson;* Alan Graskamp, Lenore Hahlbeck, James Jesinski, William Moreth, William Troestler, Nellie Wilson (employe members); Lois Kostroski, Phyllis Lovrien, Alvin Randall, William Wilberg, Gary Williams (employer members); John Forde, Jean Lawton, Luis Salazar (public members); Representative Donald Hasenohrl (legislative member) (all appointed by the Labor and Industry Review Commission).

Council on Liquified Petroleum Gas: Inactive.

Council on Migrant Labor: Representative Carl Otte (legislative member), *chairperson;* Jack Campnell, Paul Hedrick, Johm Hein, William Phillippi, Percy Sveom, Marvin Verhulst (employer members); Ernesto Chacon, Delfina Guzman, Tom Hochstatter, Lupe Martinez, Carlos Reyes, Gil Walter (employe members); Senator Warren D. Braun, Senator Barbara Lorman, Representative Patricia Goodrich (legislative members).

Mobile Home Advisory Committee: Alden Luzi (public member), *chairperson;* Richard Demier, William Steenberg (industry members); Gordon Helmeid (agency member);John Hutter (public member) (all appointed by the department).

Plumbers Examining Council: James Sargent, *secretary;* Robert Herman, Roland Meyer (all appointed by the secretary of industry, labor and human relations).

Self-Insurers Council: Russell Selbo, *chairperson;* G. Howard Phipps, Jr., Martin Pilger (all appointed by the Labor and Industry Review Commission).

Council on Unemployment Compensation: David Pearson, *chairperson;* Michael Balen, Sr., Marvin Brickson, George Lajsic, John Schmitt, William Troestler (employe members); Kermit Caves, Robert Haebig, Paul Hassett, Martin Pilger, Edward Wellnitz (employer members) (all appointed by the Labor and Industry Review Commission). *Legislative observers:* Senator Jerome Van Sistine, Representative Robert Behnke.

Worker's Compensation Advisory Council: JOHN BYRNES, *chairperson;* HAROLD GRENELL, EDWARD REED, THOMAS REIDENBACK, M.V. TUPESIS, WILLIAM WILBERG (employer members); JERRY JAHNKE, RALPH KOENIG, EMIL MUELVER, JOHN SCHMITT, OBERT VATTENDAHL (employe members); JOHN JONES, E. JOHN KRACHT, DAVID PARISH (nonvoting insurance company representatives) (all appointed by the Labor and Industry Review Commission). *Legislative observers:* SENATOR JAMES MOODY, REPRESENTATIVE WAYNE WOOD.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7946, Madison 53707; 201 E. Washington Avenue, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3131.

Toll-Free Number: (800) 362-3020; 242-3020 (Milwaukee). Persons with questions about programs of the Apprenticeship and Training, Employment and Training Services, Equal Rights and Worker's Compensation Divisions may call these numbers.

Publications: Contact department for current Directory of Publications.

Number of Employes: 2,507.41.

Total Budget 1979-81: $254,092,800.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.22.

History: The Industrial Commission was created by Chapter 485, Laws of 1911. Before 1911 various agencies administered the state's labor laws, chief among them being the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics, which had been created in 1883. The bureau was authorized to collect labor statistics and enforce the factory safety laws, but was inadequately staffed to accomplish its tasks.

In 1911 the nation's first worker's compensation law was passed and the Industrial Accident Board was established to administer it. In the same session, however, the Industrial Commission was created to take over all existing and newly enacted functions relating to labor, including the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics, the State Board of Arbitration, and the Industrial Accident Board. The legislation also substituted a general "safe place" statute for the individual factory safety laws that had existed previously and gave the commission power not only to make investigations but also to issue administrative orders in the field of industrial safety.

Also in 1911, the nation's first modern apprenticeship training program was begun and the state's first minimum wage law was enacted, along with other labor legislation relating to women's hours and child labor.

After 1911 the tasks assigned the Industrial Commission were expanded in areas such as hours, wages and conditions of employment of women and children, and industrial safety. Among the additional duties were administration of the nation's first unemployment compensation program (Chapter 20, Laws of Special Session 1931), and administration of the fair employment laws (Chapter 490, Laws of 1945). In 1965 Wisconsin became the first state to outlaw job discrimination on the basis of handicap.

The 1967 Reorganization Act renamed the Industrial Commission the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations and transferred to the department the Governor's Commission on Human Rights in a merger of the commission's staff with that of the Equal Opportunities Division of the department. The Governor's Human Rights Commission itself was reconstituted as the state Equal Rights Council, which serves in an advisory capacity to the legislature and the department.

The 1967 reorganization also transferred the regulation of migrant labor camps from the State Board of Health to the department's Division of Industrial Safety and Buildings.

Chapter 215, Laws of 1971, transferred to the department the oil inspection function previously administered by the Department of Revenue.

Chapter 271, Laws of 1971, created a Council on Child Labor, while Chapter 116, Laws of 1973, created a Mobile Home Advisory Committee.

Chapter 39, Laws of 1975, eliminated state matching funds for enforcement of federal job safety standards and thereby ended the state's role in occupational safety for all but public employes.

Chapter 94, Laws of 1975, expanded the state's wage and hour laws to cover adult males.

Chapters 404 and 405, Laws of 1975, directed the agency to adopt construction standards for one- and two-family dwellings and manufactured housing and created a Dwelling Code Advisory Council in the department.

Chapter 344, Laws of 1975, authorized payments to victims of crimes through a program administered by the department.

Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, changed the administrative structure of the department from a 3-member commission to a secretary appointed by the governor.

Chapter 17, Laws of 1977, created the Council on Migrant Labor, while Chapter 29 established advisory councils in the department in the areas of fire prevention, self-insurance, labor standards, construction wage rates, apprenticeship, and crime victim compensation.

Executive Order 50 established the Manpower Services Division to administer employment and training programs in 49 counties under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA).

Chapters 329, 349 and 350, Laws of 1979, expanded and revised the department's role in administering the alternative energy incentive program.

Chapter 189, Laws of 1979, transferred administration of the Crime Victim Compensation Program to the Department of Justice.

Chapter 221, Laws of 1979, transferred the Bureau of Plumbing, Platting and Fire Protection to the department from the Department of Health and Social Services.

Chapter 309, Laws of 1979, authorized the department to provide electrical inspections and certify electrical inspectors.

Organization: The Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations is headed by a secretary appointed by the governor to serve at his pleasure, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The secretary selects a deputy and executive assistant to serve at his pleasure. The work of the department is carried on through 7 divisions.

There are 16 councils and one committee created by statute in the department, but numerous temporary committees are established by the secretary and the divisions to offer technical and general advice. Members of the Dwelling Code, Equal Rights, and Migrant Labor Councils are appointed by the governor. Members of most other councils are appointed by the Labor and Industry Review Commission.

Agency Responsibility: The department provides a wide range of services to industry and labor in Wisconsin, and seeks to insure the protection of certain human rights. These responsibilities are carried out in three major areas.

In the employment standards and security area, the department attempts to guarantee standards of safety in places of government employment and public use, enforce minimum standards for wages and working conditions of workers, assure financial protection to workers who are injured, disabled or killed on the job, and provide financial help to persons who are unemployed involuntarily. In addition, the agency is responsible for regulation of plumbing, including private sewage disposal systems.

In seeking to promote employment development and opportunity, the agency provides services to employers by filling their work force needs and aids those seeking employment by providing counseling, training and placement services. The agency promotes apprenticeship job training programs neccessary to provide a skilled work force for the state's industries. The agency administers a wide variety of federally funded programs to provide skill training in institutions or on the job, and to create temporary jobs in public service. The agency also administers the state's open housing, fair employment and public accommodations laws.

In the administration and technical area, the agency provides internal budget, accounting, personnel, payroll, purchasing, transportation and data processing services, along with a statistical gathering and analysis system and a public information program.

Unit Functions:

The *Apprenticeship and Training Division* develops and maintains formal apprenticeship standards and other programs to assist business and industry in meeting skilled work force needs and to improve the employability of Wisconsin residents.

The *Equal Rights Division* administers the state's antidiscrimination laws in employment, housing and public accommodations. It also protects workers from inadequate conditions or standards of employment through minimum wage, child labor and other labor standards regulations as well as the determination of prevailing wage rates for state-financed highway construction and municipal projects.

The *Job Service Division* assists both employers and job seekers through placement and counseling programs and administers the state's employer-financed unemployment compensation program. The division also provides services to local communities under the federal revenue-sharing program and assists persons receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children in obtaining training and employment.

The *Employment and Training Services Division* provides training programs, supportive services, and public service job opportunities for the unemployed and economically disadvantaged adults and youth. The division carries out the governor's responsibility as CETA prime sponsor to the 49 counties of the Balance of State area.

The *Safety and Buildings Division* protects employes and the public from dangerous conditions in governmental places of employment and places of public use by setting design, construction and operating standards for these facilities. It also provides consulting services to help businesses comply with federal job safety regulations. The division also licenses mobile home manufacturers and adopts and enforces rules for the construction of one- and two-family dwellings, manufactured housing and mobile homes. It also develops and administers plumbing and energy conservation standards for buildings. A unit of the division carries out the petroleum inspection function.

The *Worker's Compensation Division* insures that benefits are provided by employers to workers or their dependents in the case of work-related injuries, diseases or deaths. The division also makes special payments to the dependents of police, fire, rescue squad and correctional officers killed in the line of duty.

The *Administration Division* provides supporting services to the divisions in the areas of personnel, data processing, financial management, stenographic services, purchasing, transportation, statistical reporting and management planning.

The *Apprenticeship Advisory Council* advises the department on matters pertaining to Wisconsin's apprenticeship system.

The *CETA Balance of State Advisory Council* reviews the employment and training plans and programs funded under CETA in 49 counties.

The *Council on Child Labor* conducts a biennial review of the child labor laws and recommends modifications when needed.

The *Construction Wage Rate Council* advises the department on the prevailing wage rates for state and municipal construction projects.

The *Dwelling Code Council* reviews the rules and standards for one- and two-family dwellings and manufactured housing.

The *Equal Rights Council* advises the legislature and the department on promoting a greater understanding of human rights.

The *Fire Prevention Council* reviews and recommends changes in rules for fire prevention.

The *Labor Standards Council* advises the department on regulations and legislation relating to the administration of minimum wage, overtime and other labor standards issues.

The *Council on Migrant Labor* advises the department and other state officials on matters affecting migrant workers.

The *Radiation Protection Council* reviews and makes recommendations to both the department and the Department of Health and Social Services regarding radiation protection.

The *Self-Insurers Council* advises and makes recommendations to the department on matters relating to self-insurance of worker's compensation.

The *Council on Unemployment Compensation* advises the legislature on unemployment compensation matters.

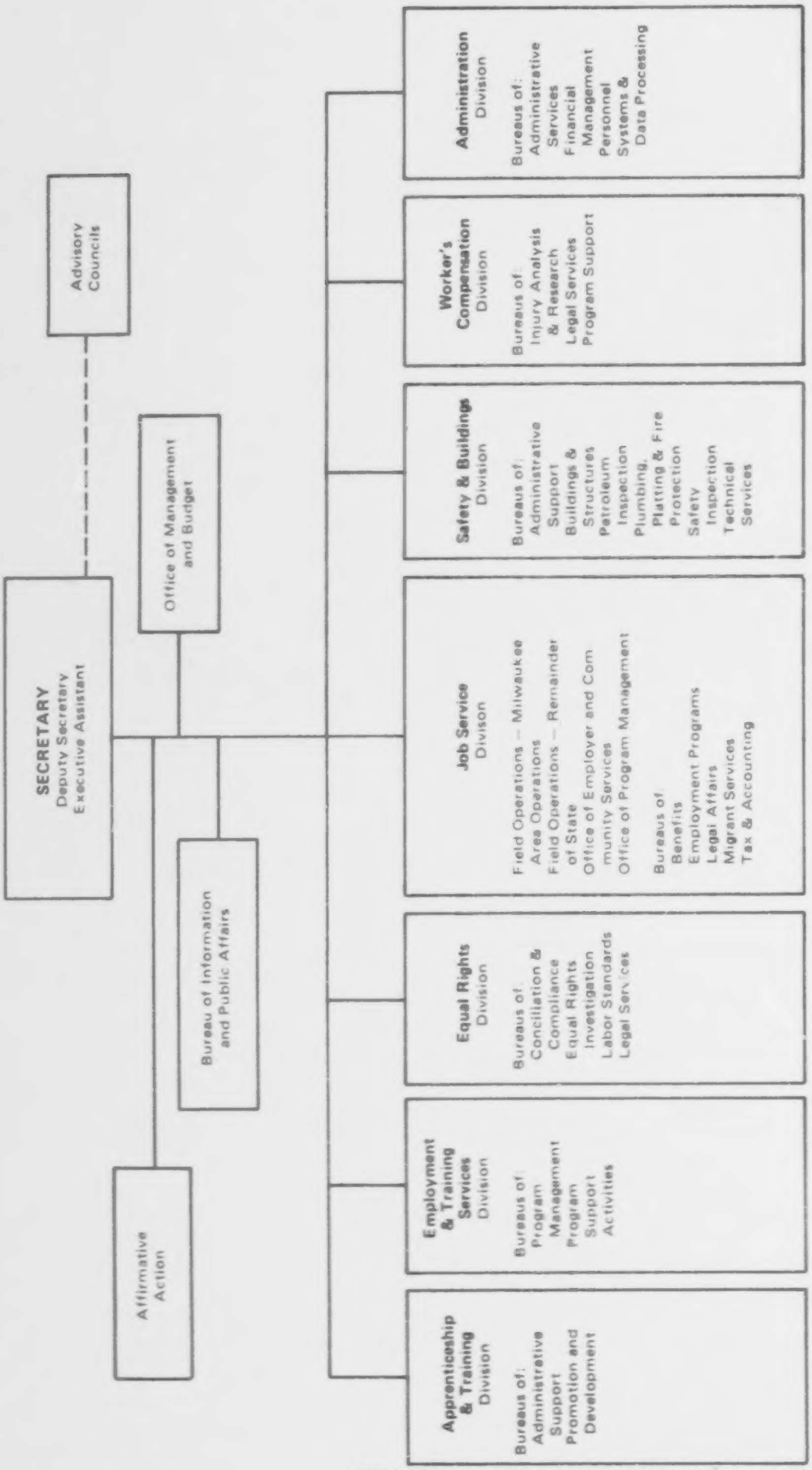
The *Council on Worker's Compensation* advises the legislature on worker's compensation matters.

The *Mobile Home Advisory Committee* reviews the rules and standards for mobile homes and recommends changes when needed. The committee has duties similar to other bodies that are referred to as "councils".

The *Automatic Fire Sprinkler System Contractors and Journeymen Examining Council* reviews the content of examinations and advises the department on related matters.

The *Plumbers Examining Council* advises the department on the testing and licensing of plumbers.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, LABOR AND HUMAN RELATIONS


SECRETARY
Deputy Secretary
Executive Assistant
Advisory Councils
Office of Management and Budget
Bureau of Information and Public Affairs
Affirmative Action
Apprenticeship & Training Division
Bureaus of:
Administrative Support
Promotion and Development
Employment & Training Services Division
Bureaus of:
Program Management
Program Support Activities
Equal Rights Division
Bureaus of:
Conciliation & Compliance
Equal Rights Investigation
Labor Standards
Legal Services
Job Service Divison
Field Operations — Milwaukee Area Operations
Field Operations — Remainder of State
Office of Employer and Community Services
Office of Program Management
Bureaus of:
Benefits
Employment Programs
Legal Affairs
Migrant Services
Tax & Accounting
Safety & Buildings Division
Bureaus of:
Administrative Support
Buildings & Structures
Petroleum Inspection
Plumbing, Platting & Fire Protection
Safety Inspection
Technical Services
Worker's Compensation Division
Bureaus of:
Injury Analysis & Research
Legal Services
Program Support
Administration Division
Bureaus of:
Administrative Services
Financial Management
Personnel
Systems & Data Processing

INDUSTRY, LABOR AND HUMAN RELATIONS

A CETA (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act) participant (far right) learns television production skills at the public access television station in Eau Claire.

Interagency Relationships: The work of the Safety and Buildings Division is related to the work of several other state agencies involved in fire prevention, protection, inspection and investigation. The codes issued by the department also overlap those of several other state departments and some local units of government.

In the administration of the prevailing wage law, the department shares jurisdiction with the Department of Transportation.

The Wage and Hour Public Contracts Division of the U.S. Department of Labor performs a similar relationship in enforcing provisions of federal labor laws.

The Apprenticeship and Training Division works closely with the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education and local vocational schools in developing coordinated and comprehensive technical instruction for apprentices. The division also cooperates with other state agencies and with agencies of the Federal Government in developing programs designed to broaden work skills, improve existing apprenticeship programs and provide on-the-job training.

The Job Service Division assists in administering a variety of employment and training programs with local communities receiving federal revenue sharing funds, and with federal agencies and with other state agencies such as the Department of Health and Social Services in the work incentive program.

The Worker's Compensation Division works closely with the Vocational Rehabilitation Division of the Department of Health and Social Services in retraining and reemploying the industrially injured. The division also works with the Commissioner of Insurance and the Wisconsin Compensation Rating Bureau in regulating worker's compensation carriers.

The Equal Rights Division cooperates with human relations agencies in Wisconsin municipalities, the federal Equal Employment Opportunities Commission, and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to avoid duplication in handling discrimination complaints.

Enforcement of agency laws and rules, with the exception of unemployment compensation standards, is carried out by the state Justice Department.

INDEPENDENT COMMISSION ATTACHED FOR PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

LABOR AND INDUSTRY REVIEW COMMISSION

Labor and Industry Review Commission: VIRGINIA B. HART, *chairperson;* JOHN R. HAYON, vacancy.

Legal Staff Director: JAMES L. PFLASTERER.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8126, 201 East Washington Avenue, Madison 53708.

Telephone: (608) 266-9850.

Publications Administrative Rules.

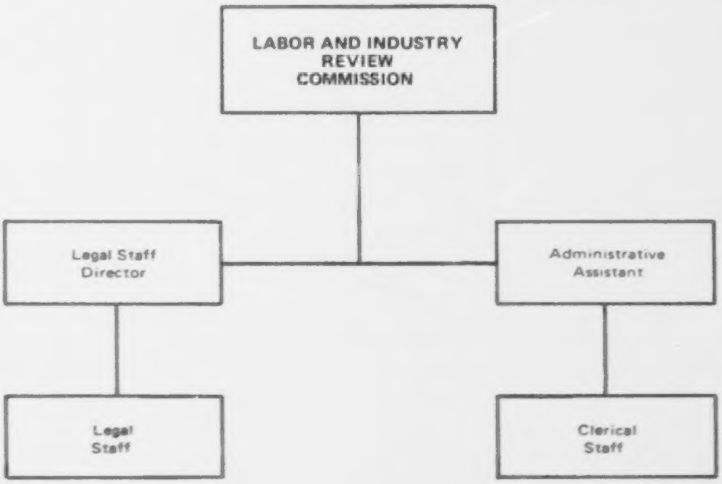
Number of Employes: 28.00.

Total Budget 1979-81: $1,694,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.225.

History: Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, abolished the Industry, Labor and Human Relations Commission and established the Labor and Industry Review Commission. Though a separate and distinct unit, the commission receives administrative services through the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY REVIEW COMMISSION



LABOR AND INDUSTRY REVIEW

Organization: The Labor and Industry Review Commission is a separate and independent unit, directly responsible to the governor for its proposed budget. The commission consists of 3 full-time commissioners nominated by the governor, and with the advice and consent of the Senate appointed, for staggered 6-year terms. The commission selects one of its members to serve as chairperson for a 2-year period.

Agency Responsibility: The commission is a quasi-judicial body which handles petitions for review of Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations' decisions relating to: unemployment compensation, worker's compensation, equal housing, fair employment, and discrimination cases concerning physical condition or developmental disabilities in postsecondary education.

In addition, the commission has responsibility to appoint members to the following statutory councils: Council on Unemployment Compensation, Council on Worker's Compensation, Council on Child Labor, Construction Wage Rate Council, Fire Prevention Council, Self-Insurers' Council, Wisconsin Apprenticeship Council, and the Labor Standards Council.

Interagency Relationships: Commission decisions are appealable for judicial review in the circuit courts of the state. Enforcement of agency laws and rules is carried out by either the state Justice Department or the commission's legal counsel.

JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF

Attorney General: BRONSON C. LA FOLLETTE.

Deputy Attorney General: F. JOSEPH SENSENBRENNER, JR., 114 East, State Capitol, 266-5710.

Executive Assistant: HOWARD J. KOOP, 123 West Washington Avenue, 266-0425.

Administrative Services Division: RICHARD J. CODY, *administrator*, 123 West Washington Avenue, 266-7326.

Fiscal Services, Bureau of: GENE SKIBBA, *director*, 266-2609.

Personnel, Bureau of: ERIK ERICKSON, *director*, 266-0461.

Criminal Investigation Division: FRANK A. MEYERS, *administrator*, 123 West Washington Avenue, 266-1671.

Arson Bureau: PHILIP CULP, *chief deputy fire marshal.*

General Investigations Bureau: RUSSELL NELSON, *director.*

Narcotics and Vice Bureau: JOHN KILLIAN, *director.*

White Collar Crimes Bureau: LEONARD BELSTNER, *director.*

Law Enforcement Services Division: HOWARD G. BJORKLUND, *administrator*, 123 West Washington Avenue, 266-7751.

Crime Information Bureau: LARRY QUAMME, *director*, 266-7314.

Crime Laboratory Bureau: DANIEL DOWD, *director*, 266-2031.

Training and Standards Bureau: KENNETH VANDEN WYMELENBERG, *director*, 266-8800.

Legal Services Division: JAMES D. JEFFRIES, *administrator*, 123 West Washington Avenue, 266-0332.

Crime Victim Compensation Program: RICHARD ANDERSON, *director*, 123 West Washington Avenue, 266-6470; Hot Line: (800) 362-3020.

Crime Victims Compensation Council: PAULA BELL, MANNY BROWN, RICHARD CARLSON, LAURIE ELWELL, E. MICHAEL MCCANN, DONALD ROSENBAUER, DANIEL WISNIEWSKI (all appointed by the Attorney General).

University and Crime Laboratory Cooperation Council: STANLEY L. INHORN, *chairperson;* J.M. BLOODWORTH, MERLE A. EVENSON, PROFESSOR HERMAN GOLDSTEIN, ALBERT D. HAMANN, PROFESSOR KELVIN HUBER (all appointed by president, University of Wisconsin System).

Mailing Address: 123 West Washington Avenue, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1221.

Publications: Opinions of the Attorney General (annual bound volume); Law Enforcement Bulletin; Prosecutor's Newsletter; Consumer Protection Bi-Monthly Report; Wisconsin Criminal Justice Information — Crime and Arrests; Wisconsin Law Enforcement Film Catalog.

Number of Employes: 480.00.

Total Budget 1979-81: $32,810,600.

Statutory Reference: Article VI, Sections 1, 1p and 3, *Wisconsin Constitution*; Section 15.25 *et seq.*, Statutes.

History: Chapter 75, the Reorganization Act of 1967, created the Department of Justice under the direction and supervision of the attorney general. The law transferred the State Crime Laboratory, which was originally created by Chapter 509, Laws of 1947, to the new department. Chapter 234, Laws of 1969, redefined the responsibilities of the Crime Laboratory, renamed the Crime Laboratory Division the Law Enforcement Services Division and created a Crime Information and Identification Center and a law enforcement recruitment standard and training responsibility.

The Reorganization Act of 1967 also transferred to the new Department of Justice the arson investigation program of the Commissioner of Insurance and criminal investigatory functions of the Beverage and Tax Division of the Department of Taxation, which were combined with intelligence functions of the Attorney General's Office to form the Division of Criminal Investigation of the Department of Justice. Chapter 141, Laws of 1969, enlarged the responsibilities and duties of the Division of Criminal Investigation to include enforcement of certain laws related to dangerous drugs, narcotics and organized crime. Chapter 39, Laws of 1975, returned alcohol and tobacco tax enforcement to the Department of Revenue.

The Division of Legal Services was created as a result of the budget bill enacted by the 1965 Legislature and the Reorganization Act of 1967.

Chapter 189, Laws of 1979, transferred the Crime Victim Compensation Program from the Department of Industry, Labor, and Human Relations to the Department of Justice.

Chapter 34, Laws of 1979, transferred the Divison of Trust Lands and Investments from the Department of Natural Resources to the Department of Justice for administrative purposes.

The attorney general is elected on a partisan ballot and serves a 4-year term. The Office of Attorney General is established by Article VI, Section 1, of the Wisconsin Constitution. The office, however, existed prior to statehood. When Wisconsin became a territory in 1836, an attorney general was appointed by the President of the United States and was subject to removal by him. In 1839 a territorial act made the attorney general appointive by the governor with the consent of the Legislative Council for a term of 3 years. Both the Constitution proposed in 1846 and the one adopted in 1848 provided for an elected attorney general serving a term of 2 years.

Organization: The Department of Justice is headed by the attorney general. The department is comprised of the Legal Services Division, the Law Enforcement Services Division, the Criminal Investigation Division, the Administrative Services Division, and the Crime Victim Compensation Program.

In addition, the department includes the Citizen Advisory Committee to the Public Intervenor, the Crime Victim Compensation Council, and the University and Crime Laboratory Cooperation Council. The Law Enforcement Standards Board is attached to the department for the purpose of budgeting and program coordination.

The Division of Trust Lands and Investments was attached to the Department of Justice by Chapter 34, Laws of 1979. It remains, however, under the direction and supervision of the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands, created by the Wisconsin Constitution.

Agency Responsibility: The Department of Justice provides legal representation and advice as well as criminal investigatory and other law enforcement services for the state.

The department provides legal representation in civil cases in which the state, a state agency or, in certain cases, an officer or employe of the state is a party, and criminal cases in the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. When expressly authorized by law or requested to do so by the governor, by either branch of the legislature or, in certain cases, by state department heads, the Department of Justice provides legal representation in lower court cases. The department provides legal representation for the various units of state government in proceedings to review their administrative decisions in circuit court, the Court of Appeals, and the Supreme Court.

The department advises state officers, departments and agencies as to their legal rights and responsibilities.

Written legal opinions are furnished to the governor, either house of the state legislature, state department heads, district attorneys and county corporation counsels on request. Many of these opinions are published and serve as general guidance for state and local government operations. The courts of this state often accord legal significance to the published opinions.

The department consults and advises district attorneys and corporation counsels of the counties concerning the civil and criminal matters within the jurisdiction of their offices.

The criminal investigatory responsibility of the Department of Justice includes investigation of crime that is statewide in nature, importance, or influence; investigation and enforcement of laws pertaining to narcotics and dangerous drugs, gambling, and prostitution; investigation of fires of known or suspected incendiary origin, bombings and other explosions of suspected criminal origin and, by request, the investigation of fires and explosions resulting in fatalities; white collar crimes; and assistance to local law enforcement agencies with major criminal cases upon request.

Other law enforcement service responsibilities of the department include providing technical assistance to Wisconsin law enforcement agencies in crime scene processing, and laboratory analyses in areas such as firearms/tool marks comparisons, drug identification, questioned document examination, microanalysis and serology, photography, hardtrace chemistry-physics, polygraph examinations, toxicology, and the identification of footwear, vehicle tires, fingerprints and palm prints; establishing standards of recruitment and training for police officers; and serving as a central repository for identification, criminal histories and crime and arrest statistics. The **TIME** system allows instant telecommunications access into the crime information files through 280 terminals located in law enforcement jurisdictions throughout the state.

Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, required that the attorney general appoint one assistant attorney general "public intervenor". The public intervenor is authorized to formally intervene in all water and other resources proceedings where such intervention is needed for the protection of "public rights".

The department is responsible for administering the Crime Victim Compensation Program. The program is designed to reimburse crime victims for medical and other expenses.

Chapter 219, Laws of 1979, created a bill of rights for witnesses and victims of crime. The legislation gave the Department of Justice the responsibility of establishing a program to reimburse counties for the services they provide to the victims and witnesses of crimes.

Unit Functions:

The *Division of Legal Services* provides legal services to the state and its departments, district attorneys and corporation counsels and furnishes requested legal opinions.

In a number of program areas, such as criminal prosecution, consumer protection, and pollution abatement, the attorney general not only enforces orders rendered by other regulatory agencies, but initiates investigations and legal prosecutions independently.

One of the important functions of the Legal Services Division is to provide protection for Wisconsin citizens against fraudulent and deceptive business practices. This is handled by its Consumer Protection Unit through 4 functions: investigation and law enforcement, mediation and resolution of consumer complaints, consumer advocacy, and consumer information.

As a result of divisional reorganization and federal legislation for funding, a Medicaid Fraud Unit was recently created to investigate and prosecute Medicaid fraud throughout the state.

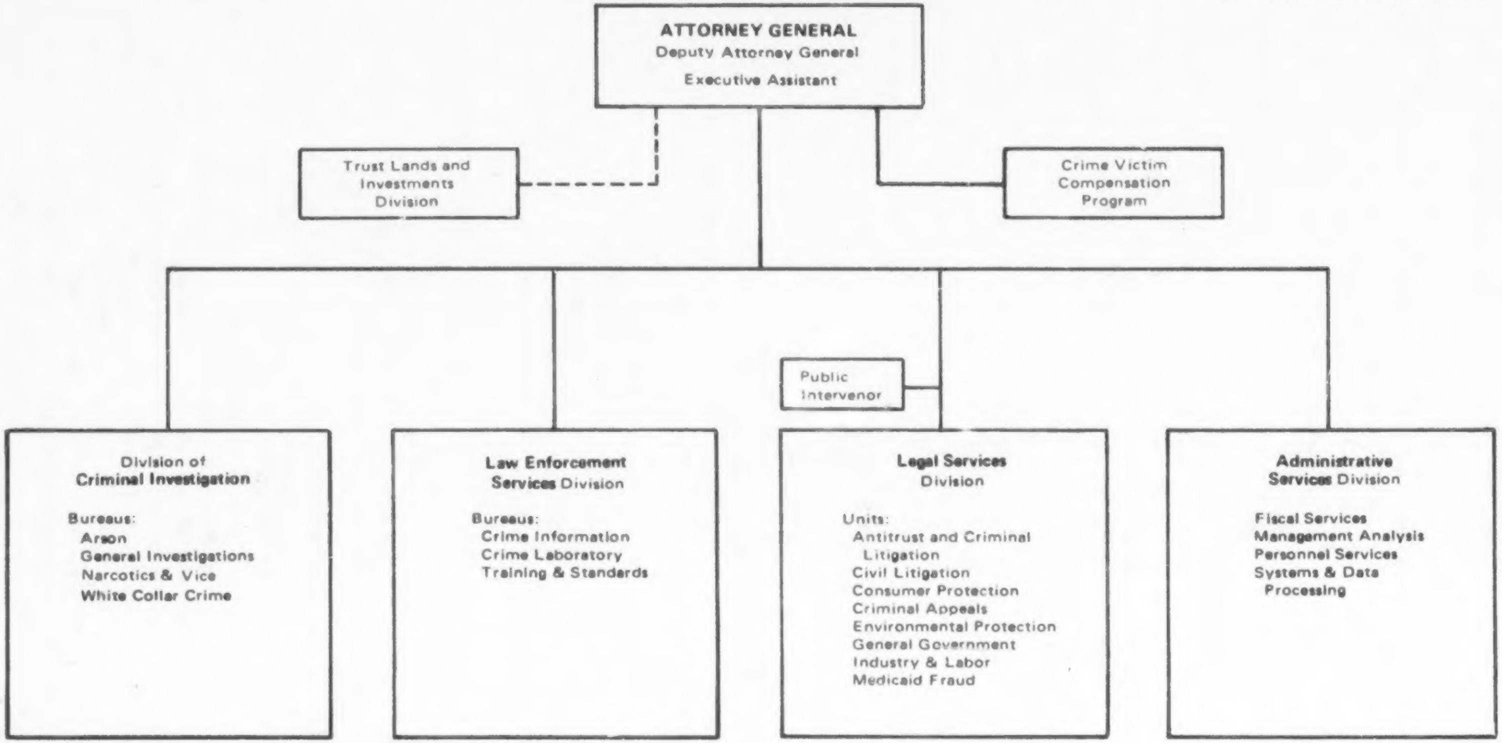
The *Division of Criminal Investigation* is responsible for all criminal investigations that the department is authorized to conduct. The division makes investigations of criminal activities that are statewide in nature, importance, or influence; makes investigations to insure the enforcement of laws concerning gambling and prostitution; investigates organized criminal activity, illicit narcotics and dangerous drug traffic; conducts investigations related to the arson investigative function of the department; investigates white collar crimes; and assists local law enforcement in major cases on request.

The Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) is divided into 4 bureaus in order to provide more efficient services to the state and local law enforcement agencies in the areas of enforcement and training: the Arson Bureau, the General Investigations Bureau, the Narcotics and Vice Bureau, and the White Collar Crimes Bureau.

Investigators work closely with prosecuting attorneys (either assistant attorneys general or district attorneys) in a cooperative effort to investigate crimes and prosecute criminals successfully.

The White Collar Crimes Bureau investigates public corruption, criminal antitrust and financial crimes. At the request of the governor, this bureau is periodically called upon to conduct

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE


ATTORNEY GENERAL
Deputy Attorney General
Executive Assistant
Trust Lands and Investments Division
Crime Victim Compensation Program
Public Intervenor
Division of Criminal Investigation
Bureaus:
Arson
General Investigations
Narcotics & Vice
White Collar Crime
Law Enforcement Services Division
Bureaus:
Crime Information
Crime Laboratory
Training & Standards
Legal Services Division
Units:
Antitrust and Criminal Litigation
Civil Litigation
Consumer Protection
Criminal Appeals
Environmental Protection
General Government
Industry & Labor
Medicaid Fraud
Administrative Services Division
Fiscal Services
Management Analysis
Personnel Services
Systems & Data Processing

Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03:
Law Enforcement Standards Board
Trust Lands and Investments Division

sensitive investigations involving elected and appointed officials, thus providing a necessary check-and-balance function.

A primary function of the General Investigations Bureau is to assist or supplement local law enforcement on major crime cases when requested to do so. Most requests of this nature have been concerned with complex murder investigations and multijurisdictional theft rings. This bureau is also responsible for maintaining an organized crime intelligence capability.

The Narcotics and Vice Bureau performs a large number of drug and vice investigations in conjunction with local law enforcement agencies.

The Arson Bureau is responsible for the investigation of fires of incendiary origin throughout Wisconsin.

The *Law Enforcement Services Division* provides technical and scientific assistance to state and local law enforcement officers and acts as a criminal information and statistical center for the clearance of information between law enforcement agencies. The Crime Laboratory Bureau provides technical and scientific assistance to state and local law enforcement officers in physical evidence analysis. Forensic science services are provided by a Central Laboratory in Madison and a Regional Laboratory in New Berlin. The Regional Laboratory provides services to an 8-county area of southeast Wisconsin; the Central Laboratory serves the remaining 64 counties. Field assistance is provided to local law enforcement agencies upon request. The bureau has a field team "on call" 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to respond to requests for assistance at major crime scenes and autopsy examinations. The Crime Information Bureau provides a central identification service, which includes the maintenance of a fingerprint file, to criminal justice agencies. It also gathers, processes and disseminates statistics relating to criminal justice in Wisconsin, and operates a statewide communication system having a computer link with national crime files, similar law enforcement teleprocessing systems in other states, the Wisconsin Department of Transportation's motor vehicle and driver files, the Crime Information Bureau state crime files, and local law enforcement agencies. The Training and Standards Bureau insures that the minimum recruitment and training qualifications established by the Law Enforcement Standards Board are met by all new officers entering law enforcement service at the county, municipal and state level. Twenty-one regional recruit academies offer the board's mandated 240 hour certified program, in addition to providing regional in-service and specialized training. Training costs for the mandated basic program are 100 percent reimbursed and other training programs are partially reimbursed depending on program type. Prosecutorial training is also provided by the bureau for the state's 71 district attorneys and their staff. In addition, a monthly prosecutorial newsletter is circulated, access to a comprehensive brief bank is available, and a "hotline" is maintained to provide consultative services to prosecutors while trials are in session. The bureau also makes available the services of two legal and one criminalist instructor, operates a 500 print film library, and publishes instructional manuals covering a variety of topics.

The *Administrative Services Division* provides basic staff services to other divisions in areas of budget preparation and fiscal control, personnel management, facilities management and general services, and systems and data processing for management purposes and for record keeping.

The *Crime Victim Compensation Program* provides reimbursement to crime victims who suffer financial hardship. Reimbursable expenses include medical, surgical, dental, optometric, chiropractic, podiatric and hospital care, medicine and supplies, and lost wages.

Interagency Relationships: The Department of Justice may be involved with all other state agencies at some time in its role of legal counsel for the state. In addition, some agencies maintain their own legal staffs to provide services of a legal nature, including the understanding and administration of complex laws, acting as hearing examiners in quasi-judicial matters, acting as department or "house" counsel, conducting investigations which may be the basis for instituting or defending judicial proceedings, and acting as an advocate before an administrative agency. These attorneys work with and seek opinions and advice from the Department of Justice. The public intervenor works with the Department of Natural Resources in order to perform his duties.

The department works closely with other agencies in performing its role of criminal investigator. The Division of Criminal Investigation often cooperates with the Office of the Commissioner of Securities, the banking commissioner, and other state agencies when investigations involve violations related to the specialized nature of these offices. This cooperation enhances the division's ability to fulfill its main mission, which is to supplement and assist local law enforcement.

The Law Enforcement Services Division of the department provides technical assistance to many agencies of state government. The scientific and technical nature of the Crime Laboratory work has resulted in working arrangements with the University of Wisconsin and Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. These arrangements provide for joint use of physical facilities and in certain cases the exchange of scientific personnel. The Crime Information Bureau continually coordinates with the Departments of Transportation, Health and Social Services, and Court Administrator's Office and all the state agencies with law enforcement/criminal justice responsibilities. Crime statistics are furnished to the Governor and the Legislature. The Training and Standards Bureau maintains constant liaison with law enforcement agencies and, through a central records system, maintains training records on all Wisconsin law enforcement officers at the basic specialized and in-service training levels.

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS BOARD

Law Enforcement Standards Board: DONALD E. CUENE (law enforcement), *chairperson;* WILLIAM A. HARVEY (designee of secretary of transportation), *vice chairperson;* BRONSON C. LA FOLLETTE (Attorney General); Dr. James E. Baugh (executive director, Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice); MICHAEL M. RAJEK (district attorney); DENNIS KUSSMAN, SGT. DAN SMITH, JR., ALLEN L. SPENCER, DONALD W. WILMOT, JEROLD L. WITTE (law enforcement); MARYANN SCHACHT (public member); BETTY COOPER, FERNANDO PEREZ (local government executives); H. ERNEST WOODBY (Milwaukee FBI Office, nonvoting).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.255.

History: The Law Enforcement Standards Board was created by Chapter 466, Laws of 1969.

Organization: The board is an independent unit attached to the department under Section 15.03 of the statutes for administrative purposes. It consists of 14 members, of whom 10 are appointed by the governor for staggered 4-year terms (6 representatives of local law enforcement, one of whom must be a chief and one a sheriff; one district attorney, 2 local government representatives; and one public member) and 4 *ex officio* members, which include the executive director, Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice; the secretary of transportation or designee; the attorney general or designee; and the special agent in charge, Milwaukee Office for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Agency Responsibility: The board 1) sets minimum education and training standards for employment of law enforcement officers, 2) certifies persons as being qualified to be officers, 3) establishes minimum curriculum requirements for preparatory courses and programs and recommends minimum curriculum requirements for in-service and advanced courses and programs for training law enforcement recruits of officers, 4) consults with other government agencies regarding the development of law enforcement training schools and courses, 5) conducts and stimulates research to improve law enforcement administration and performance, and 6) evaluates compliance by governmental units. The board appoints a curriculum advisory committee to advise it in the establishment of curriculum requirements.

DIVISION OF TRUST LANDS AND INVESTMENTS

Trust Lands & Investments, Division of: STEPHEN E. GAUGER, *secretary.*

Mailing Address: 505 North Segoe Road, Madison 53705.

Telephone: (608) 266-1370.

Number of Employees: 6.0

Total Budget 1979-81: $330,800.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.253.

History: The Division of Trust Lands and Investments was transferred to the Department of Justice by Chapter 34, Laws of 1979, from the Department of Natural Resources, where it had been placed in 1967. It remains, however, under the direction and supervision of the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands, created by the Wisconsin Constitution.

Organization: The division is attached to the department, but is under the board's direction. The Board of Commissioners of Public Lands is, by Art. X, Sec. 7 of the Constitution, composed of the attorney general, the secretary of state, and the state treasurer.

Agency Responsibility: The division manages and sells the public lands (Article X, Section 7, Wisconsin Constitution; Chapters 23, 24 and 25, Statutes) and manages the educational trust funds.

MILITARY AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF

Commander in Chief: GOVERNOR LEE SHERMAN DREYFUS.

Adjutant General: MAJ. GEN. RAYMOND A. MATERA.

Deputy Adjutant General: MAJ. GEN. JAMES J. LISON, JR. (RET.).

Assistant Adjutant General for Air: BRIG. GEN. JAMES L. DAWSON.

Chief of Staff, Air National Guard: BRIG. GEN. RUSSELL A. WITT.

Director, State Area Command: BRIG. GEN. PATRICK M. ROACH.

Chief of Staff, Army National Guard: COL. BARRY W. YOUNG.

General Services Division: LT. COL. CHRIS NIELSEN, *administrative officer.*

Air Division: LT. COL. RALPH C. JENSEN, *executive support staff officer (air).*

Army Aviation Division: COL. ROGER H. GREENWOOD, *state aviation officer.*

Army Maintenance Division: COL. DONALD A. SCHUELER, *state maintenance officer,* Camp Williams, Camp Douglas, (608) 427-3321.

Army Operations and Training Division: COL. RICHARD G. FUSZARD, *plans, operations and training officer.*

Army Personnel Division: COL. DALE J. WIENSCH, *personnel and administration officer.*

Civilian Personnel Division: COL. LYLE E. REYNOLDS, *technician personnel officer.*

Facilities Division: COL. JOHN W. TIDLER, *construction and facilities officer.*

Public Affairs Division: CW4 DONALD D. ERICKSON, *public affairs officer.*

U.S. Property and Fiscal Office Division: COL JOHN M. SPAULDING, *U.S. property and fiscal officer for Wisconsin, Camp Williams, Camp Douglas,* (608) 427-3321.

Permanent Air Training Site: COL. WALTON C. NICHOLS, *commander,* Volk Field, Camp Douglas, (608) 427-3341.

Wisconsin Military Academy: COL. RICHARD I. BRAUND, *commandant,* 3002 Wright Street, Madison, (608) 241-6357.

Major Army National Guard Unit Commanders:

- *Hq. & Hq. Det., Wis. ARNG:* MAJ. GEN. RAYMOND A. MATERA.
- *32nd Infantry Brigade:* BRIG. GEN. OWEN D. GRIFFITH.
- *Command & Control Headquarters:* COL. ROBERT G. MCCLELLAN.
- *57th Field Artillery Brigade:* COL. CHARLES F. SCHARINE.
- *264th Engineer Group:* COL. JEROME J. BERARD.
- *13th Evacuation Hospital:* COL. LOUIS W. CHOSY.

Major Air National Guard Unit Commanders:
Headquarters, Wis. ANG: BRIG. GEN. RUSSELL A. WITT.
128th Tactical Air Support Wing: BRIG. GEN. DAVID B. HOFF.
128th Air Refueling Group: COL. KENNETH G. STASIEWICZ.
128th Tactical Control Flight: LT. COL. ROBERT E. WOODWARD.

Mailing Address: 3020 Wright Street, Madison 53704; P.O. Box 8111, Madison 53708.

Telephone: (608) 241-6300/6310.

Publications: Biennial Report; At Ease.

Number of Employes: 190.50.

Total Budget 1979-81: $11,606,100.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.31 *et seq.*

History: The reorganization bill enacted in 1967 (Chapter 75), created a Department of Military Affairs with the program responsibilities for the Wisconsin National Guard. The Wisconsin State Armory Board was also transferred to the new department and renamed the Armory Board. The Armory Board was abolished in 1973.

The Wisconsin National Guard was established as such by Chapter 208, Laws of 1879, but it was preceded by both a territorial militia and a state militia.

Local militia in this country existed as far back as colonial times. In 1792 federal law required all able-bodied men between 18 and 45 to serve in the militia of their locality. This provision was incorporated into the territorial statutes of Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Constitution (Art. IV, Sec. 29) required the legislature to determine what persons should constitute the militia of the state and provide for its organization and discipline. The Wisconsin Statutes of 1849 specified the procedure for any group of persons to organize themselves into a uniformed company. Officers were to be commissioned by the governor, and a company could apply to the governor for arms or ordnance for use of the company. Chapter 87, Laws of 1858, provided for a more formal organization of the militia of the state. The active militia was to be composed of general and field officers together with all legally organized companies. The governor was to be commander in chief of the militia of the state and was to appoint the top officers. He was also to establish a military school of practice to assemble once each year, and all the uniform companies were required to assemble in their respective military districts for such school. The adjutant general was to be the active officer of the military organization of the state.

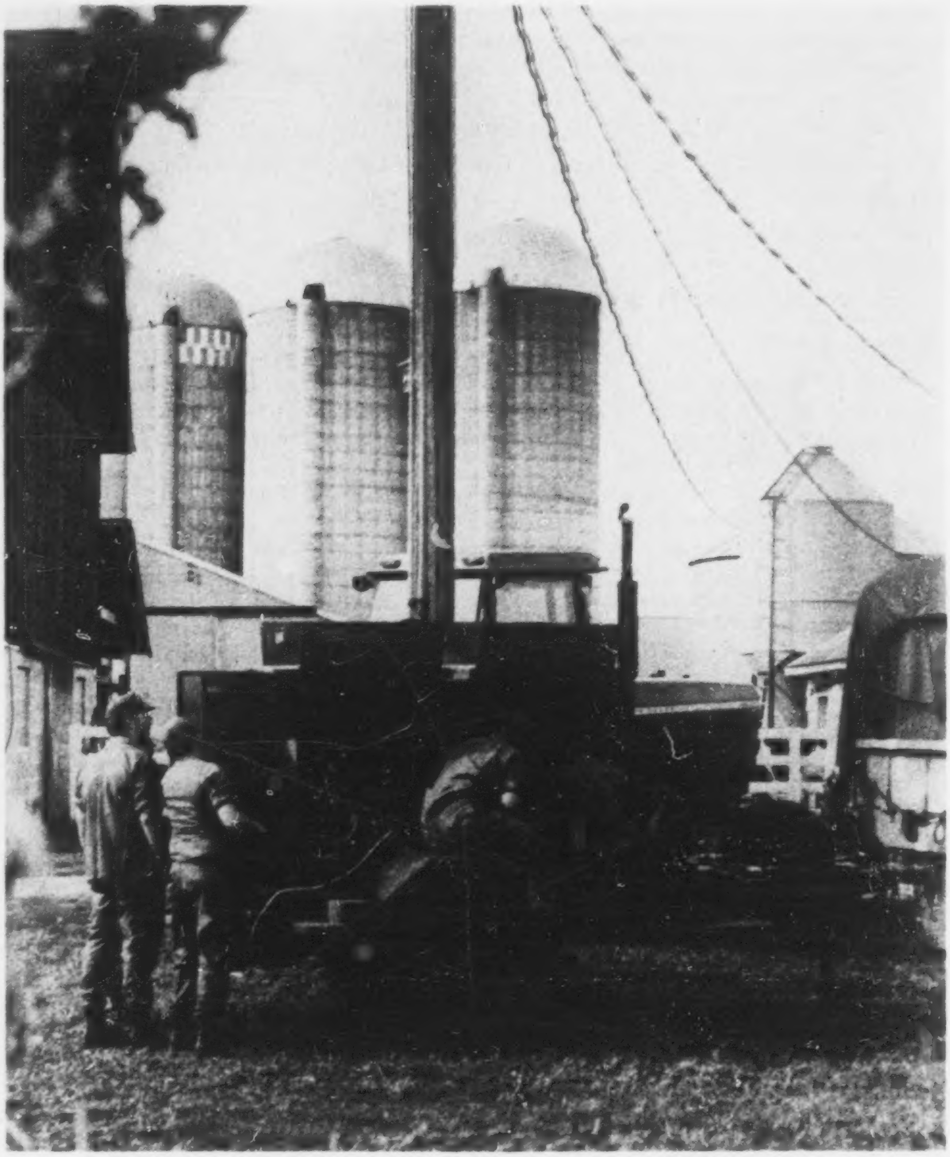
In 1873 (Chapter 202) the state made an appropriation for the militia, constituting its first such direct state support. In 1879 the state militia officially became the Wisconsin National Guard.

Adjutants general existed in Wisconsin from 1836, when the first one was designated an aide to the territorial governor, supervising the everyday affairs of the militia. He gradually acquired more authority until he became head of the military establishments of the state under the governor.

The militia of the various states were established by federal law, but they were state-operated organizations. As a result of the lack of uniformity among the National Guard units which showed up in the Spanish-American War, Congress enacted a law in 1903 to unify the National Guard under federal supervision. This law divided the militia into the organized National Guard unit in each state and the reserve militia. Certain standards were set for the guard and federal aid was granted.

The State Armory Board was created by Chapter 271, Laws of 1943. A predecessor board, however, was created in 1919 (Chapter 324). Legislation similar to that establishing the 1943 board was originally passed in 1939 but was vetoed by the Governor. The board was abolished by Chapter 90, Laws of 1973.

Organization: The governor, by statute, is the commander in chief of the Wisconsin National Guard. However, the department is headed by the adjutant general, who serves as chief of staff to the governor. He is appointed by the governor from officers of the Army or Air National Guard of Wisconsin who have had at least 5 years' commissioned service in such guard and who have attained at least the rank of major. The term of office is 10 years.



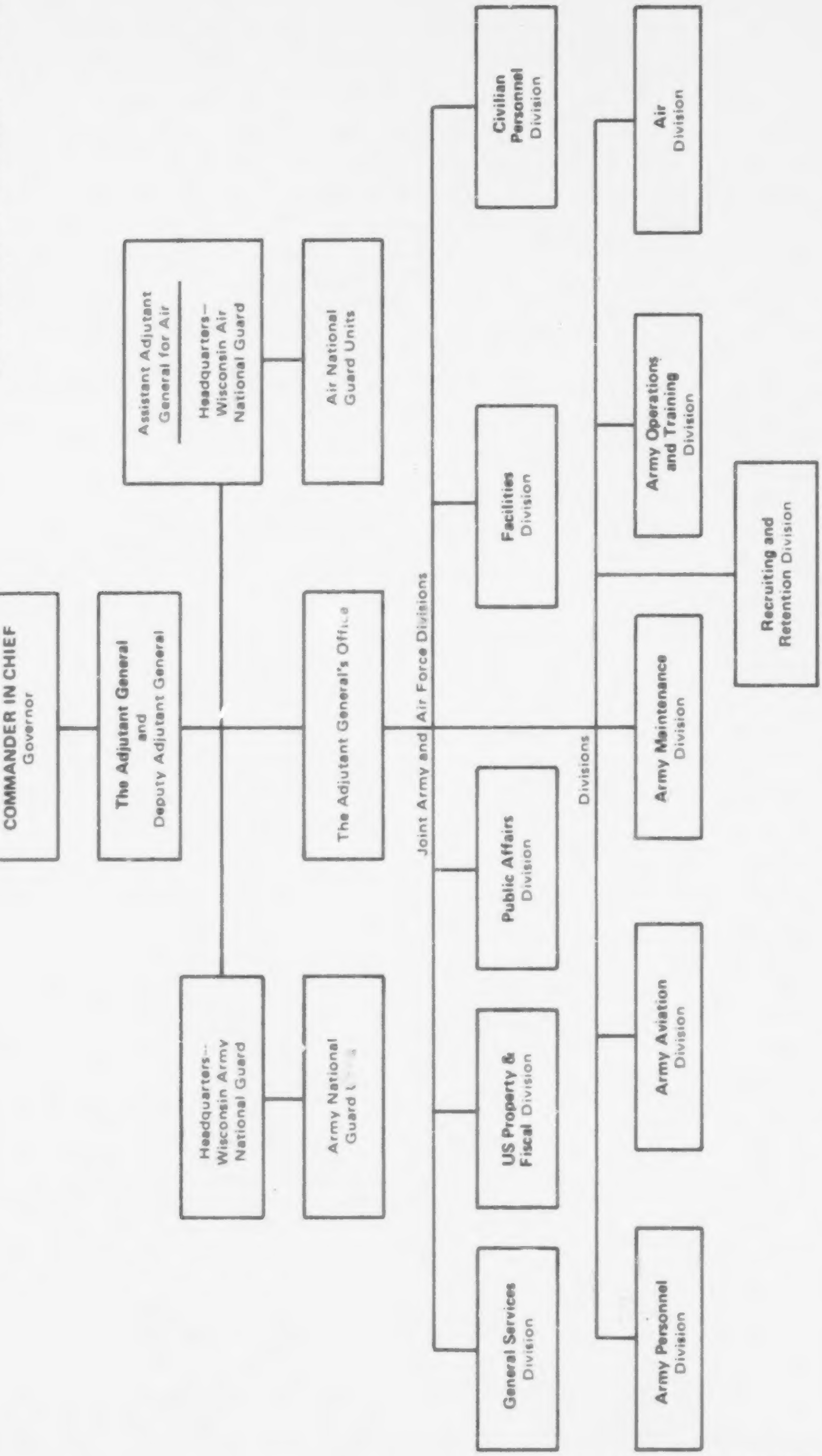
National Guardsmen sent to Eau Claire County to aid in the July 15, 1980 windstorm aftermath assist here by hooking up an electrical generator to restore temporary power.

The physical composition of units of the Wisconsin Army and Air National Guard is as authorized by the secretary of defense.

All officers and enlisted personnel of the guard must qualify under the physical and educational requirements required of personnel of the regular Army or Air Force.

The Wisconsin National Guard is maintained by both the federal and state governments. The federal government provides arms and ammunition, all equipment and uniforms, pay of all personnel, supervision of instruction, and outdoor training facilities. The state assumes the obligation of providing personnel, training requirements under the National Defense Act, and providing armories and storage facilities.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS


COMMANDER IN CHIEF
Governor
The Adjutant General
and
Deputy Adjutant General
Assistant Adjutant General for Air
Headquarters—Wisconsin Air National Guard
Air National Guard Units
The Adjutant General's Office
Headquarters—Wisconsin Army National Guard
Army National Guard U
Joint Army and Air Force Divisions
Civilian Personnel Division
Facilities Division
Public Affairs Division
US Property & Fiscal Division
General Services Division
Divisions
Air Division
Army Operations and Training Division
Recruiting and Retention Division
Army Maintenance Division
Army Aviation Division
Army Personnel Division

MILITARY AFFAIRS

Agency Responsibility: The department provides an armed military force (the National Guard) organized, trained, equipped and available for use in state and national emergencies under competent orders. The federal, and prime, mission of the National Guard is to support the active Army and Air Force in time of war or national emergency. Its secondary mission is to provide protection of life and property and preserve peace, order and public safety.

Unit Functions: The *Adjutant General* administers and supervises all National Guard functions in Wisconsin.

Interagency Relationships: The National Guard is maintained by both federal and state governments, and the physical composition of units of the Army and Air Guard is as authorized by the secretary of defense. In time of war or national emergency, the guard may be activated to augment regular forces on active duty. A relatively new federal disaster recovery program has placed additional responsibilities on the department. As this program grows, close relationships will be developed with other state agencies that have programs relating to national and state emergencies.

PUBLIC DEFENDER, OFFICE OF THE STATE

Public Defender Board: PATRICIA M. HEIM, *chairperson;* GORDON B. BALDWIN, HELEN BARNHILL, THEODORE J. HODAN, WILLIAM P. KOPISH, EDWARD F. PINZER, HERBERT RAETHER, ALLEN SCHRAUFNAGEL, JACK D. STEINHILBER.

State Public Defender: DAVID C. NIBLACK.

Deputy State Public Defender: JAMES A. REBHOLZ.

Appellate Division: CHARLES BENNETT VETZNER, *chief.*

Deputy Administrative Officer: ARLENE F. BANOUL.

Mailing Address: Main Floor, 340 West Washington Avenue, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3440 (Madison); (414) 224-4805 (Milwaukee).

Number of Employes: 207.00.

Total Budget 1979-81: $15,052,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.78 *et seq.;* Chapter 977.

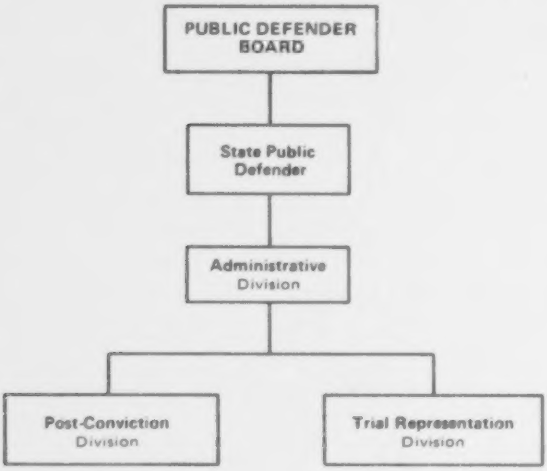
History: The Office of the State Public Defender was created by Chapter 476, Laws of 1965, as an appellate defense program within the Supreme Court's budget. The program was initiated in May 1966, partially financed by a Ford Foundation grant. The Supreme Court appointed the state public defender for a term of 5 years, and the state public defender, in turn, had authority to delegate representation to assistant state public defenders.

Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, the 1977-79 Biennial Budget Act, transferred the public defender program from the Supreme Court to the executive branch as an independent agency called the Office of the State Public Defender under the Public Defender Board. The act provided for creation of a trial representation unit to provide legal representation to indigents upon arrest and at the trial stage in constitutionally and statutorily required cases. Prior to this legislation, determination of indigency was the judge's responsibility at the defendant's initial court appearance. After determination of indigency, the judge either appointed private counsel or referred the client to a local public defender office.

Chapter 356, Laws of 1979, modified the public defender program to increase private bar involvement and provide counties the opportunity to decide who will determine indigency in their area.

Chapter 356 also provides that the Legislative Council study the state public defender program and report its finding and recommendations to the Legislature no later than January 1, 1985. A sunset provision requires that the state public defender cease operations on November 15, 1985, or the effective date of the 1985-87 Biennial Budget Act, whichever is later.

OFFICE OF THE STATE PUBLIC DEFENDER



STATE PUBLIC DEFENDER

Organization: The Public Defender Board is composed of 9 members who are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate and who serve for staggered, 3-year terms. At least 5 members of the board must be members of the State Bar of Wisconsin.

The state public defender is appointed by the board for a 5-year term and can only be removed for cause. Chapter 356, Laws of 1979, provided that, after the term of the current state public defender, the head of the agency will serve at the pleasure of the board.

Agency Responsibility: The board's duties include the establishment of rates of compensation for attorneys drawn from assigned counsel lists on a county-by-county basis, the promulgation of rules regarding the certification of attorneys for the assigned counsel lists and rules regarding the determination of indigency of persons entitled to be represented.

The Office of the State Public Defender consists of two units, the postconviction and trial representation units. The state public defender supervises the operation, activities, policies, and procedures of the office of both the postconviction and trial representation units, and makes final decisions regarding the handling of cases. The state public defender is also responsible for all indigency determinations consistent with the rules of the board, and assigns staff and private local counsel consistent with the percentages fixed by the board.

Chapter 354, Laws of 1977, which revised the Children's Code, expanded the role of the Office of the State Public Defender in the juvenile area to include defense of indigent parents who are parents in contested adoptions and involuntary termination of parental rights. The public defender continues to provide representation in dependency and neglect cases. The legislation also provided that juveniles may request to be declared indigent based on their own assets, and not including those of their parents. Chapter 356, Laws of 1979, required that the state public defender conduct a study by January 15, 1981, on the possibility of establishing recoupment against parents for attorney fees for legal representation of their minor children.

Unit Functions:

The *PostConviction Representation Unit* provides legal representation to indigents in cases involving appeals to the Supreme Court on postconviction or civil commitment proceedings in the trial courts. In addition, as part of this function, the state public defender receives and acts upon complaints from inmates and courts relating to persons confined in state institutions. With the creation of the appellate court system by Chapter 187, Laws of 1977, most appellate cases will initiate at the appellate court level instead of at the Supreme Court level.

The *Trial Representation Unit* provides legal representation to indigents upon arrest, at the trial stage, and during parole and probation revocation proceedings. This service is provided either by attorneys employed by the Office of the State Public Defender or by local attorneys appointed from assigned counsel lists maintained by the Office of the State Public Defender.

VETERANS AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF

Board of Veterans Affairs. FRED C. HEINLE, *vice chairperson;* HELEN L. KNUDSON, *secretary;* GERALD BODWAY, DAVID R. MILLER, NORMAN L. MYHRA, JOHN STURM JOSEPH I. THOMPSON (all veterans).

Secretary of Veterans Affairs: JOHN R. MOSES, 266-1315.

Deputy Secretary: CLIFFORD R. WILLS, 266-3081.

Executive Assistant: ROBERT R. SHAVER, JR., 266-1378.

Assistant to Secretary for Housing: LAWRENCE M. REILLY, 266-5567.

Internal Audit: CHARLES MULCAHY, 266-5497.

Legal Counsel: FITCH J. TAYLOR, 266-3733.

Public Information Officer: vacancy, 266-8616.

Loans, Division of: CLYDE CARPENTER, *administrator.*

- *Audit, Bureau of:* DON BARTOL, *director,* 266-1843.
- *Collections, Bureau of:* CLEM BATZ, *director,* 266-0644.
- *Loans, Bureau of:* LAWRENCE E. DEWANE, *director,*266-1309.

Veterans Services, Division of: BERT PYLE, *administrator.*

- *Veterans Home:* ARLIN C. BARDEN, *commandant,* Wisconsin Veterans Home, King, Wisconsin, (715) 258-5586.
- *G.A.R. Memorial Hall:* RICHARD ZEITLIN, *curator,* 412 North Capitol, 266-1009.
- *Claims, Bureau of:* JOSEPH PAGLIANO, *director,* (414) 273-5850.
- *Grants, Bureau of:* JOHN CHRISTOPHER, *director,* 266-3573.

Administration, Division of: ROBERT R. HALVERSON, *administrator,* 266-3344.

- *Administrative Services, Bureau of:* RICHARD WHELAN, *director.*
- *Budget and Planning, Bureau of:* JERRALD M. SESSIONS, *director,* 266-0117.
- *Data Processing, Bureau of:* DICK GJERDE, *director,* 266-6678.

Fiscal Management, Bureau of: ROGER GRAHAM, 266-3916.

- *Personnel and Training, Bureau of:* DON WENTLAND, 266-3343.

Veterans Memorial Council: RICHARD A. SMITH (representing patriotic organizations), *chairperson;* ITALO BENSONI (representing patriotic organizations), *vice chairperson;* JOHN R. MOSES (secretary of Department of Veterans Affairs), *secretary;* GOVERNOR LEE SHERMAN DREYFUS, RICHARD A. ERNEY (State Historical Society); EUGENE H. SWEGMAN (representing patriotic organizations); JOHN M. ROSS, RICHARD J. SCHEIBLE (approved by Wisconsin Veterans Council).

Council on Veterans Programs: PAUL A. BIALK (representing Marine Corps League), *chairperson;* ROBERT M. FRAUTSCHY (representing The American Legion), *vice chairperson;* LEONARD C. BRODY (representing Jewish War Veterans), *secretary;* PAUL DECKER (representing the American Red Cross), JOHN RUUD (representing AMVETS), HARVEY HAGEDORN (representing the Army-Navy Union), LEON URBAN (representing Catholic War Veterans), JOSEPH F. KLEIN (representing County Veterans Service Officers), ALBERT J. HANNA (representing Disabled American Veterans), VERNE CHRISTIANSON (representing Military Order of the Purple Heart), WILLIAM L. SIMS (representing National Association of Black Veterans), RON SCHULTZ (representing National Association of Concerned Veterans), EDWIN MOLENDA (representing Navy Clubs), ANTHONY J. VRANA (representing Polish Legion of American Veterans), CHARLES ARNDT (representing Veterans of Foreign Wars), HERBERT H. SMITH (representing Veterans of World War I) (all appointed by the organization each represents).

Council on Vietnam Era Veterans Education Grants: SENATOR JEROME VAN SISTINE (chairperson, Senate Committee on Labor, Government, Veterans' Affairs and Tourism), REPRESENTATIVE GUS MENOS (chairperson, Assembly Committee on Veterans and Military Affairs); RICHARD JOHNSON (representative of Higher Educational Aids Board), JOHN R. MOSES (secretary of veterans affairs); LARRY MCDONALD (representative of Wisconsin Association of Collegiate Veterans) (selected by organization each represents).

Mailing Address: 77 North Dickinson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1311.

Publications The Courier (Wisconsin Veterans Home monthly magazine); This is King; Wisvet Benefits for Wisconsin Veterans (general); Veterans Housing Loan Program; Economic Assistance Loan Program.

Number of Employes: 649.0

Total Budget 1979-81: $483,471,900.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.49 *et seq.*

History: The department was originally created by Chapter 580, Laws of 1945, and represented a consolidation of several predecessor agencies. The Wisconsin Veterans Home (formerly the Grand Army Home for Veterans) has been operating since 1887, originally under the Grand Army of the Republic, and for many years under the adjutant general's office before responsibility was given to the Department of Veterans Affairs upon its creation. Chapter 333, Laws of 1973, changed the name of the Grand Army Home to the Wisconsin Veterans Home.

The Veterans Memorial Council was created as the Veterans Memorial Commission by Chapter 678, Laws of 1957, and was renamed and transferred to the department by Chapter 75, Laws of 1967. The Council on Veterans Programs was created as the Veterans Advisory Committee in the department by Chapter 443, Laws of 1943, and renamed by Chapter 327, Laws of 1967.

Chapter 513, Laws of 1961, combined 3 segregated funds into a single operating fund, the Veterans Trust Fund, from which the department operates the loans, grants, claims service, outreach and the GAR Memorial Hall.

A Council on Vietnam Era Veterans Education Grants was created in the department by Chapter 90, Laws of 1973.

Organization: The department is headed by a 7-member board appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for terms of 6 years. All members must be veterans. The administrative powers and duties are exercised by the secretary, appointed by the governor for an indefinite term, under the direction and supervision of the board. Pursuant to Chapter 4, Laws of 1977, effective March 5, 1977, successors to the incumbent secretary will be appointed by the board. The Council on Veterans Programs consists of one representative each from various organizations appointed for one-year terms by the organizations. The Veterans Memorial Council is comprised of 3 *ex officio* members, 3 veterans approved by the Wisconsin Veterans Council and 3 selected from patriotic organizations appointed by the governor for staggered terms of 6 years. The Veterans Memorial Council is attached to the department as an independent unit, exercising its powers independent of the department head; but budgeting, program coordination and related management functions are performed under the direction of the department head.

Agency Responsibility: The department provides health, educational and economic assistance to specified veterans of the armed forces of the United States and their dependents. Included are low interest purchase, construction, refinance, improvement, weatherization and mobile home loans; educational loans for the veteran or the veteran's children and the surviving spouses of deceased veterans; economic assistance loans for home repair, business, debt consolidation, etc.; educational grants to Vietnam Era veterans for full-time study at schools of higher education within the state; education grants to all eligible veterans for part-time study at schools within the state; health care and temporary subsistence grants; counseling; claims service; grants to service organizations that provide services to veterans with other than honorable discharges, incarcerated veterans and recently released veterans; operation of the Wisconsin Veterans Home and the Wisconsin Veterans Memorial Cemetery, both located at King, Wisconsin; and operation of the G.A.R. Memorial Hall located in the State Capitol.

Unit Functions:

The *Division of Veterans Services* administers the claims service, the grants subprograms, the Wisconsin Veterans Home, and the G.A.R. Memorial Hall.

A 13-member staff is located at the Veterans Administration Regional Office, Milwaukee, to assist veterans in prosecution of claims against the federal government for compensation, pension, education, back pay or any other problem arising from military service. Representation by the claims office is free. The department is authorized to pay claims service grants to veterans organizations providing similar claims service in the VA regional office, and four such organizations qualify.

The *Wisconsin Veterans Home* is located near Waupaca, about 100 miles north of Madison, on Rainbow Lake in the Waupaca Chain of Lakes, and has about 700 members; one third of the members are women.

The home provides a complete range of personal maintenance and medical care to members, including: medical care, dental care, supportive laboratory and pharmacy services, physical therapy services, social services, food service, laundry, recreational social activities, and religious services. Housing is provided through a variety of accommodations, ranging from family cottages to large multi-unit structures with up to 200 beds, for a total of 718 beds. The home is open to veterans who have served honorably during a war period specified in the Wisconsin Statutes. Wisconsin war veterans aged 50 and over who are permanently disabled or unable to work because of age are given admission preference based on the date they entered service. Spouses of veterans are given second priority. Surviving spouses and dependent parents receive third and fourth priority respectively, but they cannot be admitted unless the home's occupancy is below the optimum level as established by the Board of Veterans Affairs, which has been set at 92% of the capacity or 666 members. Applicants must meet Medicaid income and asset requirements.

The home also operates the Wisconsin Veterans Memorial Cemetery. Any member of the home, and any honorably discharged veteran of any war who is a resident of the state at the time of death, and parent or surviving spouse, if application is made within 6 months after the veteran's death, may be buried in the cemetery at King, Wisconsin.

The Bureau of Grants provides grants to eligible veterans and dependents for health care, temporary subsistence and part-time study. In addition, the bureau administers educational grants to Vietnam Era veterans for full-time study; the National Guard education grant; and grants to service organizations providing counseling for discharge review, incarcerated and recently released veterans.

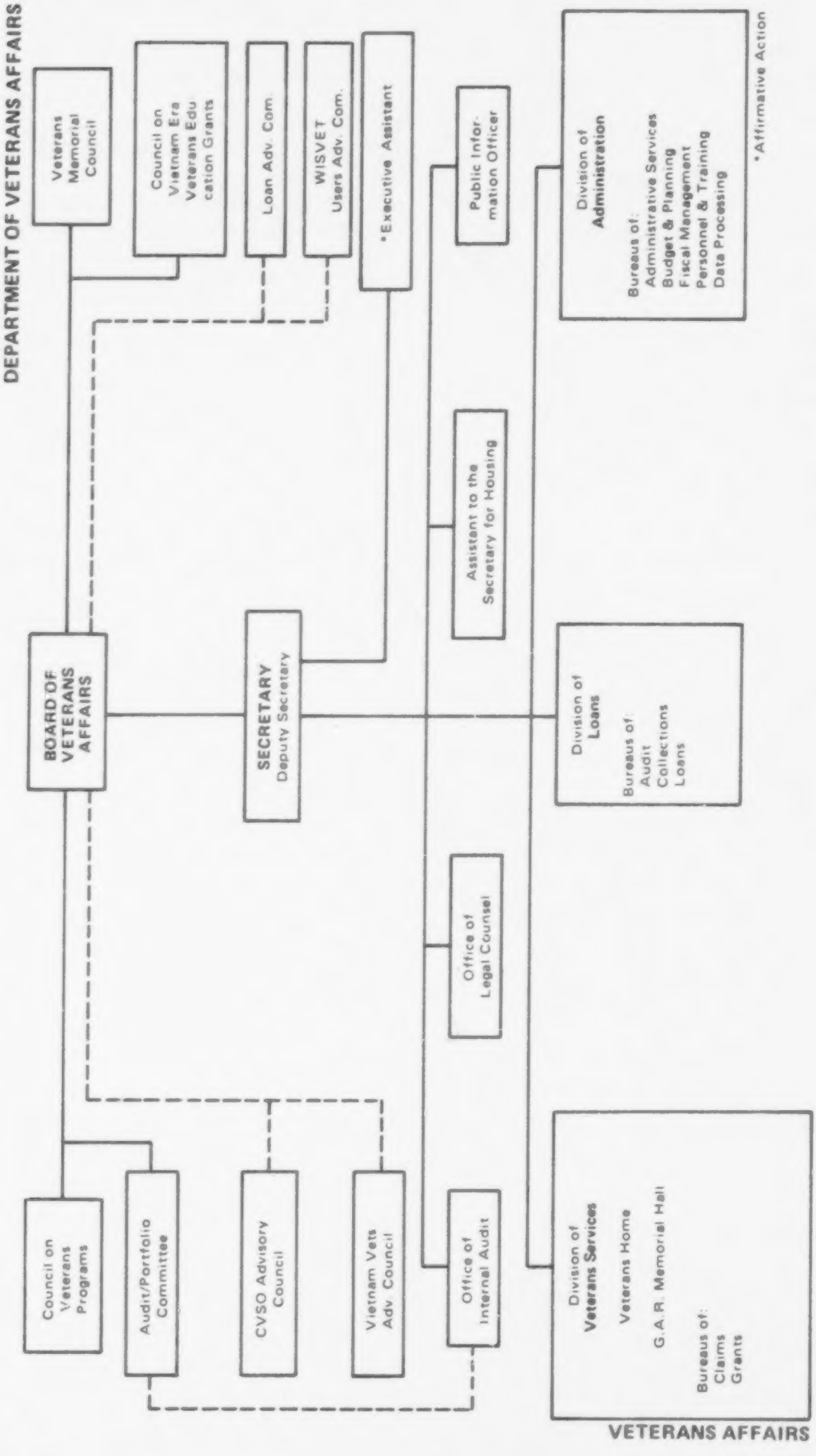
As part of the Wisconsin veterans program, each county in the state is required to employ a county veterans service officer to provide advice and counsel locally to veterans residing in the county. Although they are county employes, all applications for state veterans benefits and many claims for federal benefits originate through these offices. The deparment is authorized to pay a service grant to counties which voluntarily agree to meet operating and budget standards developed by the department to improve the level of service to all veterans of the state, and by June 30, 1980, 57 counties qualified for the grant.

The *Division of Loans* operates the first and second mortgage home loan programs, the economic assistance loan program, the Bureau of Audit and the Bureau of Collections. The first mortgage home loan program was initiated by Chapter 208, Laws of 1973, expanded with the approval of general obligation bond funding by Chapter 26, Laws of 1975, and cut back by Chapter 4, Laws of 1979, which returns the funding to the higher cost revenue bonds. The program has enabled the Department of Veterans Affairs to make more than 35,400 home loans totaling $1.1 billion to eligible veterans between the date of the first loan closing on October 5, 1974, and the end of the fiscal year on June 30, 1980.

All loan funds have been raised through sale of state bonds, and all costs of administration, program losses, and retirement of bonds issued are paid for by veterans using the program. The direct home loan program has provided a strong boost to the housing industry of the state.

The second mortgage home loan program is now largely used for home improvement and mobile home purchase. The second mortgage home loan program has provided more than 52,000 low interest loans since the program's inception in 1947.

The economic assistance loan program permits eligible veterans to borrow up to $3,000 at a 3% annual interest rate. The loan may be used for education of the veteran or the veteran's children;



DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Veterans Memorial Council
Council on Vietnam Era Veterans Education Grants
Loan Adv. Com.
WISVET Users Adv. Com.
*Executive Assistant
Public Information Officer
Division of Administration
Bureaus of:
Administrative Services
Budget & Planning
Fiscal Management
Personnel & Training
Data Processing
*Affirmative Action
Assistant to the Secretary for Housing
BOARD OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
SECRETARY
Deputy Secretary
Division of Loans
Bureaus of:
Audit
Collections
Loans
Office of Legal Counsel
Council on Veterans Programs
Audit/Portfolio Committee
CVSO Advisory Council
Vietnam Vets Adv. Council
Office of Internal Audit
Division of Veterans Services
Veterans Home
G.A.R. Memorial Hall
Bureaus of:
Claims
Grants

VETERANS AFFAIRS

for the purchase or improvement of business property or operating capital for a business; for repairs or additions to a veteran's home, including construction of a garage; for agricultural purposes, such as construction of outbuildings, feed and seed, purchase of farm machinery; for debt consolidation; for furniture, appliances or fixtures, including carpeting and draperies, for payment of medical, dental or funeral expenses; or for other qualifying purposes. Loans are limited to those veterans who have a combined annual income, with spouse or co-applicant, not exceeding $18,000, plus $500 for each dependent in excess of two dependents. The economic assistance loan program has provided more than 76,000 low interest loans since the program began in 1945.

The Bureau of Collections is responsible for the collection of delinquent loan accounts which may involve acquisition, management and sale of property, real and personal. Other responsibilities include inspection and appraisal of real estate which is the subject of loan applications. The bureau is responsible for servicing the Veterans Trust Fund portfolio consisting of nearly $54 million of economic assistance loans and second mortgage housing loans in addition to the first mortgage loan portfolio of more than $900 million.

The Bureau of Audit is responsible for assuring timely, accurate reporting and reconciliation of mortgage payments, prepayments, delinquencies and mortgage payoffs from each of the more than 30,000 existing first mortgage loans that are serviced by the 300 participating lenders located throughout the state. This involves recording and auditing the transmission of funds, the reconciliation of nearly $1 billion, the verification of the adequacy and existence of the necessary legal documents for each mortgage and assuring lender compliance with servicing procedures and reporting requirements.

The *Administration Division* provides coordinated administrative services to the department, including accounting, fiscal control, records management, personnel services, budget, and stenographic services.

The *Veterans Memorial Council* establishes policy with respect to state veterans' memorials, including the Camp Randall Memorial Park.

The *Council on Veterans Programs* studies and presents policy alternatives and recommendations relating to veterans affairs to the board.

The *Council on Vietnam Era Veterans Education Grants* establishes guidelines for the adoption of rules by the department relating to the determination of need for full-time education grants.

Interagency Relationships: The department coordinates the activities of all state agencies performing functions relating to veterans and their problems, including medical, hospital, and other remedial care, placement and training, educational, economic or vocational training of honorably discharged veterans; and maintains a close working relationship with area Veterans Administration hospitals and county veterans service officers.

Functional Area:

GENERAL EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS

Mandated 5.8% 1980-81 budget reduction: The number of employes and the total budget of 1979-81 information shown for each agency does not reflect the mandated 4.4% budget cut of February 15, 1981, nor the additional 1.4% budget cut of February 20, 1981.

ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF

Secretary of Administration: KENNETH E. LINDNER, 266-1741.

Deputy Secretary: RICHARD E. RASMUSSEN, 266-1741.

Legal Counsel: EDWARD MAIN, 266-2765.

Executive Assistant: vacancy.

Special Assistant: NANCY J. SEELEY, 267-7394.

Office of Coastal Management: ALLEN MILLER, *program manager,* 266-3687.

Federal Liaison Officer (Washington, D.C.): GEORGE BULLOCK, (202) 624-5870.

Emergency Government, Division of: JOSEPH LAFLEUR, *administrator,* 266-0199; GORDON REESE, *deputy administrator,* 266-2983.

Civil Preparedness, Bureau of: GIL CZARNECKI, *director,* 266-1899.

Disaster Resources, Bureau of: ANTHONY TESTOLIN, *director.* 266-1896.

Field Services, Bureau of: GORDON REESE, *director,* 266-2983.

Administrative Services, Division of: vacancy, administrator; BERNIE MRAZIK, *assistant to the administrator,* 266-0239.

Budget and Accounting, Bureau of: vacancy, *director.*

Management Services, Bureau of: BERNIE MRAZIK, *director,* 266-0239.

Personnel, Bureau of: PATRICIA KRAMER, *director,* 266-2308.

State Agency Services, Division of: VERONICA LUSTER, *administrator,* 266-1011; JOHN SHORT, *assistant to the administrator,* 266-1558.

General Services, Bureau of: THOMAS ALT, *director,* 266-0974.

Information Development, Bureau of: GAIL SWANSON, *director,* 266-0779.

Procurement, Bureau of: JOHN DRISCOLL, *director,* 266-1551.

Buildings and Grounds, Division of: NEAL STEINHOFF, *administrator,* 266-2815; GORDON MAY, *assistant to the administrator,* 266-1691.

Building Management Specialists, Bureau of: GORDON MAY, *director,* 266-1691.

Building Complex Managers: Capitol, ROBERT SHAW, 266-1173; General Executive Facilities, JACK MITCHELL, 266-1097; Hill Farms, KENNETH MEYER, 266-2119; Wilson/Loraine, LLOYD BUSKAGER, 266-0913; Out-State, ALICE SCHMITZ, 266-5652.

Protective Services, Bureau of: ROBERT HAMELE, *chief,* 266-7546.

State Energy, Division of: EILEEN POLIZZOTTO, *administrator,* 266-8234; vacancy, *assistant to the administrator.*

Energy Engineering, Bureau of: DEWEY EDWARDS, *director,* 266-3710.

State Energy Policy and Planning, Bureau of: GREGORY KROHM, *director,* 266-6850.

State Executive Budget and Planning, Division of: S. KENNETH HOWARD, *administrator,* 266-1035; vacancy, *assistant to the administrator; Budget Operations,* LARRY EISENBERG, 266-8777; *Educational Resources Budget,* BRIAN ROHERTY, 266-1102; *Environmental/Commercial Resources Budget,* RICHARD SEAMAN, 266-1040; *General Government Budget,* ANN WILEY, 266-3420; *Human Resources Budget,* NELLIE JOHNSON, 266-2214; *Planning and Policy Development,* CRAIG ADAMS, 266-3003; *Office of Federal/State Relations,* vacancy; *Demographic Services,* DON HOLL, 266-1067.

State Facilities Management, Division of: Paul Brown, *administrator,* 266-1031; Richard Peterson, *assistant to the administrator,* 266-1799; *Capital Finance Officer,* Joel Pittelman, 266-2305; *Engineering Services,* Ralph Culbertson, 266-1330; *Planning and Evaluation,* Art McClure, 266-1360; *Project Management,* Gerry Germanson, 266-1412; *Administrative Section,* Harlyn Verhage,, 266-3620.

State Finance and Program Management, Division of: Edward G. Young, Jr., *administrator,* 267-7996.

Financial Operations, Bureau of: John Rogan, *director,* 266-3628.

Technical Assistance, Bureau of: Gordon Gronert, *director,* 266-1866.

Officer for the Coordination of Computing Resources: vacancy.

Boards and Councils:

Emergency Number Systems Board: James Crooks, *chairperson;* James R. Charneski, *vice chairperson;* William J. Green, *secretary;* Carol Brunsell, Daniel Gracz, Theodore Meekma, Gordon Millsop, Donald Olson, Gerald J. Poltrock, Ray Riordan, Sr., Edward Thomas.

State Employes Merit Award Board: Dana J. Warren, *chairperson;* Jean Manchester, Stephen J. Reilly.

Citizens Environmental Council: Lee Dinsmore, *chairperson;* Jane Boller, Stan Gruszynski, Janet Herzog, Alan Jones, Jr., Richard Wilke, Charlotte Zieve.

Executive Director: Caryl Terrell.

Coordinating Council for Population Information: vacancy, *chairperson;* Henry Kreps, *vice chairperson;* William Beyer, Louis Cornelius, Hartley Jackson, Ed Johnson, Dorothy Mosgaller, Mark Mueller, Thomas Patterson, Charlotte Quick, Richard E. Shurbert, Professor James Sweet, H. Rupert Theobald, Roy Willey, 2 vacancies.

Chief Staff Person: Donald G. Holl.

Council on Data Processing: Kenneth Lindner, *chairperson;* Donald Percy, Lowell Jackson (heads of those agencies having management responsibility for data processing centers with major multi-agency service missions), Ann Haney, Mark Musolf, Joseph Noll (appointed by governor); Donald J. Schneider (designee of Joint Committee on Legislative Organization).

Council on Printing: Duane Touchette, *chairperson;* Patricia J. Bong, *vice chairperson;* James Schwartz, *secretary;* Bruce C. Brown, Tad P. Froncek, Ronald Ranallo, David Stoltmann (all appointed by secretary of administration).

Council on Small and Minority Business Opportunities: Elizabeth Diaz-Herrera, *chairperson;* William Beckett, Hally Callies, Kim Erzinger, Alan Fabian, Raymond Heiser, Corrine Heup, Lloyd Jackson, Larry Kirby, Carl Smith, Patricia Thomas.

Secretary: John Short (nonvoting designee of secretary of administration).

Mailing Address: General Executive Facility II, 101 S. Webster Street, Madison 53702; Federal Liaison Officer, Suite 326, 444 N. Capitol, Washington, D.C. 20001.

Telephone: (608) 266-1741 (secretary's office).

Publications: Biennial Report; Biennial Budget; Annual Fiscal Report; Decisions of Tax Appeals Commission (10 cents per page charge).

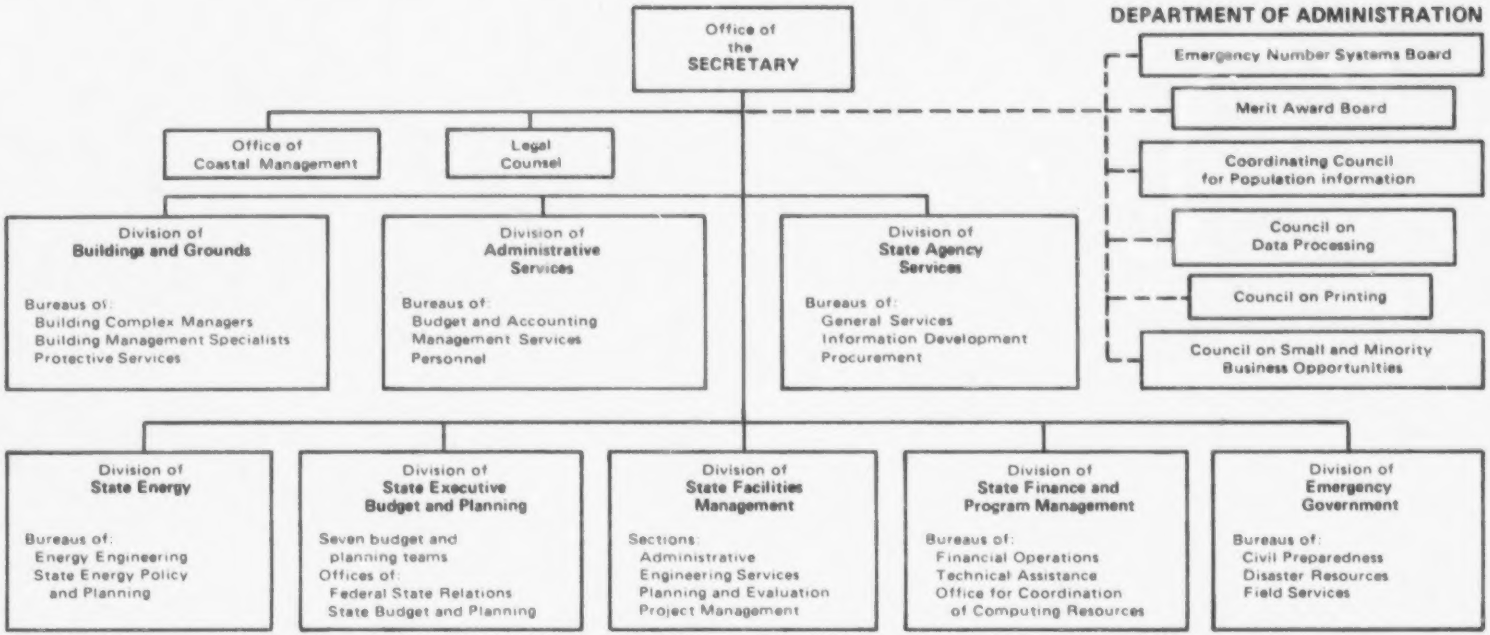
Number of Employes: 900.50. (Does not include LTEs or individuals working for attached boards and commissions).

Total Budget 1979-81: $96,024,600. (Chapter 20, Wis. Stats., budget figure listed for DOA is $97,350,700 and includes funds for the Tax Appeals Commission, Claims Board, Division of Natural Resources Hearings, and Division of Nursing Home Forfeiture Appeals, but does not include the Arts Board).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.10 *et seq.*

History: The Department of Administration was created by Chapter 228, Laws of 1959, which abolished the former independent Bureaus of Engineering, Personnel, and Purchases; the Department of Budget and Accounts; and the Division of Departmental Research in the Executive Office. All functions formerly carried on by these agencies were transferred to the new department.

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION


Office of the SECRETARY
Emergency Number Systems Board
Merit Award Board
Coordinating Council for Population information
Council on Data Processing
Council on Printing
Council on Small and Minority Business Opportunities
Office of Coastal Management
Legal Counsel
Division of Buildings and Grounds
Bureaus of:
Building Complex Managers
Building Management Specialists
Protective Services
Division of Administrative Services
Bureaus of:
Budget and Accounting
Management Services
Personnel
Division of State Agency Services
Bureaus of:
General Services
Information Development
Procurement
Division of State Energy
Bureaus of:
Energy Engineering
State Energy Policy and Planning
Division of State Executive Budget and Planning
Seven budget and planning teams
Offices of:
Federal State Relations
State Budget and Planning
Division of State Facilities Management
Sections:
Administrative
Engineering Services
Planning and Evaluation
Project Management
Division of State Finance and Program Management
Bureaus of:
Financial Operations
Technical Assistance
Office for Coordination of Computing Resources
Division of Emergency Government
Bureaus of:
Civil Preparedness
Disaster Resources
Field Services

Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03:

Commission	Boards		Divisions
Tax Appeals	Arts	Public Records	Natural Resources Hearings
	Claims	State Capitol & Executive Residence	Nursing Home Forfeiture Appeals
	Depository Selection		

Chapter 645, Laws of 1961, separated the Personnel Board from the department in order to give it quasi-judicial review functions.

Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, which reorganized Wisconsin state government, transferred the state comprehensive planning responsibility from the Department of Resource Development to the Department of Administration. In addition, the Claims Board, Personnel Board, Public Records Board, and Tax Appeals Commission were attached to the department for administrative purposes.

Since the 1967 reorganization, other units have been attached to the department for administrative purposes. These include the State Capitol and Executive Residence Board, created by Chapter 183, as amended by Chapter 217, Laws of 1967; the Arts Board, attached to the department by Chapter 333, Laws of 1973; the Depository Selection Board, created by Chapter 418, Laws of 1977; the Division of Nursing Home Forfeiture Appeals, created by Chapter 170, Laws of 1977, and the Division of Natural Resources Hearings, created by Chapter 418, Laws of 1977.

Executive Order 36, in September 1976, merged the Office of Emergency Energy Assistance with the State Planning Office to create the Division of State Planning and Energy. Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, confirmed this by authorizing the department, through a system of long-range planning, to promote the development and maximum wise use of the energy, natural, and human resources of the state.

Chapter 196, Laws of 1977, created the Department of Employment Relations, which transferred the Division of Employe Relations to the new department. The Personnel Board was removed from the department, and a full-time Personnel Commission was created.

Within the department are several advisory units. One of these is the State Employes Merit Award Board, created by Chapter 278, Laws of 1953, and now staffed by the department.

Chapter 191, Laws of 1967, created an Advisory Council on Printing. The former Council on Population Estimates, created in 1971, was abolished, and a new Coordinating Council for Population Information was created under Chapter 29, Laws of 1977.

The Citizens Environmental Council was created under Chapter 29, Laws of 1977.

Chapter 419, Laws of 1977, created the Council on Small and Minority Business Opportunities.

Chapter 392, Laws of 1977, created the Emergency Number Systems Board.

Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, authorized the department to establish a Demographic Services Center.

Chapter 361, Laws of 1979, transferred the Division of Emergency Government from the Department of Local Affairs and Development to the department. DLAD's Community Management Services Program was also transferred to the department's Bureau of Technical Assistance in the Division of State Finance and Program Management.

The Division of Emergency Government was originally created as the Office of Civil Defense by Chapter 443, Laws of 1951, although in 1940 Governor Julius Heil had created the Wisconsin Council of Defense by executive order. The office was replaced by the State Council on Civil Defense, enacted by a 1943 law. The council was, in turn, abolished and its functions transferred to the Adjutant General's Department in 1945. In 1950, Governor Oscar Rennebohm appointed the adjutant general as director of civil defense, and the adjutant general retained this dual capacity, as permitted by the new law, for several years.

A State Civil Defense Council was created in 1955 (Chapter 377) to advise the director. Chapter 628, Laws of 1959, changed the Office of Civil Defense into the Bureau of Civil Defense within the Executive Department. In 1967, Chapter 75, as implemented by Chapters 211 and 327, transferred the bureau to the Department of Local Affairs and Development, where it became the Division of Emergency Government.

Organization: The Department of Administration is administered by a secretary appointed by the governor to serve at his pleasure with the advice and consent of the Senate. The secretary selects an unclassified deputy and executive assistant to serve at his pleasure. The department has 8 divisions: Buildings and Grounds, Emergency Government, Administrative Services, State Agency Services, State Energy, State Executive Budget and Planning, State Facilities Management, and State Finance and Program Management. The department also includes an Office of Coastal Management, which reports directly to the deputy secretary. In addition, several boards, commissions and councils are attached to the department.

The State Employes Merit Award Board is composed of 3 persons, who may be state officers or employes, appointed by the governor for 3-year terms.

The Coordinating Council for Population Information consists of municipal and county officials and others knowledgeable in demographic and statistical techniques. Appointments are made by the governor for indefinite terms.

The Council on Printing consists of 2 trade association members, 2 persons knowledgeable in graphic communications, and 2 state members. Appointments are made by the secretary for 2-year terms.

The Council on Small and Minority Business Opportunities consists of 11 members appointed by the governor for 3-year terms. The members are to represent small and minority businesses, handicapped-owned businesses, and rehabilitation centers. One member shall be a consumer and one shall represent the Department of Development. The secretary of administration (or a designee) serves as nonvoting secretary to the council.

The Emergency Number Systems Board ("911") consists of 11 members appointed by the governor for staggered, 3-year terms. The board is composed of 3 public members and 8 representatives from emergency services provider groups and telephone common carriers.

Agency Responsibility: Under the direction of the secretary, the department acts as the governor's chief policy advisor and financial manager in preparing Wisconsin's biennial budget. It analyzes administrative and fiscal issues faced by the state and recommends solutions. The department initiates and coordinates statewide planning efforts in economic, environmental, land use, and energy matters.

An equally important function is the department's statutory responsibility for providing and coordinating a wide range of support services to other state agencies. These include procuring services, commodities, and supplies; handling printing requests; providing data processing services; developing new information systems; maintaining state-owned facilities; acting as the state's central real estate office; monitoring federal legislation; and administering the state's central payroll operation.

The department's other statutory responsibilities include analyzing and recommending building programs for the State Building Commission, protecting those buildings from unlawful or unsafe use, administering the state's fleet vehicles, managing the state's liability risk, providing population information and other demographic services, coordinating records management programs among state agencies, and auditing and improving the management of state programs.

Unit Functions:

The *Division of Buildings and Grounds* is responsible for the operation and maintenance of state office buildings, the State Capitol, and the Executive Residence. The 15 major buildings of the division are divided into five complexes, each headed by a building complex manager. The division also includes the State Bureau of Protective Services and the Bureau of Building Management Specialists.

The *Division of Emergency Government* implements and coordinates statewide programs of emergency preparedness for enemy attack and natural or man-made disaster; assists in effecting emergency repairs to, and emergency restoration of, vital public facilities destroyed or damaged by such actions or disasters through coordination of state and federal resources; administers federal disaster and emergency funds; handles emergency fuel allocations; and serves as the state's resettlement assistance office for Indo-Chinese refugees. The division is also engaged in comprehensive programs of emergency planning, training, and education for officials of state and local government, business and industry, and the general public.

The *Division of Administrative Services* provides support services to the secretary, the divisions and the attached boards for personnel, data processing, financial management, word processing, purchasing, mail, and management planning. Major functions are to develop management systems to improve department operations, prepare and monitor the department budget, provide analyses and recommendations to the Secretary's Office on policies and procedures that cross division responsibilities, and to perform internal audits of departmental programs. The division functions through the Bureaus of Budget and Accounting, Management Services, and Personnel.

The *Division of State Agency Services* provides a wide spectrum of support services to all state agencies. These services range from statewide purchasing and contracting, printing composition and production to records storage and microfilming, alternative transportation modes for state employes, systems analysis, computer programming, and property disposition. Major organizational components of the division include the Bureau of Procurement, Bureau of Information Development, and Bureau of General Services.

The *Division of State Energy* is the statewide energy planning and management agency. Primary office functions include advising DOA and the governor on policies for state and regional energy management, developing and coordinating implementation of emergency energy policies and programs, and administering federal energy conservation funds.

Other activities include renewable resource research and grant administration, energy supply and demand forecasting, assisting in the development of proposed state and federal energy legislation, managing energy conservation within state government, administering the petroleum set-aside program, and developing energy conservation programs.

The *Division of State Executive Budget and Planning* provides statewide budget and policy analysis, acts as chief advisor and staff to the governor in the development of executive budget proposals, and assists agencies in the technical preparation of budget requests.

In addition, the division provides analysis of major legislation and prepares or coordinates the fiscal estimates which accompany all expenditure bills.

The division's planning responsibilities include economic development, human resources, and environmental protection. Other duties include federal grant review and coordination, demographic research, management and program evaluation, and maintenance of the position management information system and the governor's appointment register. The division's 65 employes are organized into 7 teams along major state functional lines (education, environmental resources, etc.) and are designed to encourage an integrated budget and planning process. The division includes the Office of Federal-State Relations and the Office of State Budget and Planning.

The *Division of State Facilities Management* has the overall responsibility for developing and carrying out the State Building Program under the policy direction of the State Building Commission and provides the primary staff services to the commission.

In addition, the division advises the commission in relation to its responsibility for the issuance of state debt.

Other major functions of the division relate to statewide facilities planning and evaluation, real estate acquisition and leasing services, architectural and engineering design and consultation services, management and field supervision of approved construction projects, and the administration of state architectural-engineering and construction contracts.

The *Division of State Finance and Program Management* encompasses such typically comptrollership functions as central accounting, central payroll, audit and payment of all claims against the state, financial reporting, and such other financial management-type services as cash flow projections, tax levy and special charges to counties, calculation and distribution of quarterly interest earnings from the state's investment pool, monitoring agency internal control procedures, and review of state agency write-off requests. In addition, the division is responsible for such statewide programs as risk management, fleet management, community management services, telecommunications, records and forms management, contract compliance, review of agency requests for computer hardware and software, and effective utilization and management of available computer and other data processing resources. The division operates through its Bureau of Financial Operations, Bureau of Technical Assistance, and Office for Coordination of Computing Resources.

The *Emergency Number Systems Board* seeks to ensure that by December 31, 1987, every local public agency providing emergency services establishes emergency "911" telephone systems. The purpose of the program is to make it possible to reach any needed emergency service from any telephone at no cost.

The *State Employes Merit Award Board* administers an award program to encourage unusual and meritorious suggestions and accomplishments by state employes, thus promoting efficiency and economy in the performance of the functions of state government.

The *Coordinating Council for Population Information* advises the department concerning the operation of the Demographic Services Center, the preparation of population estimates and projections, and in the development and use of reliable population statistics for all private and public purposes.

The *Council on Printing* confers with the secretary on policies and procedures with respect to the printing activities of the state.

The *Council on Small and Minority Business* encourages the participation of small businesses in the statewide purchasing program.

The *State Energy Conservation and Renewable Resources Advisory Committee*, formerly the State Energy Conservation Advisory Committee, was initially created in 1977 to assist the department in setting energy conservation priorities and reviewing energy conservation needs, federal energy programs, and specific project proposals funded under the State Energy Conservation Plan and the University of Wisconsin's Energy Extension Service. The revised committee, which was established in April 1980, will also advise on renewable resource programs and proposals, proposed state and federal energy legislation, energy policy issues, energy emergency plans, and the Energy Development and Demonstration Program. The committee's 24 members broadly represent Wisconsin's citizens, utilities, industry, labor, and government.

Interagency Relationships: The department's functions intimately relate to the internal operations of all state agencies.

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

TAX APPEALS COMMISSION

Tax Appeals Commission; THOMAS M. BOYKOFF, *chairperson;* JOHN P. MORRIS, *secretary;* KEITH R. CLIFFORD, CATHERINE M. DOYLE, THOMAS R. TIMKEN.

Mailing Address: Suite 1003, 131 W. Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1391.

Number of Employes: 10.50.

Total Budget 1979-81: $673,800.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (1).

History: The Tax Appeals Commission was originally created as the 3-member Board of Tax Appeals by Chapter 412, Laws of 1939 (effective September 7, 1939). That law abolished and transferred to the new board the appeals duties of the Tax Commission (which heard appeals of corporations) and of county boards of review (which heard appeals of individuals and fiduciaries). The law established the board as a separate state agency, apart from the tax assessment and collection agency of state government.

The Board of Tax Appeals was renamed the Tax Appeals Commission by Chapter 75, Laws of 1967 (effective August 1, 1967). The commission remained an independent state agency and was attached to the Department of Administration for budgeting, program coordination and related management functions.

Two additional commissioners were added to the Tax Appeals Commission by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977 (effective July 1, 1977).

Organization: The Tax Appeals Commission consists of 5 members appointed by the governor with Senate consent for staggered, 6-year terms expiring March 1. One member is designated by the governor as chairperson and serves on a full-time basis; the remaining 4 members serve on a part-time basis. Members are chosen based on their qualifications and experience in tax matters.

Agency Responsibility: The Tax Appeals Commission is independent from the department. It hears and determines appeals arising under the following taxes: individual income, corporation franchise/income, fiduciary, withholding, gift, sales and use, car line, cigarette use, and metalliferous minerals occupation. The commission also hears and determines appeals arising under the following tax credits: homestead, farmland preservation, alternative energy (effective for taxable years 1977 and 1978 only) and the 1978 special property tax/rent credit (effective for 1978 only). In addition, the commission decides appeals of state assessments of manufacturing property, taxation district appeals regarding the relative value of taxable property in taxation districts of a county, telephone license fees, and electric cooperative association license fees.

ARTS BOARD

Arts Board: RICHARD TESCHNER, *chairperson;* DE ETTE KNOWLTON BEILFUSS (confirmation pending), NANCY CALLICOTT, DIANA B. CHEEKS JOYCE DREYFUS, J. THOMAS FINUCAN, E. REID GILBERT, JOHN MACIVER, DIANE NICHOLS, JEANNE TREGONING, SANDI UTECH, R. RICHARD WAGNER.

Executive Director: JERROLD B. ROUBY.

Mailing Address: Loraine Building, 123 West Washington Ave., Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-0190.

Publications: Guide to Programs and Services; Arts and Crafts Fairs; Biennial Report; Arts on the Move; Guidebook for Residencies; Bubbling Over: An Anthology of Student Poems.

Number of Employes: 9.00.

Total Budget 1979-81: $2,390,500.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (8)

History: The Arts Board was created as a statutory agency by Chapter 90, Laws of 1973, and attached to the Department of Administration by Chapter 333, Laws of 1973. It was preceded by a nonstatutory committee, the Governor's Council on the Arts, created in 1963, which merged in 1965 with a private organization, the Wisconsin Arts Foundation and Council.

Organization: The Arts Board consists of 12 members appointed by the governor for 3-year terms.

Agency Responsibility: The Arts Board is independent from the department. It is directed to study and assist the artistic and cultural activities within the state, to aid communities in the development of their own arts programs, to encourage freedom of artistic expression, and to plan and implement a program of contracts with or grants-in-aid to groups or individuals concerned with the arts.

CLAIMS BOARD

Claims Board: WARD L. JOHNSON, JR. (representative of Department of Justice designated by Attorney General), *chairperson;* EDWARD MAIN (representative of Department of Administration designated by secretary), *secretary,* LAURIE MCCALLUM (representative of Office of Governor designated by Governor); SENATOR GERALD KLECZKA (designee of the Senate Committee on Finance), REPRESENTATIVE VIRGIL ROBERTS (designee of the Assembly Committee on Finance).

Mailing Address: General Executive Facility II, 101 S. Webster Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1743.

Number of Employes: 1.00.

Total Budget 1979-81: $83,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (2).

History: The Claims Board was originally created as the Claims Commission by Chapter 669, Laws of 1955. Prior to its adoption, the statutory procedure for making claims against the state was to file the claim with the director of budget and accounts or to have a legislator introduce the claim as a bill. In 1967, under the reorganization act, the Commission for the Relief of Innocent Persons and the Judgment Debtor Relief Commission were absorbed by the Claims Board.

Organization: The Claims Board consists of a representative each from the Office of the Governor, Department of Administration, and Department of Justice, and the chairmen of the Senate and Assembly Committees on Finance or their designees.

Agency Responsibility: The Claims Board receives, investigates and makes recommendations on all money claims against the State of Wisconsin. Its findings and recommendations are reported to the legislature together with appropriate legislative proposals to implement it findings.

DEPOSITORY SELECTION BOARD

Depository Selection Board: KENNETH E. CODLIN, KENNETH E. LINDNER, CHARLES SMITH.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (3).

History: The Depository Selection Board was created by Chapter 418, Laws of 1977.

Organization: The board consists of the state treasurer, the secretary of administration, and the executive director of the Investment Board or their designees.

Agency Responsibility: The board 1) establishes procedures for the selection of public depositories by state agencies and departments and procedures for contracting for banking services by them; 2) establishes procedures by which state agencies and departments pay for such services; 3) establishes by rule minimum banking operation requirements to be met by institutions in order to be eligible to be considered for serving as a public depository; and assists, upon request, a state agency or department in selecting a depository.

PUBLIC RECORDS BOARD

Public Records Board: DORIS HANSON (designee of Governor), *chairperson;* JOHN GLINSKI (designee of Attorney General), GEORGE CRONE (designee of state auditor), GERALD HAM (designee of director of State Historical Society).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (4).

History: The Public Records Board, originally created by Chapter 316, Laws of 1947, under the State Historical Society, was transferred to the Executive Department by Chapter 547, Laws of 1957, and attached to the department by the reorganization act in 1967.

Organization: The board consists of the governor, the director of the State Historical Society, the attorney general, and the state auditor or their designated representatives.

Agency Responsibility: The board provides for the preservation of important state records and the orderly disposition of state records which have become obsolete.

STATE CAPITOL AND EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE BOARD

State Capitol and Executive Residence Board: SENATORS GERALD D. KLECZKA, JEROME VAN SISTINE, RICHARD KREUL (nominated by the Committee on Senate Organization); REPRESENTATIVES WILLIAM BROYDRICK, SHEEHAN DONOGHUE, CHESTER GERLACH (appointed by Assembly Speaker); JOHN SHORT (designee of the Secretary of administration), RALPH D. CULBERTSON (head of engineering function, Department of Administration), RICHARD ERNEY (director, State Historical Society); JOHN BIEVER, LEE BRUCE, ELFA O. FOLDI, HOWARD HORTON, MIKE METCALF, WEBER L. SMITH, vacancy (citizen members).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (5)

History: Chapter 183, as amended by Chapter 217, Laws of 1967, created the State Capitol and Executive Residence Board.

Organization: The State Capitol and Executive Residence Board consists of the secretary of administration or his designee, the director of the State Historical Society, the head of the engineering function or his designee, 3 members of the Senate and 3 members of the Assembly appointed as are members of standing committees and 7 citizen members, of whom at least 2 shall be architects, 1 a landscape architect, and 3 shall hold membership in the American Institute of Interior Designers, appointed for staggered, 6-year terms.

Agency Responsibility: The board annually inspects the condition of the Capitol and executive residence. It is responsible for setting standards for design, composition and appropriateness of repairs, replacements, and additions to these structures and their furnishings.

DIVISION OF NATURAL RESOURCES HEARINGS

Natural Resources Hearings, Division of: DAVID H. SCHWARZ, *administrator.*

Mailing Address: Suite 308, 310 North Midvale Boulevard, Madison 53705.

Telephone: (608) 266-7709.

Number of Employes: 6.00.

Total Budget 1979-81: $349,400.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.103 (2).

History: The division was created by Chapter 418, Laws of 1977.

Organization: The Division of Natural Resources Hearings operates with 3 attorney hearing examiners, one of whom is the division administrator. In addition, the staff includes a secretary, a transcript typist and a hearing recorder.

Agency Responsibility: The division's sole function is to conduct and decide contested case hearings for the Department of Natural Resources.

DIVISION OF NURSING HOME FORFEITURE APPEALS

Nursing Home Forfeiture Appeals, Division of: JOSEPH THOMAS, *administrator;* KURT STEGE, hearing examiner.

Mailing Address: 310 North Midvale Boulevard, Madison 53705.

Telephone: (608) 266-1922.

Number of Employes: 4.00.

Total Budget 1979-81 $219,300.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.103 (1).

History: The division was created by Chapter 170, Laws of 1977.

Organization: The Division of Nursing Home Forfeiture Appeals consists of 2 hearing examiners, one of whom is the division administrator, plus 2 other employes.

Agency Responsibility: The division is independent from the department. It hears appeals brought by nursing homes wishing to contest a forfeiture assessed by the Department of Health and Social Services for violation of Chapter H32, Wis. Adm. Code. In order to appeal, the nursing home sends a written request for a hearing by certified mail to the division. The administrator then designates a hearing examiner to preside over the contested case by holding a prehearing conference and hearing under the rules of Chapter 227, Wis. Stats. The division commences its hearings within 30 days of receipt of the request for hearing, and issues a final decision within 15 days after the close of the hearing.

ELECTIONS BOARD

Elections Board: GREGORY CONWAY (designated by Chief Justice, Supreme Court), *chairperson;* MATTHEW J. FLYNN (designated by Assembly speaker), *vice chairperson;* WILLIAM A. MATTKA (designated by Wisconsin Republican Party), *secretary;* JOHN A. STURM (designated by Governor), ESTHER A. KAPLAN (designated by Senate Democratic leader), MICHAEL VARDA (designated by Senate Republican leader), JOHN H. NIEBLER (designated by Assembly Republican Leader), CAROL SKORNICKA (designated by Wisconsin Democratic Party).

Executive Secretary: GERALD J. FERWERDA, 266-8087.

Legal Counsel: KEVIN J. KENNEDY, 266-0136.

Mailing Address: General Executive Facility III, 125 South Webster Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-8005, general office; 266-8087, executive secretary; 266-0136, legal counsel.

Publications: Biennial Report; Election and Campaign Manual.

Number of Employes: 8.00.

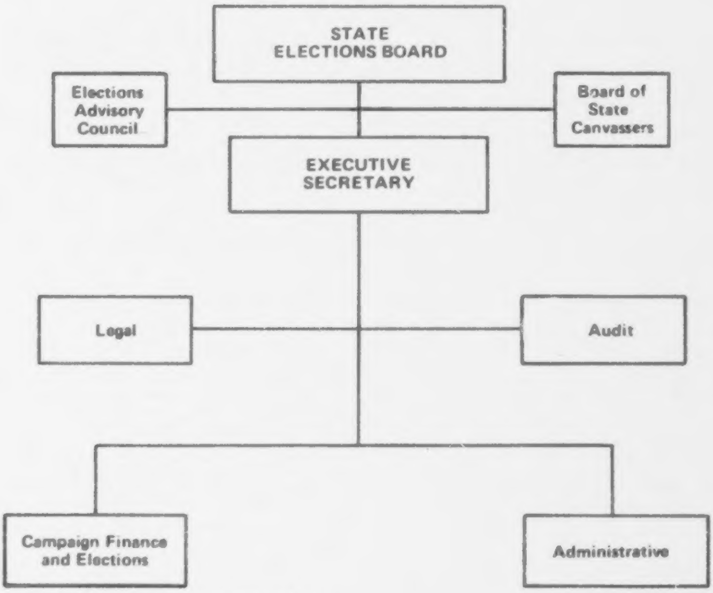
Total Budget 1979-81: $1,237,700.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.61 *et seq.*

History: The Elections Board was created by Chapter 334, Laws of 1973. At that time, administration of the state's election laws was transferred from the secretary of state to the board.

Chapter 85, Laws of 1975, created an Elections Advisory Council in the board.

ELECTIONS BOARD


STATE ELECTIONS BOARD
Elections Advisory Council
Board of State Canvassers
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Legal
Audit
Campaign Finance and Elections
Administrative

Unit attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03; Board of State Canvassers

ELECTIONS BOARD

Organization: The Elections Board is composed of persons appointed by the governor for 2-year terms as follows: one person selected by the governor to serve at his pleasure, one member each designated by the chief justice of the Supreme Court, the speaker of the Assembly, the leader of the most numerous party in the Senate, the leader of the second most numerous party in each house of the legislature, and the chief officer of each political party whose candidate for governor received at least 10 percent of the vote in the most recent election.

The board employs an executive secretary, a legal counsel and other technical, administrative and support staff as authorized under the classified service. Professional auditing services are provided by the Legislative Audit Bureau, and other administrative and supportive services are provided by the Department of Administration.

The Elections Advisory Council consists of 5 county or municipal clerks appointed by the board.

Agency Responsibility: The Elections Board administers the state election and campaign laws, investigates violations of such laws, imposes forfeitures on violators of the law, subpoenas records and violators as necessary and notifies the district attorney or the attorney general of any grounds for civil or criminal prosecution.

The board administers the campaign finance registration and reporting system enacted by the 1973 Legislature to maintain the integrity of elections. The procedures are designed to disclose fully contributions and disbursements made on behalf of every candidate for public office and to place reasonable limitations on contribution activity and on campaign expenditures if the candidate has applied for and accepts public financing.

Political parties, committees or groups making or accepting contributions or disbursements or incurring obligations over $25 in a calendar year are required to register and file detailed, verified statements with the appropriate filing officer. Candidates and other individuals making disbursements and accepting contributions are also required to file and report. (In the case of political parties and candidates for state office, this is the Elections Board.) Each such party, committee, group or individual subject to this registration requirement is required to make full reports of all contributions, disbursements and obligations unless statutorily exempted from reporting. Nonresident committees or groups making contributions and individuals making disbursements must also register and report. Each candidate must appoint a campaign treasurer and designate one campaign depository, and every committee must appoint a treasurer. The law also sets specific limitations on campaign contributions, and on campaign expenditures if the candidate has applied for and accepts public financing.

Unit Functions:

Board staff is divided into 4 functional units: legal services, audit services, campaign finance and election services, and administrative services.

The *Elections Advisory Council* promotes communication and cooperation between local election officials and the board, and advises the board in matters pertaining to publications, training, legislation and other matters.

Interagency Relationships: The board interacts on a continuing basis with clerks and election officials of every county, city, village and town in Wisconsin.

INDEPENDENT UNIT ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

STATE CANVASSERS, BOARD OF

Board of State Canvassers: BRONSON C. LA FOLLETTE (Attorney General), CHARLES P. SMITH (State Treasurer), GREGORY CONWAY (chairperson, Elections Board).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.615.

History: The Board of State Canvassers was originally created by Chapter 6, Sec. 69, Revised Statutes 1849. Under Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, the reorganization act, it was transferred to the Office of the Secretary of State as an independent unit. Chapter 334, Laws of 1973, attached the board to the Elections Board.

Organization: The board is composed of the chairman of the Elections Board, the state treasurer and the attorney general.

Agency Responsibility: The board examines the certified statements of county canvassers and determines which persons have been elected to various offices.

EMPLOYE TRUST FUNDS, DEPARTMENT OF

Employe Trust Funds Board: EUGENE P. MUCKLIN (Wisconsin Retirement Fund Board), *chairperson;* ELMER L. HOMBURG (State Teachers Retirement Board, *vice chairperson;* LESTER W. GARBE (Milwaukee Teachers Retirement Board), *secretary;* WILLIAM S. BICKNELL (State Teachers Retirement Board), JAMES J. DILLMAN AND LEROY METSCHER (Wisconsin Retirement Fund Board), HOWARD KOOP (Group Insurance Board).

Secretary of Employe Trust Funds: GARY I. GATES.

Deputy Secretary: J.L.ZIMBECK.

Benefit Plan Operations, Division of: DALE M. HANSON,*administrator.*

Finance, Division of: GREGORY W. HANS, *administrator.*

Program Research and Development, Division of: PATRICIA F. WIEGERT, *administrator.*

Mailing Address: General Executive Facility 1, 201 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3285.

Publications: *Department:* Biennial Report to the Governor and Legislature. *Wisconsin Retirement Fund:* Handbooks of Information for Different Employe Groups; Instructions to Participating Municipalities; Procedures for Becoming a Participating Municipality under the Wisconsin Retirement Fund; and a series of 4 different pamphlets on specific benefit provisions. *Group Insurance Board:* Group Life Insurance for Employes of Wisconsin Public Employers; Group Life Insurance for Employes of the State of Wisconsin; How Wisconsin Public Employers may join the Group Life Insurance Plan provided by the Wisconsin Group Insurance Board; Administration Manual — Group Life Insurance Plan for Employes of Wisconsin Public Employers; Administration Manual — Group Life Insurance Program for Employes of the State of Wisconsin; Group Health Insurance Benefits for State of Wisconsin Employes; State Medicare Plus $100,000; Income Continuation Insurance; a series of pamphlets describing special benefit provisions. *Public Employes Social Security Fund:* The Inclusion of Public Employes in Wisconsin under the Federal Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, and Health Insurance System; Instructions for Public Agencies in Wisconsin included under the Federal Old-Age, Survivors, Diability, and Health Insurance System; OASDHI Coverage and Reporting for State Personnel. *State Teachers Retirement System:* Handbook of Information for State Teachers Retirement System Members; and a series of 11 different pamphlets on specific benefit provisions. *Milwaukee Teachers Retirement System:* Handbook of Information for Milwaukee Teachers Retirement System Members; and a pamphlet on investment results of fixed and variable funds (Percentage Trends).

Number of Employes: 152.00.

Total Budget 1979-81: $27,570,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.16 *et seq.*

History: The first statewide teacher retirement law in Wisconsin was enacted by Chapter 323, Laws of 1911, following several years' effort. A pension system for Milwaukee teachers had been authorized in 1909 (one authorized in 1907 had been declared unconstitutional). The Milwaukee system has continued as a separate unit although its benefits have been coordinated with those of the statewide system. The statewide program adopted in 1911 was voluntary and required no employer contributions. It was administered by the Board of Trustees of the Teachers' Insurance and Retirement Fund.

In 1921 the first compulsory, joint contributory statewide system was enacted. Also in 1921 (Chapter 459), the board was abolished, and the Annuity Board was created to administer the state retirement system, operating through 3 retirement boards (Public School, Normal School, and University).

Chapter 491, Laws of 1929, abolished the Annuity Board and created the State Annuity and Investment Board to administer the state teachers' retirement law and invest the retirement funds as well as other state funds.

In order to provide retirement coverage for state employes, Chapter 176, Laws of 1943, created the State Employes Retirement System under the Annuity and Investment Board. In the same session Chapter 175, Laws of 1943, created the Wisconsin Municipal Retirement Fund to provide a general municipal retirement system.

As a result of recommendations by the Joint Interim Committee on Pension and Retirement Plans, Chapter 206, Laws of 1947, closed a number of separate municipal retirement plans and the Conservation Wardens Pension Fund to new entrants and consolidated the Wisconsin Municipal Retirement Fund and the State Employes' Retirement System into the Wisconsin Retirement Fund, under the Wisconsin Retirement Fund Board, effective January 1, 1948. The Wisconsin Retirement Fund thus became the basic retirement program for both state and municipal nonteaching employes throughout the state (except employes of the city and county of Milwaukee).

The State Annuity and Investment Board was abolished in 1951 (Chapter 511). The State Investment Board succeeded to its duties in the investment of state funds (including retirement funds), and the State Retirement System Administration Board succeeded to its duties in the administration of the state retirement system for teachers. It became the State Teachers Retirement Board in 1953 (Chapter 204).

The Group Insurance Board was originally created by Chapter 512, Laws of 1957, as the Group Life Insurance Board to provide a program of group life insurance for state employes.

In 1959 (Chapter 211) a group health insurance program was enacted for state employes, and the group life insurance was extended to municipalities (Chapter 412). The health insurance was extended to municipalities in 1961 (Chapter 112), but difficulties encountered in complying with the statutory requirement of uniform rates for all participating municipalities resulted in its suspension at the end of 1963. Statutory authority for the municipal group health insurance program was repealed by Chapter 43, Laws of 1967. With the adoption of the group health insurance program in 1959, the name of the board was changed to Group Insurance Board. Chapter 75, Laws of 1967 (Reorganization Act) attached the board to the Department of Employe Trust Funds under Section 15.03.

Chapter 125, Laws of 1971, provided for creation of an income continuation plan (disability insurance) and for using unused sick leave credits to pay health insurance premiums for the member and his beneficiaries after retirement or death. Both changes became effective in 1972 and are administered by the Group Insurance Board.

Chapter 214, Laws of 1971, gave the Group Insurance Board the authority to initiate any other group insurance plan it found necessary or desirable. This chapter also required group insurance plans not sponsored by the board to receive board approval before they could benefit from payroll deductions from state employes' paychecks.

The Public Employes Social Security Fund was created by Chapters 60 and 631, Laws of 1951, to permit state and local government employes not covered by an existing retirement system to come under social security. As soon as permitted by federal law, 1953 legislation covered all positions under the Wisconsin Retirement Fund excepting firemen. Pursuant to 1956 federal legislation, the 1957 Legislature enabled other state and municipal retirement systems to divide into 2 groups — one coming under social security, the other declining social security. All new personnel must come under social security.

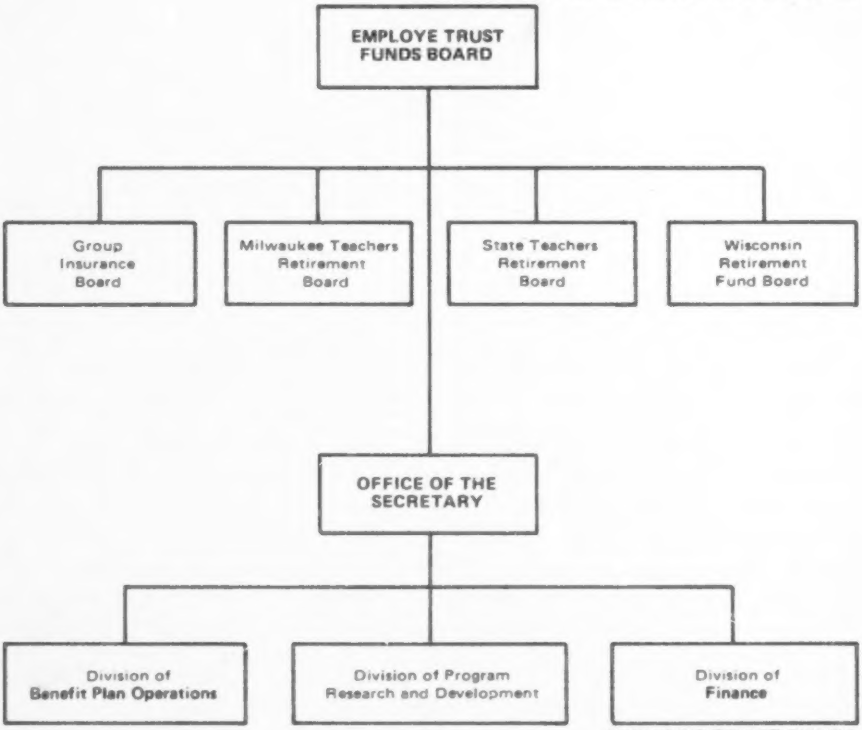
The executive branch reorganization bill enacted in 1967 (Chapter 75) created the Department of Employe Trust Funds to administer the trust funds described above except that municipal retirement plans were closed to new entrants in 1947 and the Milwaukee city and county retirement plans for nonteaching employes continued to be administered by the respective municipalities.

In 1973, Chapter 151 merged the Conservation Wardens Pension Fund into the Wisconsin Retirement Fund, Chapter 137 pooled all investments of the several retirement funds into investment trusts, and Chapter 127 provided that the benefits of a person who had coverage under two or more plans could be computed as if all service had been under the same plan.

In 1975, Chapter 280 merged the Wisconsin Retirement Fund, the State Teachers Retirement System and the Milwaukee Teachers Retirement Fund into a new system named the Wisconsin Retirement System under the control of the Employe Trust Funds Board. Full implementation of the merger is deferred pending enactment of necessary statutory changes by the Legislature. Chapter 39 transferred responsibility for the old State Employes Retirement System annuitants to the Wisconsin Retirement Fund.

In 1977, Chapter 182 merged local police and fire pension funds with the Wisconsin Retirement Fund for administrative purposes and provided for supplemental benefit payments to retired members or surviving spouses previously covered by those plans. Chapter 221 repealed the statutory requirements for the Division of Teachers and the Division of Municipal and State Government.

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYE TRUST FUNDS


EMPLOYE TRUST FUNDS BOARD
Group Insurance Board
Milwaukee Teachers Retirement Board
State Teachers Retirement Board
Wisconsin Retirement Fund Board
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Division of Benefit Plan Operations
Division of Program Research and Development
Division of Finance

EMPLOYE TRUST FUNDS

Organization: The department is under the direction of the Employe Trust Funds Board and operates through 3 divisions and the Office of the Secretary. The Wisconsin Retirement Fund, the Group Insurance, the State Teachers Retirement, and the Milwaukee Teachers Retirement Boards are attached to the department under Section 15.03, Wis. Stats. The secretary is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the Employe Trust Funds Board, while the deputy secretary is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the secretary.

Agency Responsibility: The department administers retirement, group insurance and social security programs for state and municipal employes including teachers.

Unit Functions:

The *Employe Trust Funds Board* establishes the departmental budget, coordinates program development and appoints the departmental secretary.

The *Division of Benefit Plan Operations* has the responsibility for coordinating and executing the day-to-day operation of the benefit plans and provides field services, records management and other central administrative services.

The Division of Finance has the responsibility for developing controls and monitoring the performance of the various systems administered by the Benefit Plan Operations Division, and also provides management information and data processing services to the department.

The *Division of Program Research and Development* is responsible for planning and developing proposals for future benefit program changes, negotiating contracts with insurance companies and actuarial firms, researching and advising on statutory benefit and coverage requirements, developing administrative rules, and researching and developing other policy and program issues.

Interagency Relationships: The department administers employe benefit plans covering personnel of state and municipal employers throughout the state. Accordingly, it is in frequent contact with state departments and local governments concerning coverage and reporting problems and is in frequent contact with their personnel officers and employes to explain the benefit program. The department administers the federal-state contract providing social security coverage for state and local public employes, including resolving coverage questions and collecting and transmitting contributions for public employes in Wisconsin to the federal Social Security Administration.

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

GROUP INSURANCE BOARD

Group Insurance Board: JERRY HODDINOTT (designee of secretary of employment relations), *chairperson;* vacancy (designee of Governor), HOWARD J. KOOP (designee of Attorney General), GORDON GRONERT (designee of secretary of administration), SUSAN MITCHELL (commissioner of insurance); KEITH SWANSON (State Teachers Retirement System), SANDRA BLOOMFIELD (Wisconsin State Employes Union), ANTHONY V. DUFEK (local government representative), RAYMOND E. MAJERUS (citizen member) (appointed by Governor).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.165 (2).

Organization: The Group Insurance Board, attached to the department under Section 15.03, is composed of the governor, the attorney general, the secretary of administration, the secretary of employment relations and the commissioner of insurance or their designees; and 4 persons appointed by the governor for 2-year terms, of whom one must be an insured member of the Wisconsin State Employes Union, one an insured state-employed member of the State Teachers Retirement System, and one an insured employe of a local unit of government.

MILWAUKEE TEACHERS RETIREMENT BOARD

Milwaukee Teachers Retirement Board: WILLIAM F. KIENZLE (teacher), *president;* GERARD P. FARLEY (school board member), *vice president;* DOROTHY E. REEVES (teacher), *secretary;* STEPHEN JESMOK, JR., LAWRENCE J. O'NEIL, LOIS RILEY, LEON W. TODD, JR. (school board members); CARL A. NELL, CHRISTINE A. FELLOWS (teachers).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.165 (4).

Organization: The Milwaukee Teachers Retirement Board, is composed of the president and 4 members of the board of school directors of Milwaukee; and 2 female teachers and 2 male teachers, of whom not more than one each may be a principal or vice principal.

The public school teachers in the city annually elect one male and one female teacher to the board for 2-year terms, and the board of school directors annually elect 2 members.

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT BOARD

State Teachers Retirement Board: ELMER L. HOMBURG (public school teacher), *chairperson;* KENNETH F. STELZIG (vocational school teacher), *vice chairperson;* MARCIA E. TOPEL (public school teacher), *secretary;* WILLIAM S. BICKNELL (UW doctoral campus), H. GAYLON GREENHILL (UW nondoctoral campus), JOANN F. ELDER (UW academic staff), PATRICIA

ORTMAN (Wisconsin Association of School Boards); DALE H. SCHAAPVELD, NADINE SIEBER (public school teachers).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.165 (5).

Organization: The State Teachers Retirement Board, is composed of 4 public school teachers who are members of the State Teachers Retirement System; one public school teacher from a vocational, technical and adult education district who is a member of the State Teachers Retirement System; one University of Wisconsin System faculty member from a doctoral campus and one from a nondoctoral campus; one member of the Wisconsin Association of School Boards; and one academic nonfaculty employe of the University of Wisconsin System who is a member of the State Teachers Retirement System. All members are appointed by the governor for 5-year terms.

WISCONSIN RETIREMENT FUND BOARD

Wisconsin Retirement Fund Board: EUGENE P. MUCKLIN (municipal employe trustee), *chairperson;* JAMES J. DILLMAN (state trustee), *vice chairperson;* LEROY L. METSCHER (finance trustee), *secretary;* MARVIN E. VANCLEAVE (designee of commissioner of insurance); MARVIN GROSSKREUTZ (county employe trustee), HENRY GMEINDER (state employe trustee), ALBERT SKINNER (city or village trustee), DOROTHY EBERT (clerk trustee), vacancy (county or town trustee).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.165 (3).

Organization: The Wisconsin Retirement Fund Board, is composed of the commissioner of insurance or an actuary from that office and 8 persons appointed by the governor for 5-year terms. The appointees shall comprise: a city or village member, a finance member, a municipal employe member, a county or town member, a clerk member, a county employe member, a state employe member, and a state member.

EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF

Secretary of Employment Relations: HUGH HENDERSON.

Deputy Secretary: GERALD F. HODDINOTT.

Executive Assistant: DANA J. WARREN.

Legal Counsel: KATHRYN R. ANDERSON.

Affirmative Action, State Office of: CLAUDEAN ROEHMANN.

Administrative Services Division: DAVID HINRICHS.

Collective Bargaining Division: JERRY NELSON, *administrator.*

Human Resource Services Division: AGNES CAMMER,*administrator.*

Alternative Work Patterns Program: MARY CIRILLI, DIANE JONES; *Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA):* STEVE TATARSKY; *Data Processing Training Program:* BILL KIERNAT; *Employe Development:* JOE PELLITTERI; *Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA):* ELOISE ADDISON-ANDERSON; *Handicap Expanded Certification:* MABLE SMITH.

Personnel Division: CHARLES W. GRAPENTINE, *administrator; Administrative Operations:* DALE BRUHN; *Compensation and Classification Services:* DAVE RIEHLE; *Staffing Services:* GLEN BLAHNIK.

State Affirmative Action Council: ROSA E. RAMIREZ GIVENS, *vice chairperson;* VERONICA LUSTER, *secretary;* KENNETH J. ANDREWS, MARCUS CHUNG-SUN FANG, ANITA HERRERA, SANDRA KEVIN, DONALD KRET, BELMONT "BUD" PRIEST, ELLEN O'BRIEN SAUNDERS, MAXINE SMALLISH, MARTHA TORAN, MARY TURNQUIST, DAVID VENEGAS.

Mailing Address: 149 East Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-9820 (general office).

Publications: Affirmative Action Annual Report, Classification and Compensation Plan, Intergovernmental Notes (IPA Newsletter).

Number of Employes: 117.00.

Total Budget 1979-81: $7,433,100.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.17 *et seq.*

History: Although the Department of Employment Relations was established in 1977, its antecedents extend quite far back in the state organizational scheme. Wisconsin replaced its Civil Service Commission, created in 1905, by a Bureau of Personnel in 1929 (Chapter 465). A board was created within the bureau. In 1959 Chapter 228 placed both the board and the bureau within the newly created Department of Administration. In 1961 the board was removed from the department, but was attached to it for administrative purposes by the 1967 Reorganization Act (Ch. 75). The Department of Employment Relations was created by Chapter 196, Laws of 1977, which transferred the Employe Relations Division (including the Bureaus of Personnel, Collective Bargaining, and Human Resource Services) and the Affirmative Action Office from the Department of Administration to the new department. The majority of functions previously carried out by these organizational units are now carried out by the department. A statutory Affirmative Action Council was also established in the department, succeeding the former Affirmative Action Executive Commission established by executive order.

Organization: The Department of Employment Relations is administered by a secretary appointed by the governor to serve at his or her pleasure with the advice and consent of the Senate. The secretary selects a deputy and executive assistant to serve at the secretary's pleasure. The department is organized into four divisions: Personnel, Collective Bargaining, Human Resource Services, and Administrative Services, plus one office: Affirmative Action. The Divisions of Collective Bargaining and Human Resource Services are headed by unclassified division administrators who are appointed by the secretary to serve at his or her pleasure. The administrator of the statutorily created Division of Personnel is nominated by the governor and with the advice and consent of the Senate appointed for a 5-year term from a register certified by the Personnel Board, which prepares and conducts the examination in accordance with requirements specified for classified positions. All other employes of the department are in the classified service.

The Council on Affirmative Action consists of 15 members appointed by the governor for 3-year terms.

Agency Responsibility: Under the overall direction of the secretary, the department is responsible for carrying out personnel and employment relations policies and programs for the state government as an employer. This includes responsibility to provide state governmental agencies with competent personnel who will furnish state services to citizens as fairly, efficiently and effectively as possible. The department must do so through a civil service system which fills jobs through methods which apply the merit principle, with adequate civil service safeguards, and ensures employes with opportunities for satisfying careers and fair treatment based on the value of each employe's services. It also has responsibility to carry out the state's equal employment opportunity mandate and, through affirmative action, correct imbalances in the state's workforce and eliminate the present effects of past discrimination. The department is also responsible for representing the executive branch as an employer in matters under the State Employment Labor Relations Act.

Unit Functions: Besides overall departmental supervision, the *Secretary's Office* has specifically assigned functions by statute, including: development of a compensation plan for UW faculty, academic staff and other nonrepresented state employes, establishment of a statewide performance evaluation system and determination of guidelines for travel and moving expenses for state employes.

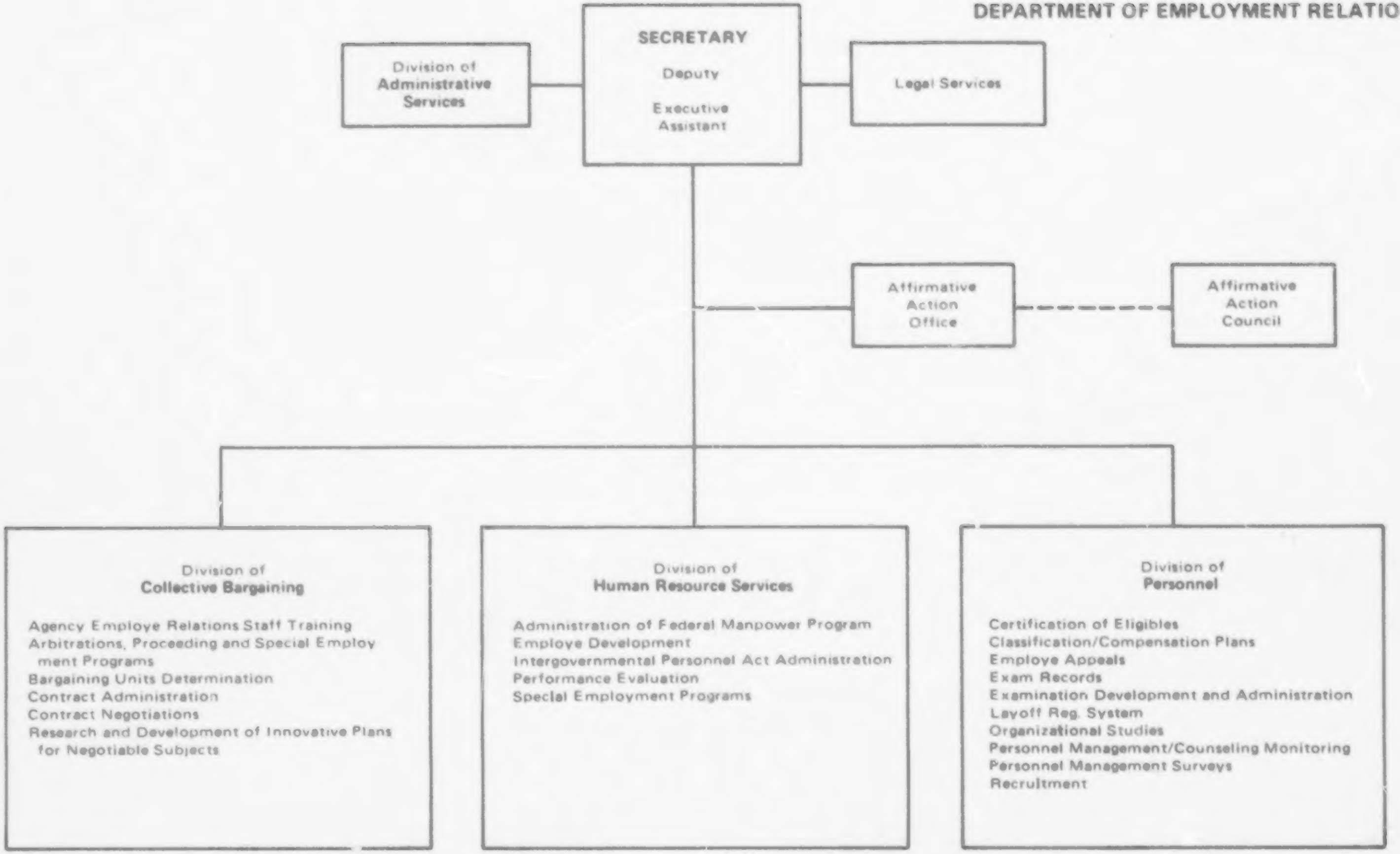
The *Affirmative Action Office* provides state agencies with management guidelines, technical assistance and evaluation systems necessary to achieve their affirmative action goals.

The *Administrative Services Office* contains the internal operating functions of the department, including budget, accounting, personnel, and payroll.

The *Division of Personnel* provides employe classification, pay and employe benefit administration, civil service job announcements, examination development, administration and validation, certification of eligible employes as well as monitoring personnel programs delegated to personnel offices in the operating agencies, and other related employe recordkeeping functions.

The *Division of Human Resource Services* develops and implements programs which respond to present and future special personnel needs of state agencies and administers demonstration

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS


SECRETARY
Deputy
Executive Assistant
Division of Administrative Services
Legal Services
Affirmative Action Office
Affirmative Action Council
Division of Collective Bargaining
Agency Employe Relations Staff Training
Arbitrations, Proceeding and Special Employment Programs
Bargaining Units Determination
Contract Administration
Contract Negotiations
Research and Development of Innovative Plans for Negotiable Subjects
Division of Human Resource Services
Administration of Federal Manpower Program
Employe Development
Intergovernmental Personnel Act Administration
Performance Evaluation
Special Employment Programs
Division of Personnel
Certification of Eligibles
Classification/Compensation Plans
Employe Appeals
Exam Records
Examination Development and Administration
Layoff Reg. System
Organizational Studies
Personnel Management/Counseling Monitoring
Personnel Management Surveys
Recruitment

EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

projects which employ people who may previously not have had access to the civil service system. In addition, the division carries out training and employe development functions and coordinates the Wisconsin Intergovernmental Personnel Act for the state.

The *Division of Collective Bargaining* represents the executive branch as an employer in negotiations with certified representatives of employes in collective bargaining units. The division is involved with bargaining unit establishment and clarifications, negotiating tentative agreements subject to approval by the Joint Committee on Employment Relations and the Legislature, training management representatives on contract provisions, contract interpretation, grievance handling and administration.

Interagency Relationships: The department's functions relate extensively to the internal operations of all state agencies.

ETHICS BOARD

Members: Dr. Thomas S. Smith, *chairperson;* Richard F. Mooney, *secretary;* Robert G. Borgwardt, Gerald Boyle, James R. Morgan, Marion Viste.

Executive Director: R. ROTH JUDD.

Mailing Address: 125 South Webster Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-8123.

Publication: Annual Report and Opinions of the Ethics Board.

Number of Employes: 3.00.

Total Budget 1979-81: $184,300.

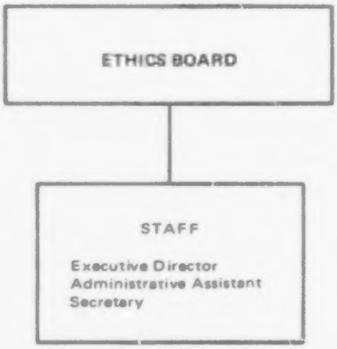
Statutory Reference: Section 15.62 *et seq.*

History: The Ethics Board and the Code of Ethics for Public Officials were created by Chapter 90, Laws of 1973.

Justices of the Supreme Court, judges of courts of record and the administrative director of courts became subject to the Code of Ethics for Public Officials with the enactment of Chapter 223, Laws of 1977.

Chapter 277, Laws of 1977, substantially revised the Code of Ethics for Public Officials to provide for more comprehensive financial disclosure requirements, to strengthen the standards of conduct provisions, and to amend the investigative and hearing procedures of the board.

ETHICS BOARD



ETHICS BOARD

Organization: The board consists of 6 members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for staggered, 6-year terms. While serving on the board and for one year prior to appointment, no member may have been a member of a political party or a partisan political organization or have been a candidate for partisan office. The board appoints an executive director to oversee the daily administration of the office and to act as attorney-advisor to the board.

Agency Responsibility: The board administers the Code of Ethics for Public Officials and has 3 major responsibilities. It retains, for public examination, statements of economic interests that must be filed by all candidates and nominees for state public office and by all state public officials except trustees of the Medical College of Wisconsin. Second, the board provides advice to any state public official requesting advice regarding the propriety of any matter to which the official is or may become a party. Third, it accepts or makes upon its own motion verified complaints against officials alleged to have violated the Code of Ethics for Public Officials and investigates the complaints. If the board finds probable cause of the Code's violation, it may 1) refer the matter for criminal prosecution, or 2) hold a civil hearing which may result in forfeitures or recommendations of censure, suspension or removal.

Interagency Relationships: The board deals with all the agencies in the executive branch, the legislative branch and the judiciary both in receiving financial statements and in enforcing the code of ethics. When there is probable cause of violation, it may deal with local district attorneys and the state attorney general, with the governor as an appointing authority or with other appointing authorities, and with either house of the legislature with relation to the conduct of legislators.

GOVERNOR, OFFICE OF THE

See OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, page 362, for description.

INVESTMENT BOARD

Members: JOHN F. KONRAD (public member), *chairperson;* JOHN D. NABER (public member), *vice chairperson;* GARY I. GATES (representing Wisconsin Retirement Fund), *secretary;* KENNETH E. LINDNER (secretary of administration); ELMER L. HOMBERG (representing State Teachers Retirement System); JAMES R. NELSEN, JOHN G. POWLES (public members).

Executive Director: KENNETH E. CODLIN.

Bond Division: JOHN J. ZWADZICH, *investment director - bonds,* 266-2047.

Mortgage and Real Estate Division: DONALD C. LOOSE, *mortgage service specialist,* 266-0809.

Private Placements Division: ROBERT L. ZOBEL, *investment director - private placements, assistant director,* 266-1316.

Short Term Investment Division: RICHARD V. GIBSON, *investment director - short term investments,* 266-2045.

Stock Division: JAMES SEVERANCE, *investment director - stocks,* 266-2046.

Legal Division: GEORGE W. CROWNHART, *general counsel,* 266-8866.

Administrative and Accounting Division: GERALD T. MAHAFFEY, *administrator,* 266-2384.

Mailing Address: 244 West Washington Ave., Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-2381.

Publication: Annual Report.

Number of Employes: 36.00.

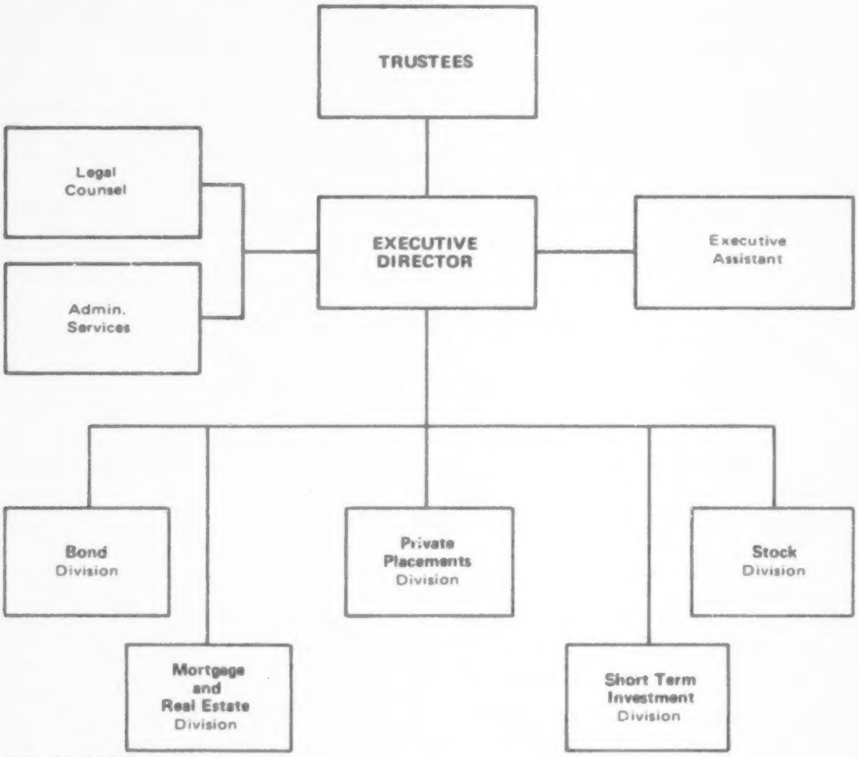
Total Budget 1979-81: $2,686,500.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.76 *et seq.*

History: The Investment Board was created by Chapter 511, Laws of 1951, to succeed to the investment functions of the State Annuity and Investment Board and the Board of Deposits. Although state funds had been invested since 1911, the 1951 reorganization creating the new board enlarged the scope of such investments. The 1967 act (Chapter 75) reorganizing the executive branch of the state government continued the Investment Board as an independent agency.

Chapter 164, Laws of 1975, created a Local Government Pooled-Investment Fund within the State Investment Fund and also created a Local Government Trust-Investment Fund under the management of the Investment Board.

STATE OF WISCONSIN INVESTMENT BOARD


TRUSTEES
Legal Counsel
Admin. Services
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Executive Assistant
Bond Division
Mortgage and Real Estate Division
Private Placements Division
Short Term Investment Division
Stock Division

INVESTMENT

Organization: The board consists of 7 members. One is the secretary of administration or his designee. Six members are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for staggered 6-year terms. One of these is recommended by the State Retirement Fund Board, another by the State Teachers Retirement Board. The other 4 are public members with at least 10 years of investment experience. Executive and administrative functions of the board are vested in the executive director, who serves at the pleasure of the board. Investment directors under the classified service are responsible for major classes of investments.

Agency Responsibility: The board has 3 major responsibilities. It exercises exclusive control over the financial assets of the State Teachers Retirement Fund, the Wisconsin Retirement Fund and the Milwaukee Teachers Retirement Fund, together with the State Life Fund, the Insurance Fund and the Historical Society. The board is also responsible for the short term investments of the accounts pooled in the State Investment Fund.

Unit Functions:

The *Bond Division* regularly purchases and sells marketable bonds, which are the board's largest single class of holding.

The *Mortgage and Real Estate Division* services existing mortgage and real estate investments.

The *Private Placements Division* makes individually negotiated long term loans to a wide range of industries.

The *Short Term Investment Division* manages the State Investment Fund. This fund is made up of the cash positions of 35 separate accounts which are pooled for investment purposes. Investments are limited to high quality, highly liquid securities with short maturities.

The *Stock Division* regularly buys and sells common stock for both the fixed and variable divisions of the retirement funds.

The *Administrative and Accounting Division* provides support services and maintains financial records for the board and staff.

The *Legal Division* prepares or reviews documentation of all transactions.

Interagency Relationships: The board is the state's investment agency. It provides each fund with an accounting of the money expended on its behalf. The board's expenses are determined every 6 months and the expenses are billed to the funds for which investments are made.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, OFFICE OF THE

See LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, OFFICE OF, page 398, for description.

PERSONNEL BOARD

Personnel Board: EUNICE GIBSON, *chairperson;* RICHARD T. ANDERSON, EUNICE J. LOCKHART-MOSS, SANGER B. POWERS, LEONARD SZUDY.

Program Assistant: BETTY HANSON.

Mailing Address: 149 East Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-8434.

Number of Employes: 1.00.

Total Budget 1979-81: $53,000.

Statutory Reference: Sec. 15.77 *et seq.*

History: The Personnel Board dates back to the Civil Service Commission established in 1905, but was created as a board within the Bureau of Personnel when the commission was abolished and the bureau was created in 1929 (Chapter 465). Although the board was placed within the Department of Administration when the department was created in 1959 (Chapter 228), it was subsequently removed in 1961 and then attached for administrative purposes in 1967 (Chapter 75). Chapter 196, Laws of 1977, created the Personnel Board as an independent agency.

Organization: The board is comprised of 5 members who serve staggered, 5-year terms. Members are nominated by the governor and appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate. Four of the 5 members shall be nominated one each from a list of 5 names submitted individually by the president of the Senate, the speaker of the Assembly, the minority leader of the Senate, and the minority leader of the Assembly.

Agency Responsibility: The board participates in public hearings held by the administrator of the Division of Personnel in the rule-making process and reviews and approves proposed rules and amendments to rules of the administrator. The board reviews and approves the grade levels and classifications for all positions in the classified service set by the administrator. Upon its approval, rules are submitted to the governor for final approval. The board may also make investigations and hold hearings at the request of interested persons and issue recommendations concerning the enforcement and effect of civil service rules. The board acts in an advisory capacity to the administrator. It may also issue an enforceable order to the administrator to remand an illegal act.

The board provides the governor with a list of at least 5 names for vacancies on the Personnel Commission and certifies a register of candidates for administrator of the Division of Personnel to the governor. It also prepares and conducts the examination for administrator position, evaluates the performance of the administrator annually, and advises the governor as to reappointment.

PERSONNEL COMMISSION

Personnel Commission: CHARLOTTE M. HIGBEE, *chairperson;* GORDON H. BREHM, *vice chairperson;* DONALD R. MURPHY.

General Counsel: ANTHONY J. THEODORE, 266-8681.

Mailing Address: Room 803, 131 West Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: 266-1995; Ms. Higbee, 266-9571; Mr. Brehm, 266-9764; Mr. Murphy, 266-9572; Equal Rights Officers, 266-8478 or 266-8405.

Publications: Biennial Report, 1977-79.

Number of Employes: 10.00.

Total Budget 1979-81: $588,400.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.80 *et seq.*

History: The Personnel Commission was created as an independent agency by Chapter 196, Laws of 1977. The commission's quasi-judicial functions were previously performed by the Personnel Board, which dates back to the Civil Service Commission created in 1905, and its equal rights functions were previously performed by the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, created by the Reorganization Act of 1967.

Organization: The commission is comprised of 3 members who serve staggered, 5-year terms. The Personnel Board submits to the governor at least 5 names for each commissioner vacancy. The governor nominates one of the 5, who is then appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Agency Responsibility: All appeals formerly heard by the Personnel Board and equal rights complaints against state agencies formerly decided by the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations are now heard by the commission. Specifically, the commission hears appeals from decisions of the personnel administrator, appeals from employes denied benefits under the hazardous employment provisions, certain appeals from county personnel administering welfare aids, appeals of disciplinary actions involving employes not subject to union contracts, appeals of certain appointment transactions, and appeals of discrimination complaints. It also serves as final step arbiter in a state employe grievance procedure relating to conditions of employment, and reviews hearing examiners' decisions on certain nonbargainable transactions. Chapter 221, Laws of 1979, eliminated Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations review of commission equal rights decisions.

Interagency Relationships: The commission's cases may involve personnel of any state agency, and it has, on appeal, direct review authority of certain personnel actions of those agencies as well as personnel decisions of the state Division of Personnel. The commission is an Equal Employment Opportunity Commission deferral agency and has a working relationship with EEOC, the purpose of which is to avoid unnecessary duplication in the processing of discrimination charges filed with both the state and federal agencies.

REVENUE, DEPARTMENT OF

Secretary of Revenue: MARK E. MUSOLF, 266-1611.

Deputy Secretary: HELENE M. NELSON, 266-1611.

Executive Assistant to the Secretary: TODD A. BERRY, 266-1611.

Legal Staff: ALLAN HUBBARD, *chief counsel,* 266-2845.

Income, Sales, Inheritance and Excise Tax Division: DANIEL G. SMITH, *administrator;* JACK E. DEYOUNG, *assistant administrator,* 266-1911.

Appellate Bureau: CLAYTON E. SETH, *director,* 266-8920.

Audit, Bureau of: HAROLD W. ERICKSEN, *director,* 266-8518.

Compliance, Bureau of: JEROME T. PIONKOWSKI, *director,* 266-8028.

Excise Tax Bureau: J. KILIAN LEIDIGER, *director,* 255-2797.

Fiduciary, Inheritance and Gift Taxation, Bureau of: HOWARD T. LYNCH, *director,* 266-3287.

Research and Analysis Division: MICHAEL VLAISAVLJEVICH, *administrator,* 266-2700.

Local Fiscal Policy Bureau: MONROE ROSNER, *director,* 266-0938.

State Tax Policy Bureau: PATRICIA LIPTON, *director,* 266-5773.

State/Local Finance Division: SYLVAN LEABMAN, *administrator,* 266-1611.

Local Financial Assistance Bureau: RALPH TAYLOR, *director,* 266-1657.

Municipal Audit, Bureau of: CONRAD A. OLESON, *director,* 266-8995.

Property Tax, Bureau of: GLENN L. HOLMES, *director,* 266-1187.

Utility and Special Taxes, Bureau of: WERNER DOERING, *director,* 266-3964.

Administrative Services Division: HELENE NELSON, *administrator,* 266-1611.

Data Processing, Bureau of: WILLIAM E. SHELTON, *director,* 266-0218.

Management Services, Bureau of: ROLAND F. BUDNAR, *director,* 266-3347.

Personnel and Employment Relations, Bureau of: JAN VAN VLECK, *director,* 266-8875.

State Board of Assessors: CHARLES TURNER (chief, Assessment of Manufacturing Property Section, Department of Revenue), *chairperson;* DENNIS BONK, JOHN KELLY, RICHARD KLIMEK, ROBERT VOSEN, RUSSELL WILLIAMS, one vacancy.

Mailing Address: General Executive Facility III, 125 South Webster Street, Madison 53702; and 4638 University Avenue, Madison 53705.

Telephone: (608)266-1611; toll-free number - assistance and information for local officials: 1-(800) 362-3020 (ask for Department of Revenue, Local Financial Assistance Bureau).

Publications: Biennial Report; Comparative Tax Burdens on Selected Manufacturers in Sixteen States; Tax Exemption Report; A Guide for Property Owners; Wisconsin Tax Bulletin.

Number of Employes: 1,314.50.

Total Budget 1979-81: $69,056,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.43 *et seq.*

History: Chapter 75, the Reorganization Act of 1967, renamed the Department of Taxation the Department of Revenue. At that time, it acquired the program of the secretary of state relating to collections on loans to school districts.

As the Department of Taxation, the agency was originally created by Chapter 412, Laws of 1939, but its antecedents go back at least to 1868, when the State Board of Assessments was established to perform the taxing functions of the state. The property tax was then the primary source of state tax revenue. Originally set up to consist of the secretary of state and the members of the state Senate, the board was reorganized in 1873 to consist of 3 constitutional officers. The 1899 Legislature provided for the office of Tax Commissioner to supervise the system of taxation throughout the state. This agency did not replace the Board of Assessment, but the 2 were coordinated when the tax commissioner was made a member and presiding officer of the board. In 1901 the tax commissioner and his 2 assistant commissioners became the State Board of Assessment, replacing altogether the former constitutional officers; while legislation enacted in 1905 combined the 2 agencies into a permanent Tax Commission of 3 members. This arrangement lasted until the commission was abolished by the 1939 Legislature, which replaced it with the Department of Taxation and the Board of Tax Appeals. Related functions of other state agencies were transferred to the Department of Taxation, for example, administration of the motor fuel tax (Chapter 337, Laws of 1943) and of the cigarette taxes, oil inspection, and antigambling law (Chapter 17, Laws of 1949).

The responsibility to perform audits of local governmental units (on request) was assigned to the Department of Taxation in 1939. In 1947, when a separate Department of State Audit was created, the municipal audit function was assigned to that new department. However, when the audit department was transferred to the legislature in 1965, with the creation of the Legislative Audit Bureau, the municipal audit function was attached to the Department of Administration. Finally, the municipal audit function was returned to the Department of Revenue by Chapter 125, Laws of 1971. A Council on Municipal Accounting was created by Chapter 90, Laws of 1973, to advise the department on municipal accounting and reporting systems.

To improve manufacturing property assessment techniques and to promote greater tax equity among manufacturing taxpayers, the department has assumed the responsibility of assessing all manufacturing property as provided in Chapter 90, Laws of 1973. The assessment of manufacturing property was previously performed by local assessors.

Chapter 75, the reorganization act of 1967, transferred the alcohol and tobacco enforcement function from the Department of Revenue to the Department of Justice. However, Chapter 39, Laws of 1975, returned this responsibility to the Revenue Department.

Organization: The department is administered by the secretary of revenue, who is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate.

The department consists of 4 divisions under the direction of the secretary and the deputy secretary of revenue. The office of executive assistant to the secretary and the department's legal section are attached to the secretary's office.

The State Board of Assessors is comprised of the chief of the Assessment of Manufacturing Property Section and such other department members as the secretary of revenue designates.

The Council on Municipal Accounting is comprised of the secretary of revenue or the secretary's designee, who serves as chairperson, and 8 other members appointed by the secretary to staggered four-year terms, including 6 nominees from the state associations for cities and other municipalities, towns, county boards, municipal finance officers and certified public accountants. Elimination of the council is proposed in the Governor's 1981-83 biennial budget bill.

Agency Responsibility: The Department of Revenue administers all state tax laws, prepares periodic estimates of state revenues and forecasts of state economic activity, determines equalized value of taxable property, assesses manufacturing property, assists local governments in their assessments of property and provides them with auditing and related accounting services upon request, and administers local financial assistance programs.

Units Functions:

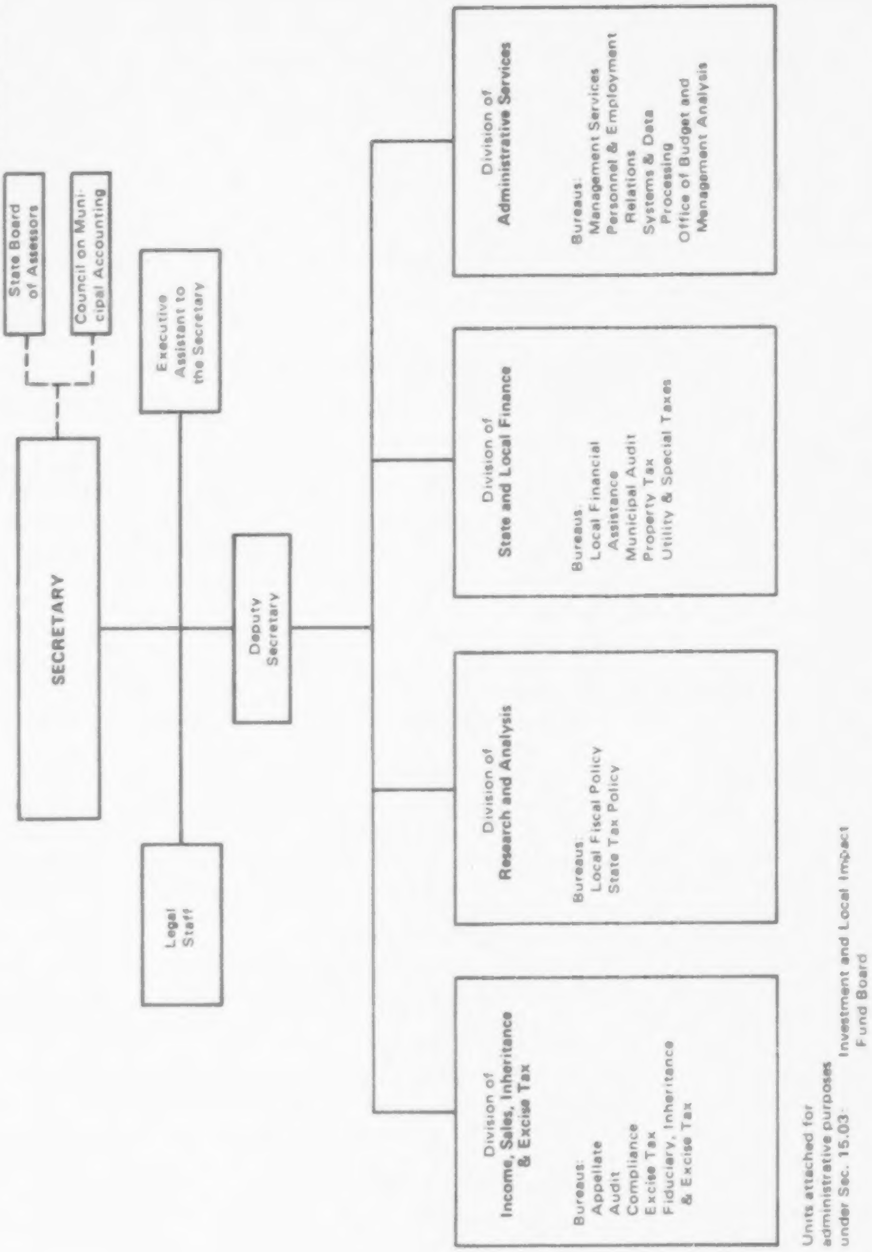
The *Legal Staff* provides legal counsel and opinions to the secretary, division administrators and staff, and drafts and reviews tax legislation and administrative rules. It also litigates all cases brought before the Tax Appeals Commission, represents the department in other nontax cases before administrative agencies, and coordinates litigation, appeals and requests for formal opinions on tax issues referred to the office of the Attorney General.

The *Income, Sales, Inheritance and Excise Tax Division* administers and collects taxes under the state income, sales, inheritance and excise tax laws. It also administers the Homestead Credit Program.

The *Research and Analysis Division* is responsible for overall economic and tax policy development and evaluation for the secretary of revenue; analyzes legislation; prepares revenue estimates, fiscal notes and statistical reports; and conducts research on contemporary revenue policy issues.

The *State and Local Finance Division* supervises administration of the general property tax by local units of government, establishes equalized value for all local units of government, provides auditing and related accounting services as requested by local units of government, assesses all

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE


State Board of Assessors
Council on Municipal Accounting
SECRETARY
Executive Assistant to the Secretary
Deputy Secretary
Legal Staff
Division of Administrative Services
Bureaus:
Management Services
Personnel & Employment Relations
Systems & Data Processing
Office of Budget and Management Analysis
Division of State and Local Finance
Bureaus:
Local Financial Assistance
Municipal Audit
Property Tax
Utility & Special Taxes
Division of Research and Analysis
Bureaus:
Local Fiscal Policy
State Tax Policy
Division of Income, Sales, Inheritance & Excise Tax
Bureaus:
Appellate
Audit
Compliance
Excise Tax
Fiduciary, Inheritance & Excise Tax
Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03:
Investment and Local Impact Fund Board

property of manufacturing establishments and administers the state utility tax. It also administers the state shared revenue and tax credit programs, and the local levy limitation law.

The *Administrative Services Division* establishes and controls policies and procedures relating to the human and financial resources of the department. It provides centralized support services in the areas of personnel, employe development, data processing, fiscal management, budget and management analysis, and other management services.

Interagency Relationships: The department's responsibilities place it in frequent contact with other state departments, local units of government, revenue and related agencies in other states, and federal agencies.

INDEPENDENT BOARD ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

INVESTMENT AND LOCAL IMPACT FUND BOARD

Investment and Local Impact Fund Board: LAURENCE LEWIS (public member), *chairperson;* CHANDLER MCKELVEY (secretary of development), MARK MUSOLF (secretary of revenue); GWINN JOHNSON (nominated by League of Wisconsin Municipalities), RICHARD GALSTAD (nominated by Wisconsin Association of School Boards); MARVIN HANSON, ERHARD HUETTL (nominated by Wisconsin County Boards Association); FRED FELLER (nominated by Wisconsin Towns Association); ROGER UTNEHMER (public member).

Executive Secretary: DORIS FISCHER.

Number of Employes: 1.00.

Total Budget 1979-81: $75,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.435.

History: The Investment and Local Impact Fund Board was created by Chapter 31, Laws of 1977.

Organization: The board is attached to the Department of Revenue under Section 15.03 of the statutes. It is composed of the secretaries of development and of revenue or their designees, 2 public members, 2 municipal officials, 2 county officials and one school board member appointed by the governor for staggered, 4-year terms. One of the municipal official members shall be recommended by the League of Wisconsin Municipalities, the other by the Wisconsin Towns Association; the school board member shall be recommended by the Wisconsin Association of School Boards; the county official members shall be recommended by the Wisconsin County Boards Association. One of the public members and one of the local officials shall reside in or adjacent to a county or school district in which metalliferous mineral development is occurring, and one local official shall reside in or adjacent to a county or school district in which metalliferous minerals are extracted. An executive secretary serves at the pleasure of the board.

Agency Responsibility: The board exercises jurisdiction over the Investment and Local Impact Fund, which was created to provide funds to municipalities for costs associated with social, educational, environmental and economic impacts of metalliferous mineral mining incurred prior to, during and after the extraction of minerals. The board certifies to the Department of Administration the amount of funds to be distributed to municipalities from the taxes collected from the mining industry.

SECRETARY OF STATE, OFFICE OF THE

Secretary of State: VEL PHILLIPS, 266-5801.

Assistant Secretary of State: JAMES ROWEN, 266-5801.

Operations Manager: TERRENCE S. WAITROVICH, 266-1437.

Corporations, Division of: ROBERT J. RITGER, *administrator*, 266-3590.

Government Records, Division of: vacancy, *administrator*, 266-5503.

Uniform Commercial Code, Division of: BETTY DONNELLY, *administrator*, 266-3087.

Mailing Address: Room 13 West, State Capitol; 244 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53702; Milwauke area office: 819 North Sixth Street, Milwaukee 53203.

Telephone: Milwaukee:(414) 224-1988.

Publications: Session Laws (1979 edition: $34); Business Corporation Law (charge); Charter Ordinances by Municipalties; Lobby Law Opinions of the Secretary of State (charge); Lobbying Manual; Non-Stock Corporation Law (charge).

Number of Employes: 32.00.

Total Budget 1979-81: $1,556,000.

Statutory Reference: Article VI, Sections 1, 1m and 2, *Wisconsin Constitution*; Subchapter II of Chapter 14, Statutes.

History: The Office of Secretary of State was created by the Wisconsin Constitution, Art. VI, Secs. 1 and 2. When the Territory of Wisconsin was organized by act of Congress in 1836, the act provided for a secretary of the territory to be appointed by the president. This was the forerunner of the secretary of state. During the Constitutional Conventions of 1846-48, there was no question about the inclusion of a secretary of state among the constitutional officers; it was taken for granted. It is an office that dates back in this country to colonial days. Traditionally these officers have kept the official records and the great seal. Otherwise, there is great diversity in their functions among the various states. In most states the secretaries of state are constitutional and elected.

Organization: From the beginning of statehood until 1970 the secretary of state was elected in the general election in the even-numbered years for a term of 2 years. Under a constitutional amendment ratified in 1967, the secretary of state, beginning with the 1970 election, is elected for a 4-year term.

Agency Responsibility: The secretary of state files public documents of the state, records matters relating to the organization of corporations and cooperatives, maintains a file of statements submitted pursuant to the Uniform Commercial Code, regulates lobbying, registers tradenames and trademarks, and issues notary public commissions. The secretary's office will also certify copies of any records in its possession.

Unit Functions:

The *Division of Corporations* has the program responsibility for issuing charters to domestic corporations, licensing foreign corporations, reviewing and filing all amendments to articles of incorporation and other changes in the organization of a corporation, and collecting annual reports of all foreign and domestic corporations.

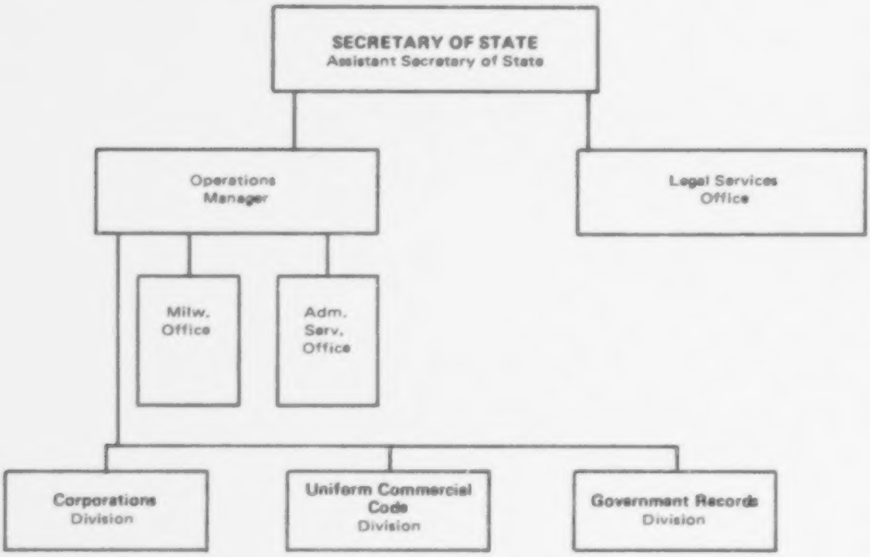
The *U.C.C. Division* has the program responsibility for maintaining a file of all statements of business indebtedness in the state as submitted to the secretary of state. The division also files continuations, terminations and releases to the original financing statements. For a fee, the division provides any interested person with information obtained from its files.

The *Government Records Division* records railroad transactions, annexations and charter ordinances of villages and cities; publishes all legislative acts and session laws; registers tradenames and trademarks; regulates lobbying; issues notary public commissions and is the filing office for many official state documents.

The *Administrative Services Office* performs financial transactions for the entire agency.

The *Legal Services Office* provides legal assistance to all divisions of the agency.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE


SECRETARY OF STATE
Assistant Secretary of State
Operations Manager
Legal Services Office
Milw. Office
Adm. Serv. Office
Corporations Division
Uniform Commercial Code Division
Government Records Division

SECRETARY OF STATE

The *Operations Manager* is responsible for successful completion of all program responsibilities assigned the secretary of state and is the agency's budget, personnel, affirmative action, and performance assessment officer.

The *Milwaukee Office* provides information to the metropolitan area of southeastern Wisconsin about corporate, U.C.C., and general government filings as well as accepts for filing articles of incorporation, corporate name reservations, and UCC filings. The office also provides rush service on requests for uncertified copies of documents located in the agency's central files in Madison.

Interagency Relationships: The Office of the Secretary of State records all official acts of the legislature and the governor. The secretary also serves as a commissioner of public lands.

STATE TREASURER, OFFICE OF THE

State Treasurer: CHARLES P. SMITH.

Assistant Treasurer: PETER J. NELSON.

Mailing Address: Room 111 West, State Capitol 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3711.

Publications: Daily, Monthly and Biennial Reports of the Financial Condition of the State.

Number of Employes: 13.00.

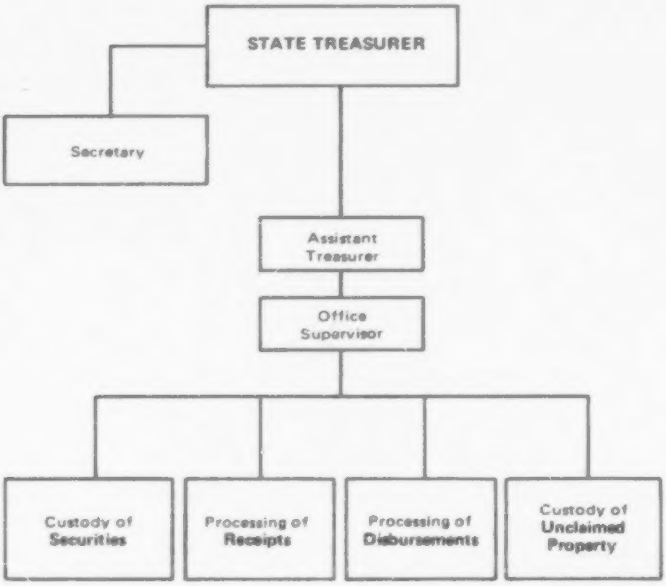
Total Budget 1979-81: $633,900.

Statutory Reference: Article VI, Sections 1, 1n and 3, *Wisconsin Constitution;* Subchapter I Chapter 14, Statutes.

History: The state treasurer is one of the constitutional officers of the state. An elected state treasurer was included in both the abortive 1846 Constitution and in the Constitution as finally adopted in 1848 (Article VI, Section 1). The territorial treasurer, an office created in 1839, had been appointed by the governor, but the state constitutional provision called for his election.

Organization: From statehood through 1968, the state treasurer was elected in the general election held in November of each even-numbered year for a term of 2 years. By constitutional amendment ratified in 1967, however, he was elected for a 4-year term beginning with the 1970 election. The constitution provides that the duties of the office are to be prescribed by law. The assistant treasurer is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the state treasurer.

STATE TREASURER



STATE TREASURER

Agency Responsibility: The state treasurer is responsible for the custody and disbursement of state moneys. He is responsible for the custody and care of securities representing the investments of the various state funds, as well as securities and money deposited with the state under statutory requirements. He acts as registrar for all general obligation bonds and maintains detailed records for all bonds authorized, issued, and redeemed. He serves as treasurer of the State Investment Board, the University Trust Fund, state retirement funds, and, in addition, serves as a member of the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands, State Board of Canvassers, State Historical Society, Bond Advisory Committee to the Building Commission, and the State Depository Selection Board.

Unit Functions:

Disbursements: The treasurer processes, records and issues the disbursements of the state.

Receipts: The treasurer receives, processes and records the receipts of the state and maintains records on the Local Government Pooled Investment Fund.

Securities: The treasurer has custody of securities, bonds and deposits.

Unclaimed Property: The treasurer receives and maintains custody and records for all property received under the provisions of the uniform unclaimed property act and general escheat laws.

The treasurer reviews, and if necessary audits, business and corporate records to assure compliance with unclaimed property statutes.

Interagency Relationships: In relation to the receipt and disbursement of state funds, the Office of the State Treasurer performs a service for all state agencies. The state treasurer makes a daily determination for the Investment Board as to funds available for investment purposes. His office makes annual settlement with the county treasurers of taxes and other fees due the state. The treasurer annually collects from municipal and school district treasurers principal and interest due on loans made to the municipalities by the Land Commission. The state treasurer administers and maintains required records on the Local Government Pooled Investment Fund.

UPPER GREAT LAKES REGIONAL COMMISSION

See UPPER GREAT LAKES REGIONAL COMMISSION under *Interstate Agencies* for description.

STATE AUTHORITIES

Authorities are bodies public and corporate created for specific purposes and are authorized to issue bonds.

HEALTH FACILITIES AUTHORITY

Members: STEWART W. LAIRD, *chairperson;* JAMES B. MCKANNA, *vice chairperson;* PAUL BROWN, ALAN IDING, JOY MOY, DONALD PERCY, ROBERT O. POLLOCK.

Executive Director: THOMAS J. REHAK.

Mailing Address: Suite 108, 5721 Odana Road, Madison 53719.

Telephone: (608) 271-7103.

Statutory Reference: Section 231.02 *et seq.*

History: The Health Facilities Authority was created by Chapter 304, Laws of 1973. Principle program operations of the authority began in September 1979 following a favorable decision as to the constitutionality of its enabling legislation on June 29, 1979 by the Wisconsin Supreme Court in *State ex. rel. Wisconsin Health Facilities Authority v. John H. Torphy, Secretary, Wisconsin Department of Administration.* The authority's first debt was issued in December 1979.

Organization: The Health Facilities Authority is a public body politic and corporate comprising 7 members appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate for staggered 7-year terms. Not more than 4 may be members of the same political party. Annually the governor appoints a member as chairperson and the authority elects one member as vice chairperson.

The executive director and other staff members are employed outside the state civil service system.

Agency Responsibility: The Health facilities Authority was established to provide assistance and alternative methods of financing to nonprofit health institutions to aid them in providing needed health services consistent with the state's health plan. To support this intent, the authority is empowered to issue bonds on behalf of participating health institutions, the interest on which is exempt from federal income taxation. The result is interest rates below those available through conventional financing sources.

The authority may make loans to any participating health institution for the cost of its project. A "project" is a specific health facility work or improvement to be refinanced, acquired, constructed, enlarged, remodeled, renovated, improved, furnished or equipped, or any combination thereof, by the authority. The authority has the power, among other things, to collect rents and revenues for the services furnished by the project, and establish rules for the use of a project. It may designate a participating health facility as its agent for various purposes.

The bonds and notes of the authority are limited obligations of the authority alone and not a debt or liability of the State of Wisconsin. The authority receives no appropriations from the state. The authority imposes fees and charges for its various programs to sustain its operations.

HOUSING FINANCE AUTHORITY

Members: DALE A. NORDEEN (recommended by commissioner of savings & loan), *chairperson;* CLARENCE P. BLESER (recommended by executive director of Investment Board), *vice chairperson;* WALTER G. HOLLANDER, *treasurer;* GILBERT SANTEN, *secretary;* SENATOR JAMES P. MOODY (chairperson, Senate Committee on State and Local Affairs and Taxation), REPRESENTATIVE GARY J. BARCZAK (chairperson, Assembly Committee on Local Affairs), CHANDLER L. MCKELVEY (secretary of development); DONALD W. SEAHOLM (recommended by commissioner of banking), JOHN W. ULLRICH.

Executive Director: JEAN C. BROEREN.

Deputy Director and General Counsel: NELSON D. FLYNN.

Controller: LARRY R. METZ.

Director of Achitectural and Technical Services: JEROME J. WALKOWSKI.

Director of Finance: TAKA E. MUTUNHU.

Director of Housing Administration: JOHN R. HABECK.

Director of Management: ARMAND C. RIOPELLE.

Director of Personnel and Office Administration: MARGIE A. MATHEWS.

Director of Systems Analysis: JOHN J. SCHAUF.

Mailing Address: 131 West Wilson Street, P.O. Box 1728, Madison 53701.

Telephone: (608) 266-7884.

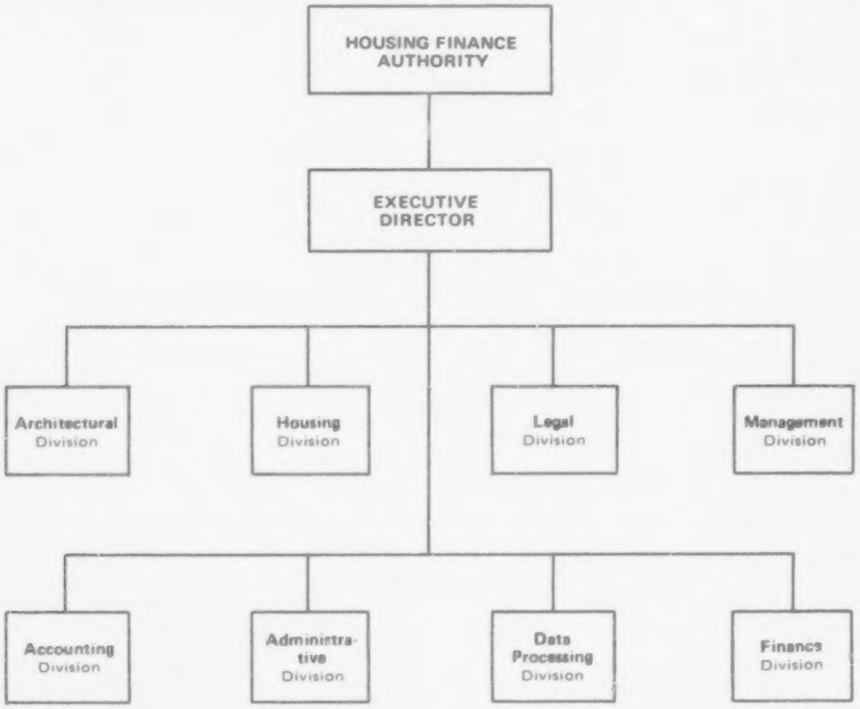
Publications: Inventory of Federally Assisted Rental Housing — State of Wisconsin.

Statutory Reference: Section 234.02 *et seq.*

History: The Housing Finance Authority was created by Chapter 287, Laws of 1971. Principal program operations of the authority began in July 1973 following a favorable decision as to the constitutionality of its enabling legislation on June 29, 1973 by the Wisconsin Supreme Court in *State Ex. Rel. Warren v. Nusbaum,* 59 Wis. 2d 391, 208 N.W. 2d 780 (1973). The authority's first debt issuance occurred in March 1974.

Organization: The Housing Finance Authority is a public body corporate and politic supervised by a board of 9 members: 6 public members appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate for staggered, 4-year terms expiring on January 1; and 3 *ex officio* members consisting of the secretary of development, the chairperson of the Assembly committee and the chairperson of the Senate committee concerned with local affairs. The statute provides that one public member shall be recommended by the commissioner of savings and loan, one public member recommended by the commissioner of banking, and one public member recommended by the executive

HOUSING FINANCE AUTHORITY


HOUSING FINANCE AUTHORITY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Architectural Division
Housing Division
Legal Division
Management Division
Accounting Division
Administrative Division
Data Processing Division
Finance Division

HOUSING FINANCE

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director of the Investment Board. The authority elects a chairperson, vice-chairperson, secretary and treasurer.

The executive director and other staff members are employed by the authority outside the state civil service system.

Agency Responsibility: The Housing Finance Authority was established to help alleviate the housing shortage for low- and moderate-income persons and families. In carrying out this objective, the authority is authorized to issue notes and bonds for mortgage purchases and loans to lenders to provide capital for low- and moderate-income housing, and for rehabilitation, construction and long-term mortgage loans to sponsors of housing projects for, and to persons and families of low and moderate income. It is the intention of the Legislature that the authority focus on those not effectively served by the private sector. The authority finances its various programs through the issuance of tax-exempt revenue bonds and notes in the nation's capital markets. These notes and bonds are not a debt of the State of Wisconsin. The authority receives no appropriations from the state. It is an independent public body corporate and politic which imposes fees and charges for its various programs to sustain its operations. It is intended to be fully independent and self-sufficient.

Interagency Relationships: In 1974 and 1975, the authority issued $61,945,000 of its revenue bonds to finance 2,024 residential mortgage loans to eligible veterans under the Veterans Housing Loan Program, administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

In 1979, the authority issued $25,000,000 of its revenue bonds to finance housing rehabilitation loans to be made under the State Housing Rehabilitation and Neighborhood Conservation Program, which is administered by the authority in conjunction with the Department of Development.

The authority receives Section 8 rental housing assistance payments funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The authority has received and allocated $43,700,000 in Section 8 funding to 13,350 authority-financed units statewide. The Section 8 funds allocated to authority-financed units insure that income eligible tenants will pay no more than 25 percent of their income for rent.

The authority coordinates statewide subsidized housing production with both the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Farmers Home Administration.

SOLID WASTE RECYCLING AUTHORITY

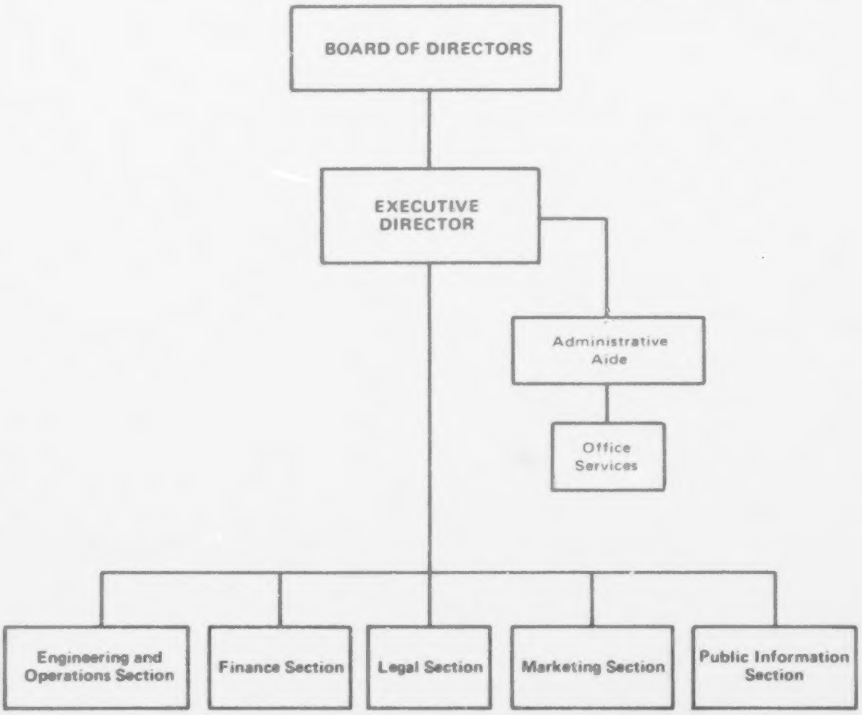
Members: Arloe W. Paul, *chairperson;* John Kannenberg (recommended by League of Wisconsin Municipalities), *vice chairperson;* James P. Coughlin (recommended by Wisconsin County Boards Association), Joseph H. DeBruin (recommended by Wisconsin Towns Association); Daniel Golden, Walter G. Hollander, vacancy.

Executive Director: WARREN K. PORTER.

Region I Advisory Council (Fond du Lac, Outagamie, Winnebago Counties): Alfred Broehm, Eugene Frei, Ann Hanson, Roland Kampo, Jim Lehrer, Ed Maloney, Stan Martenson, Kathleen Propp, Ed Spierings, Ken Swalby.

Region II Advisory Council (Lincoln, Marathon, Portage, Wood Counties): Jay Cook, Fred Copes, Laverne Cummings, Marilyn Hardacre, Ardean Kort, Nancy Pfotenhauer, Charles Pierotti, Tom Powers, Charles Scholfield, David Tork.

SOLID WASTE RECYCLING AUTHORITY


BOARD OF DIRECTORS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Administrative Aide
Office Services
Engineering and Operations Section
Finance Section
Legal Section
Marketing Section
Public Information Section

SOLID WASTE RECYCLING

Mailing Address: 3321 W. Beltline Highway, Madison 53713.

Telephone: (608) 266-2686.

Publications: Annual reports for 1980, 1979.

Number of employes: 8.

Total Budget 1979-81: $675,800 (Except as indicated, budget and positions are not part of the state budget).

Statutory Reference: Section 232.02 *et seq.*

History: The Solid Waste Recycling Authority was created by Chapter 305, Laws of 1973, with modifications by Chapter 34 and Chapter 221, Laws of 1979.

Organization: The Solid Waste Recycling Authority is a public body corporate and politic comprising 7 members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for staggered, 6-year terms. At least one member each shall be recommended by the Wisconsin County Boards Association, the League of Wisconsin Municipalities, and the Wisconsin Towns Association. The authority employs an executive director and other employes outside the state civil service system.

Agency Responsibility: The Solid Waste Recycling Authority was established to implement and develop solid waste disposal and recycling facilities. In order to carry out its policies, the authority is authorized to acquire, construct and operate public solid waste recycling facilities; to coordinate all solid waste recycling activities within each region established by it to facilitate administration; to establish and collect rates and charges for the services provided by the authority or private facilities contracted for by the authority; to incur debts and issue notes and bonds; to acquire property; to establish a research and development program on solid waste recycling; and to utilize or sell products and by-products of the recycling facilities of the authority. Local public advisory councils provide recommendations to the authority.

The initial legislation which established the authority also established 3 regions for the development of recycling programs: Region I consists of Fond du Lac, Outagamie and Winnebago Counties; Region II is Lincoln, Marathon, Portage and Wood Counties; and Region III is Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Washington and Waukesha Counties. The 1979 Legislature gave the authority the ability to establish recycling regions in other areas of the state. It also expanded the authority's role in assisting communities and organizations in low technology recycling programs.

Interagency Relationships: The Recycling Authority works with all levels of government, with private enterprise, and with individuals.

At the federal level, the authority works through programs of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Department of Energy for financing of planning and implementation of recycling systems.

At the state level, the authority coordinates its activities with the regulatory activities of the Bureau of Solid Waste Management, Department of Natural Resources. The authority is also subject to DNR approval of its proposed facilities and to rate review by the Public Service Commission. The authority also works with other state agencies in evaluating resource recovery programs using state-owned facilities.

At the local government level, the authority works with counties and with municipalities both in the development of recycling systems and in the coordination of other solid waste management facilities with recycling.

The authority works with private enterprise for consulting services, to construct and operate recycling facilities, as markets for recovered materials, and in the development of commercial and industrial recycling programs.

Finally, the authority works with individuals on the development of low technology recycling programs.

TEMPORARY STATUTORY AGENCIES

The following agency was created by state law for a temporary purpose and is intended to terminate on the completion of its assignment.

COMMITTEE FOR DOCUMENT STUDY DISTRIBUTION

Members: Senator Marvin J. Roshell, Representative Donald K. Stitt; David T. Bohlman, Patricia Bong, Harvey Breuscher, Joseph Lafleur, Kathryn L. Michaelis.

Statutory Reference: Section 2001 (1) of Chapter 34, Laws of 1979.

History: The Committee for Document Study Distribution was created by Chapter 34, Laws of 1979. It was directed to report to the governor and to the presiding officer of each house of the Legislature no later than January 1, 1980.

Organization: The committee consisted of 7 members appointed by the governor, including one representative from each house of the Legislature, one representative from the Office of the Governor, and one representative from each of 4 different state agencies.

Functions: The committee was directed to review the schedule for document distribution under Section 35.84 (2) of the statutes and any other provisions relating to distribution of state documents.

REGIONAL AGENCIES

The following agencies were created by state law to function in one specific area of the state, frequently an area comprising more than one county. Some or all of the members of these commissions are appointed by the governor.

METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE DISTRICT OF THE COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE

Commissioners: John A. Gasiorowski (district chairperson), *chairperson;* Francis T. Wasielewski (chairperson, City Commission), O.C. White (vice chairperson, City Commission), Charles E. Gillett (City Commission), Harry J. Williams (City Commission); Raymond J. Kipp (Metro chairperson), James Jesinski (Metro vice chairperson), Mary M. Wilkinson (Metro Commission).

Executive Director: Tom Wolf, *acting.*

Mailing Address: 735 N. Water Street, Milwaukee 53202.

Telephone: (414) 278-3958.

Statutory Reference: Sec. 59.96.

The Metropolitan Sewerage District of the County of Milwaukee is comprised of the Sewerage Commission of the City of Milwaukee and the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission of the County of Milwaukee. The 3 members of the Metropolitan Commission are appointed to 6-year terms by the governor. One of the 3 is certified to the governor by the Department of Natural Resources and one by the Sewerage Commission of the City of Milwaukee, while the third is a resident of the drainage area outside the city limits.

REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSIONS

Under Sec. 66.945, which was created by Chapter 466, Laws of 1955, the governor or an official or state agency designated by him, is authorized to create a regional planning commission upon petition of the governing body of a local government unit and the holding of a public hearing on such petition. If the governor finds a need for such a commission and the governing bodies of local units within the proposed region which include over 50 percent of the population and equalized assessed valuation of the region consent, he may create it by order and designate the area and boundaries of its jurisdiction.

When created, a regional planning commission may conduct research studies; make plans for the physical, social and economic development of the region, and adopt such plans for its official recommendation for the region's development; advise local government units on regional planning problems; and act as a coordinating agency for programs of such local units. It is required to adopt a master plan for the physical development of the region.

Membership of a regional plan commission which includes a first class city consists of a member appointed by the county board of each participating county; 2 members appointed by the governor from each participating county, one of whom must be nominated by the county board; and the secretary of development or his designee as nonvoting member.

In regions without a city of the first class, membership is in accordance with resolutions adopted by the governing bodies of a majority of the local units in the region with at least half the population of the region. In the absence of the approval of such local units, the membership is the same as for regions with first class cities if the region lies in more than one county; if the region is entirely within one county, the commission shall consist of 3 members appointed by the county board, 3 members appointed by the governing body of each city of 20,000 or more population (if there are none, the governor appoints one from each city of 5,000 or more population), and 3 at large members appointed by the governor.

When membership has been determined by resolution of the majority of local units in the region, such resolution also sets the length of members' terms; otherwise, terms are for 6 years.

Chapter 225, Laws of 1971, provides that territory within a regional planning commission comprising one county or less may be included in the creation of a multicounty regional planning commission, but the existing commission must then adopt a name other than "regional planning commission".

The following regional planning commissions are currently in existence.

Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission

Members: RICHARD SUSCHA, (Sheboygan County), *chairperson;* HILARY RATH, (Manitowoc County), *vice chairperson;* MARY WEBB, (Brown County), *secretary-treasurer;* SAM HALLOIN, ROBERT SCHAUT (Brown County); MAURICE M. MILLARD, GORDON NELSON, IDA MAE WEBER (Door County); ALFRED LUND, LOUIS NELSON, HORACE NIXON (Florence County); RUFUS ENTRINGER, PAUL WOLSKE (Kewaunee County); ANTHONY V. DUFEK, JAMES HENDRICKS (Manitowoc County); RAYMOND ENGEL, EDWARD GABER, LAWRENCE THEISEN (Marinette County); RALPH HELLER, JAMES R. HERTWIG, WILLIAM JARVEY (Oconto County); RONALD A. BORN, JAMES A. PAULMAN (Sheboygan County).

Executive Director: RALPH M. BERGMAN.

Mailing Address: Suite 450, S.E. Building, U.W.-Green Bay, Green Bay 54302.

Telephone: (414) 465-2135.

Region: Brown, Door, Florence, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Marinette, Oconto and Sheboygan Counties.

Dane County Regional Planning Commission

Executive Committee: WALTER BAUMAN, *chairperson;* ROBERT BALLWEG, FRANK DRESEN, FRED RAEMISCH, ELIZABETH SALMON.

Members: WALTER BAUMAN, *chairperson;* ELIZABETH SALMON, *vice chairperson;* FRED RAEMISCH, *secretary;* ROBERT BALLWEG, *treasurer;* FRANK DRESEN, OLE GYLAND, JR., RICHARD KELLER, PETER NELSON, NATHANIEL SAMPLE, JAN SCHUR, RICHARD WAGNER.

Executive Director: CHARLES MONTEMAYOR.

Mailing Address: Room 114, City-County Building, Madison 53709.

Telephone: (608) 266-4137.

Region: Dane County.

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Members: WILBERT HALBACH (Fond du Lac County), *chairperson;* JOHN MCCORMICK (Shawano County), *vice chairperson;* GEORGE HOSTETTLER, CARL WILBERSCHEID, CLARENCE WOLF (Calumet County); M. ANITA ANDEREGG, LEO A. KAISER, DAVID METZGER (Fond du Lac County); KENNETH BENTLEY, TOM MCDOWELL, JOHN MCMAHON (Marquette County); JOHN FOSSUM, GEORGE WARRINGTON, HILARY WAUKAU (Menominee County); CLARENCE BROWNSON, DOROTHY JOHNSON, HERMAN RIPP, JOHN SCHREITER, NORBERT VANEVENHOVEN (Outagamie County); HARRY BAUMAN, FRANK BUETTNER (Shawano County); WALTER CIURA, JOAN SCHNEIDER, WOODROW SMITH (Waupaca County); JAMES REIFF, GEORGE SORENSON, vacancy (Waushara County); HERMAN BRANDT, JAMES COUGHLIN, DONALD HASSLER, DONALD KUTCHERA, VICTOR WIECKI (Winnebago County).

Executive Director: ROY C. WILLEY, JR.

Mailing Address: 140 N. Main Street, Menasha 54952.

Telephone: (414) 729-1100.

Region: Calumet, Fond du Lac, Green Lake (not participating), Marquette, Menominee, Outagamie, Shawano, Waupaca, Waushara and Winnebago Counties.

Mississippi River Regional Planning Commission

Members: JOHN M. THOMAS (La Crosse County), *chairperson;* TONY POLZER (Pepin County), *vice chairperson;* LAURENCE WEBER (Pierce County), *secretary-treasurer;* OTTO BOLLINGER, LYMAN DIECKMAN, ED SENDELBACH (Buffalo County); ELI DESSLOCH, ROBERT DILLMAN, HERMAN WOLFGRAM (Crawford County); RUSSELL ALDRICH, CHARLES PIERCE (La Crosse County); ADOLPH HEILMAN, HARRY HILL, LOUIS TEPLY (Monroe County); JOHN BUCHHOLTZ, HERBERT MESHUN (Pepin County); HOWARD CHRISTENSON, ROY FINLEY (Pierce County); THURMAN FREMSTAD, EARL RYDER, JOHN WALEK (Trempealeau County); WALTER BUROS, CHESTER ERLANDSON, VERNON SILHA (Vernon County).

Executive Director: WILLIAM J. KROLL.

Mailing Address: Room 110, Courthouse, 400 North Fourth Street, La Crosse 54601.

Telephone: (608) 785-9396.

Region: Buffalo, Crawford, Jackson (not participating), La Crosse, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, Trempealeau and Vernon Counties.

North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Members: NEIL LEMAY (Lincoln County), *chairperson;* JOHN KANNENBERG (Marathon County), *vice chairperson;* ERNEST A. JOHNSON (Vilas County), *secretary-treasurer;* HERBERT CUNDIFF, ERHARD HUETTL, LOUIS A. YOURCHAK (Forest County); L.A. FRY, CHARLES MITCHELL, FRANK ZABROCKAS (Juneau County); CLARA KALKOFEN, EUGENE PREBOSKI, RUSSELL ROSS (Langlade County); J. JEAN ROGERS, FRANCIS SEROOGY (Lincoln County); ELGIS BERKMAN, NORMAN WALTERS (Marathon County); HAROLD CHAPMAN, HOWARD LOVESTEAD, RICHARD PHELAN (Oneida County); BENJAMIN GUTHRIE, CHARLES MARQUARDT (Vilas County); CARL GUELCHER, CHARLOTTE QUICK (Wood County).

Executive Director: ARNO WILLIAM HAERING, JR.

Mailing Address: 901 Cherry Street, Wausau 54401.

Telephone: (715) 675-2345.

Region: Forest, Juneau, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida, Portage (not participating), Vilas and Wood Counties.

Northwest Regional Planning Commission

Members: CHARLES TOLLANDER (Burnett County), *chairperson;* ROLAND KANNENBERG (Iron County), *vice chairperson;* MARVIN HANSON (Rusk County), *secretary-treasurer;* ROBERT DUSENBERY, KENNETH TODD, EDWARD WAGNER (Ashland County); WALTER BARNINGHAM, WALLACE JOHNSON (Bayfield County); MILTON STELLRECHT (Burnett County); DOUGLAS FINN, DONALD LEGGATE, VERNON LINDQUIST, JOHN SHEPARD (Douglas County); CARL PROSEK (Iron County); EUGENE GANNON, CARL HEIZLER, ERNEST SKOTTERUD (Price County); RONALD EVERT, MELVIN WEDWICK (Rusk County); CHESTER BONCLER, KARL BONDEHAGEN (Sawyer County); EDWIN AHLERS, EDMUND DUFFY, ARTHUR SALZWIEDEL (Taylor County); EDWARD ELLIOTT, LLOYD POTTERTON (Washburn County); SAM LIVINGSTON (Bad River Tribal Council), GORDON THAYER (Lac Courte Oreilles Tribal Council), WILLIAM WILDCAT (Lac du Flambeau Tribal Council), TOM GORDON (Red Cliff Tribal Council), LAWRENCE BUCK (St. Croix Tribal Council).

Executive Director: MARK J. MUELLER.

Mailing Address: 302 Walnut Street, Spooner 54801.

Telephone: (715) 635-2197.

Region: Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor and Washburn Counties.

Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Members: ALFRED G. RAETZ (Ozaukee County), *chairperson;* HAROUT O. SANASARIAN (Milwaukee County), *vice chairperson;* RICHARD W. CUTLER (Milwaukee County), *secretary;* WILLIAM D. ROGAN (Waukesha County), *treasurer;* LEON T. DREGER, DONALD E. MAYEW, FRANCIS J. PITTS (Kenosha County); ALLEN F. BRUEDERLE, THOMAS H. BUESTRIN (Ozaukee County); RAYMOND J. MOYER, EARL G. SKAGEN (Racine County); JOHN D. AMES, ANTHONY F. BALESTRIERI, HAROLD H. KOLB (Walworth County); HAROLD F. RYAN, THOMAS J. SACKETT, FRANK F. UTTECH (Washington County); ROBERT F. HAMILTON, PAUL VRAKAS (Waukesha County).

Executive Director: KURT W. BAUER.

Mailing Address: 916 North East Avenue, P.O. Box 769, Waukesha 53187.

Telephone: (414) 547-6721.

Region: Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington and Waukesha Counties.

Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Members: RICHARD SCULLION (Iowa County), *chairperson;* BYRON BERG (Lafayette County), *vice chairperson;* WALTER BOBER (Green County), *secretary-treasurer;* RICHARD MARKUS, VIRGINIA MARTIN, BERNARD THIEDE (Grant County); ROBERT HOESLY, vacancy (Green County); BEVERLY BILKEY, VINCENT LIMMEX (Iowa County); WALTER CALVERT, SR., FRANCIS MOTTLEY (Lafayette County); LA VERNE HARDY, MERLYN MERRY, FOSTER PATCH (Richland County).

Executive Director: DONALD E. ROSENBROOK.

Mailing Address: 426 Karrmann Library, University of Wisconsin-Platteville, Platteville 53818.

Telephone: (608) 342-1214.

Region: Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette and Richland Counties.

West Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Members: CHRIS B. DUEHOLM (Polk County), *chairperson;* ROBERT SATHER (Eau Claire County), *vice chairperson;* E.P. ROCK (St. Croix County), *secretary-treasurer;* ARNOLD L.G. ELLISON, ANDERS J. FOLSTAD, ADOLPH HELGELAND (Barron County); ROBERT HALBLEIB, JERRY D. PRENTICE, ROBERT W. REDARD (Chippewa County); H.H. QUICKER (Clark County); ELDIN R. STEVENS (Dunn County); VICTOR BUCHHOLZ, RAY E. WACHS (Eau Claire County); GEORGE VOLLERT, CLYDE WILLIAMS (Polk County); BERNARD KINNEY, RAY SOMSEN (St. Croix County).

Executive Director: JOHN LOHRENTZ.

Mailing Address: 124-1/2 Graham Avenue, Eau Claire 54701.

Telephone: (715) 836-2918.

Region: Barron, Chippewa, Clark, Dunn, Eau Claire, Polk and St. Croix Counties.

INTERSTATE AGENCIES

The following agencies were created by enactment of enabling legislation in all the states which participate in these agencies or by interstate agreement of the govenrors of participating states. Two or more states participate in each agency. Interstate compacts for which Wisconsin only designates an interstate administrator are not listed.

EDUCATION COMPACT COMMISSION

Members: GOVERNOR LEE SHERMAN DREYFUS, BARBARA THOMPSON (Superintendent of Public Instruction); SENATOR GARY R. GOYKE, REPRESENTATIVE CALVIN POTTER; JAMES BOLDT, KENNETH LINDNER, DR. ROBERT O'NEIL (public members).

Mailing Address: Office of the Governor, State Capitol, Madison 53702; Education Commission of the States, 300 Lincoln Tower, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colorado 80203.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212.

Statutory Reference: Sections 39.75, 39.76.

History: The Education Compact Commission was created by Chapter 641, Laws of 1965, as the Wisconsin delegation to the Education Commission of the States.

Organization: The commission is composed of 7 members: the governor and the state superintendent of public instruction, one senator and one representative appointed as are standing committees in the respective houses, and 3 members appointed by the governor.

Functions: The commission was established to maintain close cooperation among executive, legislative, educational and lay leadership on a nationwide basis at the state and local levels; provide a forum for discussing policy alternatives in the education field; provide a clearinghouse of information on educational problems; and facilitate the improvement of state and local educational systems.

GREAT LAKES COMPACT COMMISSION

Members: vacancy, *chairman;* ATTORNEY GENERAL BRONSON LA FOLLETTE (state officer member), *secretary;* GILBERT ERICKSON.

Mailing Address: Department of Justice, Room 114 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702. Great Lakes Commission: James Fish, Executive Director, Institute of Science and Technology Building, 2200 Bonisteel Blvd., University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109.

Telephone: (608) 266-1221; Great Lakes Commission: (313) 665-9135.

Total Budget 1979-81: $46,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 14.78.

History: The Great Lakes Compact Commission was created by the State of Wisconsin with the ratification of the Great Lakes Basin Compact, Chapter 275, Laws of 1955, as amended by Chapter 441, Laws of 1959, and Chapter 39, Laws of 1975. The consent of Congress to the Great Lakes Basin Compact was granted by P.L. 90-419, July 24, 1966 (82 Stat. 414).

The Great Lakes Commission supersede the Deep Waterways Commission, which had been established to promote the St. Lawrence Seaway project. The functions of the latter were transferred to the new agency.

Originally the Wisconsin Great Lakes Compact Commission had 3 members. The number was increased to 5 by Chapter 441, Laws of 1959, and reduced to 3 by Chapter 39, Laws of 1975.

Organization: The 3 members of the commission are appointed by the governor on the basis of their knowledge of and interest in the problems of the Great Lakes basin. One shall be a state officer or employe, who shall serve for an indefinite term, act as secretary, and serve as the commission's administrative officer. Other members serve 4-year terms. They are reimbursed for expenses only. The Compact Commission represents the state on the Great Lakes Commission.

The Great Lakes Commission retains a professional secretariat, and serves as secretariat to other regional water resources-oriented groups.

Functions: Wisconsin members on the Great Lakes Commission represent the state's interest in carrying out the purposes and functions by the interstate agency. Close liaison is maintained with the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and with Canadian federal agencies and officials.

The Great Lakes Commission represents and acts on behalf of the 8 Great Lakes states in the pursuit of common goals and the solution to common problems. The commission functions in the areas of environmental quality control, shoreline use and recreation, Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway system navigation and commerce, fisheries and wildlife, and fresh water resources, encompassing environmental quality and regional development as these relate to water quality and water availability. Commissioners act to promote through the commission state interest in the origin, planning, development, promotion and support of state and regional-beneficial programs and activities. The commission presents, supports and promotes these programs throughout the region and particularly to the executive departments and agencies of the federal government and the U.S. Congress.

The Great Lakes Commission issues the bimonthly *Great Lakes News Letter*, minutes of committee and commission meetings, an annual report, special reports and other miscellaneous publications.

INTERSTATE INDIAN COMMISSION

Members: MARILYN C. SKENADORE, HILARY K. WAUKAU, SR.

Mailing Address: Office of the Governor, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212.

Statutory Reference: Section 14.80.

History: The Interstate Indian Commission was originally created by Chapter 387, Laws of 1951, as a committee within the Commission on Interstate Cooperation, to represent the state on the Governors' Interstate Indian Council. Chapter 649, Laws of 1965, removed it from the commission's jurisdiction.

Organization: The commission consists of 2 members, at least one an Indian, appointed by the governor for such terms as he establishes.

Functions: The members of the commission attend meetings of the Governors' Interstate Indian Council, assist in developing a program for Indian affairs more in keeping with the present-day needs of the Indian community, accomplishing social and economic goals, equipping Native Americans for living with and in our American culture through education and training, while assisting in the preservation of their best traditions, and joining with other states and the federal government in finding a solution to Indian problems.

MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN BOUNDARY AREA COMMISSION

Wisconsin Members: CATHERINE B. HEITING, *vice chairperson;* ETHAN KOCHENDERFER, *secretary-treasurer;* BARBARA A. FRANK, EDWARD KINNEY, vacancy.

Wisconsin Legislative Advisory Committee: SENATOR MARVIN J. ROSHELL AND REPRESENTATIVE RICHARD SHOEMAKER, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS PAUL OFFNER, JAMES E. HARSDORF, EVERETT V. BIDWELL; REPRESENTATIVE JOSEPH LOOBY, *Assembly vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVES ROBERT HARER, BERNARD LEWISON, JOHN D. MEDINGER, VIRGIL ROBERTS.

Wisconsin Technical Advisory Committee: JOHN HILL (UW-River Falls), vacancy (appointed by the Governor); vacancy (Department of Administration), vacancy (Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection), ROBERT WALTER (Department of Development), HARVEY WIRTH (Department of Health and Social Services), vacancy (Department of Justice), AL SANTALA (Department of Natural Resources), WILLIAM SAYLES (Public Service Commission).

Mailing Address: JAMES M. HARRISON, Executive Director, 619 Second Street, Hudson 54016.

Telephone: (612) 436-7131 or (715) 386-9444.

Number of Wisconsin Funded Positions: 1.50.

Wisconsin Funding 1979-81: $101,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 14.82.

History: The Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission was created by Chapter 274, Laws of 1965, to constitute the representatives of this state on the joint Minnesota-Wisconsin

Boundary Area Commission. A boundary area compact between the 2 states was ratified by enactment of this legislation.

Organization: The commission is composed of 5 members appointed by the governor with Senate confirmation for staggered, 5-year terms. (Minnesota also appoints 5 members). Members receive no compensation except expenses. To assist the commission there is created a Legislative Advisory Committee, consisting of 4 senators and 6 representatives to the Assembly appointed as are standing committees, and a Technical Advisory Committee, comprising 2 members appointed by the governor and one member each appointed by the board or executive head of the following agencies: Department of Administration, Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Department of Health and Social Services, Department of Justice, Department of Development, Department of Natural Resources and the Public Service Commission.

Staff services are provided by 3 full-time personnel employed by the commission.

Functions: The commission represents a joint effort by the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota to conduct studies, develop recommendations and coordinate government actions relating to the present and future protection, use, and development in the public interest, of the lands, river valleys and waters which form the boundary between the 2 states, especially the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers. The commission provides field services and advisory recommendations to its sponsor states and also serves as the management coordinator for the Lower St. Croix National Scenic Riverway, a segment of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER PARKWAY COMMISSION

Members: WILLIAM BUSH (La Crosse County), *chairperson;* HILIARIAN DUELLMAN (Buffalo County); ROBERT G. VALLEY (Crawford County); R.J. ECKSTEIN, RICHARD SCHMOECKEL (Grant County); JEAN GITZ (La Crosse County); HERBERT MESHUN (Pepin County); ROY FINLEY (Pierce County); NICK JENSEN (Trempealeau County); AL ZABOLIO (Vernon County).

Secretary: LOWELL B. JACKSON; *Executive Secretary:* GEORGE H. BECHTEL.

Mailing Address: Office of Information, Department of Transportation, P.O. Box 7910, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-7744.

Total Budget 1979-81: $11,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 14.85.

History: The Wisconsin commission is a part of the Mississippi River Parkway Commission. The commission became statutory with the enactment of Chapter 482, Laws of 1961. Its origin, however was in 1939, when Governor Heil appointed a 10-member committee to cooperate with agencies from other Mississippi River states in planning 2 scenic highways along the banks of the Great River from the Gulf of Mexico to its headwaters at Lake Itaska, Minnesota. The Canadian Government links in with northward branches to join the Trans-Canada Highway near Kenora and westward through Manitoba. The committee was renamed a commission by Chapter 75, Laws of 1967; its membership was changed by Chapter 39, Laws of 1975.

Organization: The commission is composed of a secretary appointed by the governor and 10 members appointed by the county boards of the 8 counties bordering on the Mississippi River. The commission selects it chairman and may select a secretary for internal affairs, while the gubernatorially appointed secretary is responsible for liaison between the governor, legislature, state Parkway Commission, and national Parkway Commission. Members receive no compensation, but the secretary may be reimbursed for his actual expenses.

Functions: The commission assists in coordinating a program for the development of the Great River Road in Wisconsin and cooperates with similar committees in other states and Canadian provinces to develop the road from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. The Highway Commission in 1967 authorized route study and traffic counts leading to the initial planning for the ultimate route in the state. The first and second phase studies for the route have been completed in Wisconsin. In 1974 a report was sent to the Federal Highway Administration updating information on the route location and cost estimates of the project. Further design investigation for delineation of the route was completed in 1976. Program implementation is in progress.

UPPER GREAT LAKES REGIONAL COMMISSION

Wisconsin Members: GOVERNOR LEE SHERMAN DREYFUS; CHANDLER MCKELVEY (Governor's alternate).

State Director: BRUCE A. HENDRICKSON.

Mailing Address: 1052 Main Street, Stevens Point 54481; Federal Cochairman, Room 2093, U.S. Department of Commerce Building, 14th and E Streets NW, Washington, D.C. 20230.

Telephone: (715) 346-3108 (Stevens Point); (202) 377-2845 (Washington).

Number of Wisconsin Funded Positions: 4.00.

Wisconsin Funding 1979-81: $492,400.

Statutory Reference: Section 20.590.

History: Congress authorized, under Title V of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, the Upper Great Lakes Regional Commission. The commission was formally organized on April 11, 1967.

Organization: The commission consists of the governors of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin, plus a federal cochairman appointed by the President. The commission is a federal-state-local partnership to encourage economic development and stabilization in 119 counties in this 3-state region, including 36 counties in northern and central Wisconsin. The state's role is carried out through a Wisconsin office which submits projects which are voted upon by the entire commission.

Functions: The Wisconsin office, like its counterparts in Minnesota and Michigan, initiates technical assistance and supplemental grant projects. Technical assistance grants are investments designed to fund and demonstrate solutions to economic development problems typical of the 119-county region. The commission has funded technical assistance projects in such areas as tourism promotion, planning of recreational facilities, agriculture and natural resources development, technical assistance to small businesses, and vocational training programs. The commission's supplemental grant program combines the resources of UGLRC with those of other federal agencies such as EDA, FmHA, DOT and HUD, for locally initiated public works projects such as industrial parks, downtown revitalization projects, vocational education facilities, airport improvements, transportation projects and recreation and tourism facilities. Since the commission's inception in 1967, the Wisconsin office has awarded over 220 supplemental and technical assistance grants.

Photo courtesy of the Wisconsin Division of Tourism.

Judiciary

The judicial branch: profile of the judicial branch, summary of Supreme Court decisions, description of Supreme Court, court system and judicial service agencies

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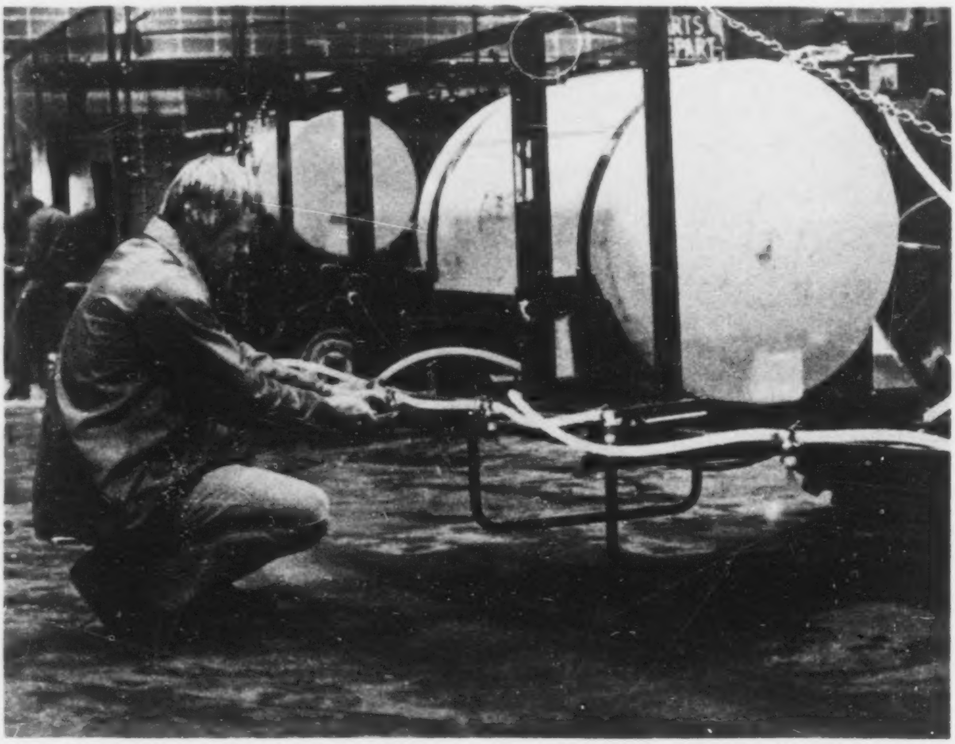
Vocational, Technical and Adult Education in Wisconsin:

Agribusiness Programs — Agribusiness



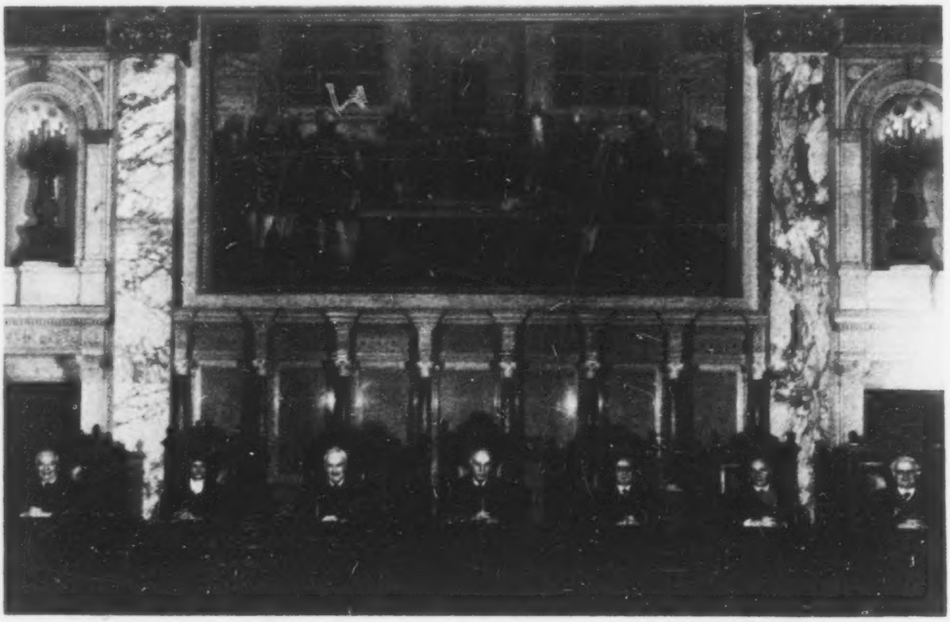
This student is enrolled in one of the Fox Valley Technical Institute's most successful course offerings, the agribusiness program. It has a graduate placement rate of 99 to 100 percent.

WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT[1]

Name	Supreme Court Justice Since	1st Elected Term Began August 1	Term Expires July 31
Bruce F. Beilfuss, Chief Justice	1964	1964	1984
Nathan S. Heffernan	1964*	1966	1986
Roland B. Day	1974*	1977	1987
Shirley S. Abrahamson	1976*	1979	1989
William G. Callow	1977	1977	1987
John L. Coffey	1978	1978	1988
Donald W. Steinmetz	1980	1980	1990

*Initially appointed by the Governor.

[1] Pursuant to Section 26 of Article IV of the Wisconsin Constitution and Section 20.923 (2) of the Wisconsin Statutes, the current salary for chief justice is $63,312 and justices is $56,016.



The Supreme Court in session. From left to right are Justices Coffey, Abrahamson and Heffernan; Chief Justice Beilfuss; and Justices Day, Callow and Steinmetz. The mural on the wall behind the dais is the Albert Herter painting, The Signing of the Constitution.

JUDICIAL BRANCH

A PROFILE OF THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

Introduction. For the average citizen the court system is probably the most remote and least understood branch of government. Though his attention may be drawn to the courts by news accounts of controversial cases and by dramatic portrayals of court proceedings on television, his personal involvement with the courts is likely limited to a traffic violation, a divorce proceeding or the settlement of a deceased relative's estate. His experience may lead him to conclude that the judicial system is a complicated maze filled with obscure procedures and language seemingly only half understood by the lawyers and judges themselves.

What may not be readily apparent to him is the tremendous variety and volume of business transacted in our court system. At one time or another almost every aspect of life is touched by the courts. Aside from the duty to try persons accused of criminal violations, the courts must decide civil disputes between private citizens ranging from the routine collection of an overdue charge account to the complex adjudication of an antitrust case involving many millions of dollars and months or even years of costly litigation. The courts also must act as referees between the citizens and their government by deciding what are the permissible limits of governmental power and the extent of an individual's rights and responsibilities.

A judicial system which strives for fairness and justice must be capable of first finding the truth and then deciding disputes under the rule of law. Thus, the courts are the places in which the facts are determined and the rules regulating conduct are interpreted and applied. These rules are derived from a variety of sources including the state and federal constitutions, legislative acts, administrative rules, and custom and experience expressed judicially in the common law. This body of law is constantly changing to meet the needs of our increasingly complex society. However, while these changes are often necessary and desirable, the courts have the added responsibility of ensuring that the fundamental principles of our constitutional system are protected and preserved.

How well the judicial branch performs the tasks we assign it depends a great deal on its organization and structure. Because many citizens, lawyers, legislators and judges complained that the judicial process had become so expensive and time-consuming, the court system was substantially reorganized, first in 1959, then in 1977-78.

History. The basic powers and framework of the court system in Wisconsin were laid out in Article VII of the Constitution when Wisconsin became a state in 1848. Judicial power was vested in a Supreme Court, circuit courts, courts of probate and justices of the peace. The legislature was granted power to establish inferior courts and municipal courts and, subject to certain limitations, to determine their jurisdiction. By the 1848 constitution, the state was divided into 5 judicial circuit districts. The 5 judges presiding over the circuit courts were to meet at least once a year at Madison as a Supreme Court until the legislature established a Supreme Court as a separate body. In 1853, the present court commenced with 3 members — one elected to be chief justice and the other 2 elected to be associate justices. In 1877, the number of associate justices was increased to 4. In 1889, all members of the court were designated as justices and the justice with the longest continuous service was to preside as chief justice — a practice specified in the Wisconsin Constitution to the present day. Since 1903, the number of justices of the Wisconsin Supreme Court has been 7.

Over the next 100 years, the legislature, acting pursuant to constitutional authority, created a large number of statutory courts with varying types of jurisdiction. As a result of all the special laws, there existed no uniformity among the counties in either procedure or jurisdiction. In addition, there was overlapping jurisdiction between the different types of courts in a single county. Court procedure in the various courts was not the same either. Furthermore, a number of special courts sprang up in the heavily urban areas such as Milwaukee County, where the judicial burden was the greatest. By 1958, the legislature had created 29 municipal courts and many inferior courts including 2 superior courts, several small claims courts, and in Milwaukee County a civil court with 6 branches, a district court with 2 branches and a children's court. Police justice courts were also established by municipalities for enforcement of local ordinances; and there were some 1,800 justice of the peace courts, many of which were virtually inactive.

1959 Reorganization. This apparently confused pattern led the 1951 Legislature to direct the Judicial Council to study and make a recommendation for a court reorganization plan. As a result of thorough study, the 1959 Legislature enacted Chapter 315, Laws of 1959, effective January 1962. This law provided for the primary reorganization of the court system. In subsequent sessions the legislature refined this plan by a series of acts.

Under the 1959 law the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and circuit courts remained unchanged. The most significant change in the reorganization was the abolition of the special statutory courts (municipal, district, superior, civil and small claims). All the separate acts relating to the county courts were repealed, and the county court was reestablished with uniform jurisdiction and procedure throughout the state. Where the special courts operated full time and had a full-time judge presiding, a branch of county court was created to absorb and continue their function.

Another important change provided the machinery for the administration of the court system. One of the problems under the old system was that the caseload was uneven — heavy in some areas and light in other areas. Sometimes, too, the workload was not evenly distributed between the judges of a single area. Chapter 315, Laws of 1959, provided machinery to improve the efficiency of the courts. The chief justice of the Supreme Court was authorized to assign circuit and county judges to serve temporarily in either the circuit or county courts when needed. The 1961 Legislature took one step further and established the office of court administrator (Chapter 261).

A third major change in the court system was the abolition of the constitutional justices of the peace. This amendment was ratified by the electorate in the April 1966 election.

As reorganized in 1959, Wisconsin's court system consisted of a Supreme Court, circuit courts, county courts and municipal courts.

1977-78 Reorganization. At the election held on April 5, 1977, the electorate ratified constitutional amendments reorganizing the judicial branch. The central statement outlining the structure of the new system is contained in Article VII, Section 2 of the Constitution.

> "The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a unified court system consisting of one supreme court, a court of appeals, a circuit court, such trial courts of general uniform statewide jurisdiction as the legislature may create by law, and a municipal court if authorized by the legislature under section 14".

In the June 1978 Special Session the Legislature implemented the constitutional amendments by enacting Chapter 449, Laws of 1977, which provides the state with a "single level" trial court system, a court of appeals, and revised authority for the municipal courts.

Structure of the Court System. The judicial branch is headed by a Supreme Court of 7 justices elected statewide for terms of 10 years. Although primarily the appellate court for the state, the Supreme Court also has original jurisdiction for a limited number of cases of statewide concern. It is also the final authority on the state constitution.

The establishment of the Court of Appeals became effective August 1, 1978, The court consists of 12 court of appeals judges. The state is divided into 4 court of appeals districts with 3 judges elected from each district. At the initial election, each district elected one judge for a 2-year term, one for a 4-year term and one for a 6-year term. After the initial staggered election, all judges are elected for 6-year terms. The "primary" locations for the offices of the court in each district are Milwaukee, Waukesha, Wausau and Madison. The Court of Appeals is given broad jurisdiction to hear appeals from all courts of record. There are no appeals to the Supreme Court as a matter of right. The Supreme Court determines at its discretion which matters it will hear. The Court of Appeals sits in panels of 3 judges to dispose of cases on their merits, except in small claims, municipal ordinance violation, traffic regulation violation, mental health, juvenile and misdemeanor cases, which are heard by a single judge unless a request for a 3-judge panel is granted.

Under the reorganization, the circuit court became the "single level" trial court. County courts were abolished and the county judges were denominated as circuit judges and given all the powers, duties and benefits of circuit judges. At the conclusion of each county judge's term, the office of that branch of county court is abolished and a branch of the circuit court is established. Circuit court boundaries were revised so that each county will be a circuit with the exception of the following 3 combined county districts: Buffalo-Pepin, Shawano-Menominee and Forest-Florence. Circuit judges in office as of August 1, 1978, serve in the circuit courts for the counties in which they reside. The act created 13 additional judgeships and abolished 4 existing judgeships, providing the state with 190 trial judges rather than the 181 it had previously.

There are 10 judicial administration districts (previously 14), with the chief judge of each district being appointed by the Supreme Court.

Over 200 municipal justice courts have been created by cities, villages and towns. Their jurisdiction is limited.

Judges. Justices of the Supreme Court and judges of the Court of Appeals and the circuit courts are elected on a nonpartisan basis in April. When 3 or more candidates file nomination papers for an office of judgeship, a primary election is held prior to the April election. All these judges must be less than 70 years old and licens[illegible]s. In addition, the Supreme Court justices, Court of Appeals and circuit court judg[illegible] least 5 years' experience as attorneys to qualify for office. Vacancies in the o[illegible]lled by the governor until a successor is elected. In elections held to fill [illegible]cted for full terms instead of the remainder of the unexpired terms.

The 7 Supreme Court justices are elect[illegible]dges of the Court of Appeals and circuit judges are elected in their respective C[illegible]als districts or circuit court districts.

The municipal justices are also elected in A[illegible]ndidates for these offices need not be attorneys to qualify. They are usually not full-tim[illegible]ons.

Judicial Agencies. The courts are aided in their functions by numerous state agencies, composed, for the most part, of judges and attorneys.

The Supreme Court appoints a director of state courts, the state law librarian, the Board of Attorneys Professional Competence, the Board of Attorneys Professional Responsibility, and the Judicial Education Committee.

Other agencies forming a part of the judicial branch include the Judicial Commission, Judicial Council, Administrative Committee for the Court System, the Judicial Conference, and the State Bar of Wisconsin.

Their shared primary concern is to improve the organization, operation, administration and procedures of the state judicial system. Other functional areas of some of these agencies relate to raising professional standards, judicial ethics, legal research and law reform, and investigating complaints of misconduct.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT DECISIONS OF THE WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS

October 1978 — September 1980

Bruce Feustel

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

The *Wisconsin Blue Book* has traditionally reported the significant Supreme Court decisions for the 2-year period preceding its publication. This article reflects the creation of the Court of Appeals and the fact that many of the significant appellate decisions will be made by that court. Appellate cases are initially heard by the Court of Appeals unless the case "bypasses" that court. There are no appeals to the Supreme Court as a matter of right, although a litigant may petition the Supreme Court to review decisions of the Court of Appeals.

The following summaries of appellate decisions do not comprise a complete report of the precise findings for the cases cited. These summaries point out some of the critical issues that Wisconsin's appellate courts are facing.

Although Wisconsin's appellate courts do not receive a great deal of publicity, the cases reveal that these courts are constantly dealing with critical issues having wide-ranging effects. The cases further reveal that 2 litigants often represent competing vital interests, which may both be important to the people of the state. The courts frequently resolve conflicts between producers and consumers, news reporters and citizens, teachers and administrators, environmentalists and business interests, and so on. The courts are also constantly required to examine new developments in our society, such as the use of tax incremental financing, and examine the legal ramifications of these societal changes.

IMPORTANT CIVIL CASES

SALES

Disclaimer After Sale

The plaintiff in *Taterka v. Ford Motor Co.* (1978), 86 Wis. 2d 140, questioned the effect of a disclaimer provided to him after the sale of a car was completed. He was persuasive on this point, but failed to win his case largely because of the car's impressive mileage record.

In *Taterka*, the plaintiff contracted with a Ford dealer to purchase a Ford Mustang. When the plaintiff took delivery, he received an owner's manual and a Warranty Facts booklet. Over 2 years later, beyond the limits of the express warranty having 12 months/12,000 miles limits, the defendant discovered that the taillight assembly gaskets had been installed in a manner which let water in and allowed rust to form. When Taterka sued Ford, the county court noted the express warranty, found that the Warranty Facts booklet provided a disclaimer of all implied warranties and granted summary judgment for Ford.

On review the Supreme Court noted that Taterka did not receive the booklet until after the contract was made. On this question concerning disclaimers subsequent to a sale, on issue before the Wisconsin Supreme Court for the first time, the justices found the timing to be crucial:

> One of the purposes for the disclaimer requirement is to protect the buyer from unexpected and unbargained language. This purpose would be defeated if a manufacturer could disclaim implied warranties after the contract for sale has been entered into and at a time when teh automobile is delivered. (page 149, citations omitted)

The court concluded that the disclaimer of all implied waranties was ineffective because it was made after the sale. This conclusion did not change the outcome of the case, as there appeared to be a finding that the Ford Mustang was merchantable. In examining defects in automobiles, a crucial question is whether the defect renders the product substantially useless to the purchasers. In this case, the record showed that the car had been driven for 90,000 miles at the time of the hearing conducted by the county court. The Supreme Court found that Ford was entitled to summary judgment and affirmed the judgment of the county court.

INNKEEPERS

Duty to Protect Guests

In *Peters v. Holiday Inns, Inc.* (1979), 89 Wis. 2d 115, the Supreme Court considered the duties that an innkeeper owes a guest. In *Peters*, a motel guest was assaulted and robbed while in his room at a Holiday Inn. A former employe of the motel entered the motel, went to the kitchen area and stole a bellboy shirt. After failing to gain entrance to one room, the former employe proceeded to Peters' room and told him that his phone was out of order and that he had a message at the front desk. Peters looked out the one-way viewer of the door, noted the man in the bellboy shirt and opened his door. He was then assaulted and robbed.

The Court of Appeals analyzed the various security measures which the motel did and did not take. Holiday Inn did provide a dead bolt lock, a chain lock and a one-way viewer for each room. The hallway outside Peters' room was well lit. The motel did not provide security guards, use a close circuit monitor or have locks for entry to the building housing Peters' room.

The court noted that in modern society, in which travelers must often carry large amounts of money, guests have a right to expect reasonable security. A hotel or motel has the duty to exercise ordinary care to provide adequate protection for its guests and their property from assaultive and other types of criminal activity.

The question was, given this standard of care, just how much security was required under the circumstances. The court established a set of relevant factors against which it could measure the reasonableness of a hotel's or motel's security. The factors included "industry standards, the community's crime rate, the extent of assaultive or criminal activity in the area or in similar business enterprises, the presence of suspicious persons, and the peculiar security problems posed by the hotel's design". The Court of Appeals found that the facts presented in this case raised a jury question. That is, reasonable persons could come to different conclusions as to whether the Holiday Inn had provided adequate security. The Court of Appeals, therefore, reversed the trial court's grant of summary judgment for the motel and remanded the case back to the trial court level.

VICARIOUS LIABILITY

Tavern Keepers

Questions of vicarious liability have posed some interesting problems for courts. To what extent should a person be responsible for acts which he or she did not cause? For instance, how responsible are parents for the acts of their children or employers for the acts of their employes. In the case of *Olsen v. Copeland* (1979), 90 Wis. 2d 483, the Supreme Court examined the responsibility of a tavern keeper for the acts of his patrons.

Under the common law, dispensers of liquor had no liability to third parties injured by intoxicated patrons. The theory underlying their rule was that the proximate cause of the injury was the patron drinking the intoxicant, not the tavern keeper's sale of the liquor. The court also noted 6 public policy reasons previously cited for not holding tavern keepers liable for acts of patrons:

> (1) The injury is too remote from the negligence; or (2) the injury is too wholly out of proportion to the culpability of the negligent tort-feasor; or (3) in retrospect it appears too highly extraordinary that the negligence should have brought about the harm; or (4) because allowance of recovery would place too unreasonable a burden on the negligent tort-feasor; or (5) because allowance of recovery would be too likely to open the way for fraudulent claims; or (6) allowance of recovery would enter a field that has no sensible or just stopping point. (page 488, citation omitted)

In addition, the court noted that if a person who sells a drink could be vicariously liable, would not the same reasoning apply to someone who serves or gives intoxicating beverages to someone who is inebriated. The rule would necessarily include the social situation as well as the commercial situation. The court then evaluated current trends in other states, the problems with judicial, rather than legislative, resolution of these types of problems and the availability of insurance for tavern keepers. The Supreme Court chose not to abrogate this common law rule, reversed the order of the trial court and directed the trial court to dismiss the complaint against the tavern keeper.

Three of the justices dissented in this case. In his dissenting opinion, Justice Day criticized the majority for allowing this special exception to tort liability to continue. Day felt that the standard test should be applied: if the negligence was a substantial factor in causing the harm to a third person, then the commercial vendor and the intoxicated patron should both be liable.

SCHOOLS

Compulsory Education

Litigants may sometimes find that their legal arguments would have been stronger if their actions had been based on religious convictions, rather than personal or philosophical beliefs. That was the case in *State v. Kasuboski* (1978), 87 Wis. 2d 407.

The Kasuboskis, members of the Life Science Church, withdrew their children from the Omro public school system, and were convicted of failing to comply with the Wisconsin compulsory education law. The Kasuboskis claimed the law violated their constitutional right to freedom of religion and appealed to the Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals noted the interplay of the state's interest in education and a parent's right to freedom of religion:

> The State has the power to impose reasonable regulations for the control and duration of basic education. That power, however, is not totally free from a balancing process when it impinges on fundamental rights and interests such as those protected by the free exercise clause of the first amendment and the traditional interests of parents with respect to the religious upbringing of their children. Where first amendment freedoms are being infringed upon, the State must show a compelling interest before it may enforce its compulsory education statute. No mere showing of a rational relationship to some colorable state interest will suffice; in the highly sensitive area of religious freedom, only the gravest abuses endangering paramount interests justify state intrusion. (page 416, citation omitted)

Both sides acknowledged previous state and U.S. Supreme Court decisions which held that Wisconsin's compulsory education law could not be constitutionally applied to Amish parents who refused to send their children to either private or public schools. The court noted that the tenets of the Amish religion view the separation of their community from the rest of the world as necessary for salvation.

By contrast, the court noted that the Life Science Church did not forbid education beyond a certain level, did not live in separate communities, did not ostracize persons who did attend school and generally left school attendance as a matter of conscience for members. The court concluded the Kasuboskis removed their children for ideological or philosophical beliefs, not fundamentally religious beliefs. Without first amendment protection, the Kasuboskis were unable to lawfully remove their children from school. The Court of Appeals affirmed the judgment of the lower court.

JUDGES

Discipline

Any judicial system relies heavily on its judges and the public's perception of its judges. Despite the common phrase that we are a "government of laws", the men and women who interpret and apply the laws are crucial to the process. The judicial process requires that our judges be absolutely fair and impartial. The conduct of judges in this state is subject to the Code of Judicial Ethics and is monitored by the Judicial Commission, which is empowered to file a formal complaint against the judge. A formal complaint can lead to a reprimand, censure, suspension or removal.

The judicial discipline case which engendered the most publicity was *In Matter of Complaint Against Seraphim* (1980), 97 Wis. 2d 485. The matter was before the Supreme Court on review of the findings of fact, conclusions of law and recommendations of a judicial conduct panel. The formal complaint against Judge Seraphim was filed by the Judicial Commission.

Circuit Judge Seraphim had long been a controversial figure, and his blunt statements, both on and off the bench, had earned him many detractors and supporters. The panel, however, found actual misconduct which violated the Code of Judicial Ethics. The misconduct fell into 3 categories: acceptance and failure to report a gift; five separate incidents involving improper conduct with women; and 27 separate incidents within the courtroom of failure to comply with judicial conduct standards. The Supreme Court set forth various examples, including the following statement by Judge Seraphim after imposing sentence on a defendant:

> That's a very light sentence, but when you get out of Green Bay, sir, I suggest you get out of this town and go back to Puerto Rico. Do you understand? .... Because you can't make it in a civilized community. All right. (page 508)

The Supreme Court rejected the judge's contention that the facts found by the panel did not constitute wilful violation of the Code of Judicial Ethics. Noting that the violations were serious and repetitive, the court concluded that Judge Seraphim was unfit to continue as a judge. However, since he was not accused of serious criminal conduct or corruption, removal was not the proper remedy. Therefore, the Supreme Court suspended Judge Seraphim for 3 years without pay.

JURIES

Fair Cross Section

The Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution grants criminal defendants the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury. Various court cases have required courts to closely examine just what an impartial jury really is. In *State v. Pruitt* (1980), 95 Wis. 2d 69, the defendent challenged the jury pool representation for its lack of young people. The trial court rejected the defendent's argument.

The case was appealed to the Court of Appeals, with Judge Bode writing the decision. The Court of Appeals first noted the 3 part test a defendant had to overcome when alleging that the jury pool was not a fair cross section of the community:

> In order to establish a prima facie violation of the fair-cross-section requirement, the defendant must show (1) that the group alleged to be excluded is a "distinctive" group in the community; (2) that the representation of this group in venires from which juries are selected is not fair and reasonable in relation to the number of such persons in the community; and (3) that this underrepresentation is due to systematic exclusion of the group in the jury-selection process. (pages 74 and 75, citations omitted)

The Wisconsin Supreme Court, in *State v. Holmstrom* (1969), 43 Wis. 2d 465, had recognized young people as a distinctive group which, if excluded, could be the basis for a successful constitutional challenge. The state argued that the *Holmstrom* reasoning should be reexamined in light of an overwhelming number of other state and federal court cases holding that young adults were not a distinctive group whose exclusion was constitutionally impermissible. The Court of Appeals agreed with *Holmstrom*, however, and found that young people constituted a "distinctive" group.

On the second point, regarding whether the representation of the group was fair and reasonable compared to the total population of the court, the Court of Appeals found that the 4% representation of the group on the jury array was not fair and reasonable because the group constituted 25% of the population.

The final point concerned the showing that the underrepresentation was due to systematic exclusion of the group in the selection process. Here, the court noted that the jury commissioners had made significant and conscientious efforts to obtain young adults. Thus, the defendant was unable to meet the 3-part test and the constitutional challenge was not upheld. However, the case does show that Wisconsin still recognizes that young people are a crucial group who should be fairly represented on juries.

NEWS MEDIA

Access to Private Property

What right of access does a news reporter have to the scene of a news event if the event occurs where the general public is excluded?

In *Prahl v. Brosamle* (1980), 98 Wis. 2d 130, the defendant, a news reporter for a Madison television station, was monitoring a police scanner and heard a call summoning a special police squad to investigate a complaint that shots had been fired at four boys. The reporter proceeded to the area where the police squad had gathered and rode to the plaintiff's building with a police lieutenant. The reporter filmed the officers confiscating guns and interviewing the plaintiff, Dr. Prahl. The reporter drafted script and edited the film and the station broadcast the story showing police cars going to the building, officers holding confiscated guns and Dr. Prahl being interviewed. It was claimed that the broadcast implied that Dr. Prahl had been charged with the crime of reckless use of a weapon.

No such charge was lodged against Dr. Prahl as a result of the incident. In one of the issues of his action against the reporter, Dr. Prahl claimed that the news reporter was trespassing and had no right to be on the property. The reporter claimed that there was implied consent, citing a Florida case which held there could be no recovery for trespass if the entry was under the long-standing custom to allow news representatives to enter private property if a disaster occurs and the investigating officers invite the entry. The Court of Appeals was not pursuaded, noting that no official had requested the reporter's assistance and that custom and usage were not shown in fact or law to confer the implied consent. For this and other reasons, the case was reversed in part, affirmed in part and remanded to the trial court.

Juvenile Court

As noted earlier, appellate decisions must often be reached by balancing competing interests. In *State ex rel. E.R. v. Flynn* (1979), 88 Wis. 2d 37, the competing interests were the public's right to know and the best interest of the child.

In *Flynn*, the trial court was conducting a children's code juvenile detention proceeding. At the proceeding, defense counsel moved to have the general public and news media excluded. The court then excluded all those persons except a newspaper reporter for the *Racine Journal Times*. Defense counsel moved to have the reporter excluded and the judge denied the motion. Defense then brought a writ of prohibition to keep the reporter from continuing to attend proceedings which, after hearing, was dismissed at the circuit court level. Defendant then appealed to the Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals focussed on the central issue of the case: whether Sec. 48.25 (1), Stats., authorizes a court to allow news reporters to attend a juvenile court proceeding. The statutes provided that:

> 48.25 **Hearing**. (1) GENERAL. The procedure to be followed at the hearing shall be determined by the juvenile court judge and may be as formal or informal as he considers desirable. The hearing may be adjourned from time to time. The general public shall be excluded and only such persons admitted as the court shall find to have a direct interest in the case or in the work of the court. The presence of the child in court may be waived by the court at any stage of the proceeding.

The defendant argued that the intent of the statute was clearly to exclude the general public and, therefore, the news reporter had no grounds to be in court as a representative of the general public.

The Court of Appeals turned its attention to the words describing the exception which gave a court discretion to admit people who "have a direct interest in the case or in the work of the court". The Court of Appeals examined the Children's Code and noted that the interest of the public, as well as the interest of the child, had been specifically recognized as worthy of consideration.

The Court of Appeals interpreted this to be a legislative recognition of the public's right to know, a recognition that while the best interest of the child is the guiding principle in juvenile proceedings, this interest does not exclude the public's right to know. The trial court is thus left to use discretion to strike a balance between the competing interests. A look at the legislative history and some decisions of other states persuaded the Court of Appeals that the news media had a direct interest in the work of the court. The Court of Appeals affirmed the dismissal of the writ of prohibition.

PUBLIC RECORDS

Right to Inspect

The Milwaukee City Police Chief and the news media locked horns in *Newspapers, Inc. v. Breier* (1979), 89 Wis. 2d 417. The managing editor of the *The Milwaukee Journal* had requested regular access to certain police records. Chief Breier had responded by authorizing access to some records but denying, among other things, access to records which showed the charge on which a particular person was arrested. The chief indicated that if the charge were disclosed, the person in custody might suffer economic and personal harm. The newspaper sought a writ of mandamus to require the chief to show these records. The circuit court did not grant the writ, but did render declaratory relief allowing the plaintiffs delayed access to the records unless the chief refused and specified the reason for refusal.

The plaintiffs appealed. On review, the Supreme Court noted that the only question was whether the Public Records Statute compelled the chief to make the records available for routine inspection for the press and members of the public. That statute provides that "[e]xcept as expressly provided otherwise, any person may" examine a public record. There is a strong legislative presumption that the denial of inspection of a public record is contrary to the public interest. If a custodian of records feels that there is a strong reason against disclosure, the key is:

> Whether harm to the public interest from inspection outweighs the public interest in inspection is a question of law. The duty of the custodian is to specify reasons for nondisclosure and the court's role is to decide whether the reasons asserted are sufficient. It is not the trial court's or this court's role to hypothesize reasons or to consider reasons for not allowing inspection which were not asserted by the custodian. If the custodian gives no reasons or gives insufficient reasons for withholding a public record, a writ of mandamus compelling the production of the records must issue. (page 427)

In this case, Chief Breier cited possible economic and personal harm to the arrested person. The court found there was an aspect of public policy interest in protecting the reputations of citizens. After examining the competing interests in some detail, the court found that the harm to the public interest in damage to arrested persons' reputations does not outweigh the public interest in allowing inspection. The judgment was reversed with directions to the circuit court to issue the writ of mandamus.

TRADE NAMES

Infringement

A whole generation of Wisconsin football fans know Elroy Hirsch by his nickname "Crazylegs". The question the Supreme Court faced in *Hirsch v. S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc.* (1979), 90 Wis 2d 379, was whether other persons could use the name "Crazylegs" for commercial use without Elroy's consent.

The defendants in this case manufactured a shaving gel, marketed under the name of "Crazylegs". Hirsch sought damages for the unauthorized use of his nickname. At the trial, the court granted a motion to dismiss the case and Hirsch appealed.

The Supreme Court traced the story of Hirsch's acquisition of his nickname. Elroy's running style, likened to the motions of a whirling eggbeater, caught the eye of a sportswriter who dubbed him "Crazylegs". The nickname stayed with Hirsch for the rest of his collegiate and professional athletic career. During his career he made numerous advertisements in which he was referred to as "Crazylegs".

On review, the court noted that Hirsch's claim regarding the appropriation of name was not merely a claim of invasion of privacy. This type of cause of action focuses on the property rights in the publicity value of the person's identity. The court noted that there was enough evidence introduced at trial that a jury could conclude that Elroy Hirsch's nickname had commercial value.

As well as stating grounds on the appropriation theory, Hirsch also argued that there was a case of common law trade name infringement. This argument is an aspect of the law of unfair competition. Looking further, the court noted that an infringement of a trade name could occur if the use of the trade name was likely to cause confusion, mistake or deception, regardless of intent. Here again the court noted there was evidence in the record which the court could use to find for Hirsch. Indeed, there was evidence presented that there was confusion, that people believed Hirsch was sponsoring the product and that people had given him orders for the product. The Supreme Court determined that Hirsch had made out a prima facie case on 2 theories and the motion to dismiss should not have been granted. The judgment was reversed and the cause of action was remanded for a new trial.

CONTRACTS

Illicit Relationship

One long-standing rule of law is that a court will not grant a remedy to an illegal contract. *In Matter of Estate of Steffes* (1980), 95 Wis. 2d 490, presented a case in which, the defendant argued, the Supreme Court was being asked to do just that.

The plaintiff in *Steffes* met the deceased when both of them were married to other people. Nevertheless, she moved into the deceased's house and lived with him in an adulterous relationship until his death. After his death, she filed a claim against the estate for personal services rendered to the deceased prior to his death. When the personal representative of the estate refused to pay the claim, the plaintiff started the lawsuit and won a judgment at the trial court level.

Justice Abrahamson, writing for the majority, examined the "no remedy for illegal contract" rule and found an exception to the rule is that the bargain is not illegal because of an illicit relationship as long as the bargain is independent of the illicit relationship. Further, the illicit relationship could not be either the consideration for or a condition of the bargain. The majority felt that the adulterous relationship in this case was incidental to the performance of lawful services and affirmed the judgment of the trial court.

In a strongly worded dissent, Justice Coffey suggested that the majority was acting out of a misguided sense of fairness:

> Mrs. Brooks and the deceased were content to maintain their prior marital status while living together in open defiance of their vows and the laws of the state of Wisconsin. This court ought not to allow Mrs. Brooks to assert a right to compensation growing out of a relationship which offends the standards of decency of any age. Their lifestyle has not been condoned, but has been rejected by our legislature...
>
> I believe the majority has resorted to an unfortunate form of judicial surgery that can only serve to accelerate the growth of the self-destructive cancer of the '70's "immorality" and the decline of the family. If there is to be a direct, frontal assault on the traditional values, principles, ideals and pattern of family life, the very lifeline and backbone of our American society, it should be accomplished within the confines of the legislative halls--not in the courts. The judicial system is ill equipped to deal with a social change of this magnitude because we are without the benefit of up-to-date economic, social and psychological data in the field of domestic relations and the far reaching implications of court approved abandonment and the problems accompanying fatherless and motherless children in the decades ahead. (pages 520-521)

ELECTIONS

Open Primary Law

According to the Wisconsin Supreme Court, Wisconsin's open primary system was the central issue in *State ex rel. La Follette v. Democratic Party* (1980), 93 Wis. 2d 473. The open primary system permits voters to participate in the presidential preference primary without declaring their party preferences. This conflicts with a rule of the Democratic Party of the United States of America (national party) which requires voters in the primary to declare their preference for the Democratic Party and have that preference publicly recorded. The party's position was that only Democrats should be allowed to select the delegates who will choose the party's candidate and write the party's platform. They argued further that permitting non-Democratic voters to play a potentially significant role in choosing the Democratic presidential candidate violated the constitutionally protected freedom to associate for political purposes.

The state argued that various other interests should be protected: the rights of citizens to cast their ballots in a primary election and not to have their political associations be a matter of public record and the right of the state to protect and preserve the integrity of the nominating process.

Justice Abrahamson, writing for a unanimous Supreme Court, traced the history of the Wisconsin presidential preference primary. In 1905 Wisconsin revised its open primary law to cover selection of national convention delegates. The system is based on these beliefs:

> The primary wrests the control over the selection of candidates from party bosses, caucuses and conventions and puts the control where it belongs — with the people of the state and ... the open presidential preference primary (compared to a closed primary)

> increases the opportunity of the citizens of this state to participate at a critical stage of the process of electing a President. (page 482)

Wisconsin had a compelling state interest in having a primary without public declaration and recording of party preference. Further, the national party did not present a factual basis to support its various assertions. In fact, the opinion noted various aspects of Wisconsin's election laws which discouraged people in one party from "crossing over" to vote for a candidate of another party. The Supreme Court concluded that the open primary did not impose an unconstitutional burden on the rights of the national party.

The United States Supreme Court disagreed and reversed the Wisconsin Supreme Court decision (101 S.Ct. 1010). According to the U.S. Supreme Court, the use of the open primary was not the crucial question. The key, according to Justice Stevens writing for the majority, was whether the state could compel the national party to seat a delegation in a way that violates the rules of the party. The U.S. Supreme Court held that Wisconsin's compelling interest concerned only the holding of the open primary, and "not the imposition of voting requirements upon those who, in a separate process, are eventually selected as delegates".

NATURAL RESOURCES

Public Trust Doctrine

The Court of Appeals had to examine the public trust doctrine in resolving a navigable waters dispute in *State v. Village of Lake Delton* (1979), 93 Wis. 2d 78. The state's Department of Natural Resources wanted to halt the enforcement of a municipal ordinance regulating the use of Lake Delton. The circuit court dismissed the state's complaint and the state appealed to the Court of Appeals.

The ordinance in question designated a "water exhibition restricted area" on Lake Delton, provided for a license to operate an exhibition in the area and prohibited public use of the area during hours covered by a license. The only license granted under the authority of the ordinance was to the Tommy Bartlett Water Show, which had operated in the area for more than 24 years.

The state contended that the ordinance violated the public trust doctrine. The court noted that the historical purpose of the doctrine was to protect commercial navigation and use of the navigable water for profit, but recent cases had expanded the scope to cover recreational uses as well. The primary administrator of this trust is the legislature, but the authority may be delegated to other governmental units. Regardless of the unit which acts, the power must be used to benefit the public.

The court found specific statutory authority to authorize enactment of the regulation. Regarding the public trust question, the court found that the ordinance went beyond the granting of a benefit to a private party. The purposes of the ordinance included "the preservation of safety, of order, of local tourist economies and of the recreational pleasure of thousands of persons" (page 93). No one public use of navigable water supersedes all other uses. Protected uses must be balanced on a case-by-case basis. Therefore, although the right to use the area for water exhibitions temporarily restricted the rights of other persons to use the area, the ordinance fit within the context of balancing various public uses.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

Tax Incremental Financing

The Wisconsin Legislature recently passed the Tax Increment Law, Chapter 105, Laws of 1975. The plaintiff in *Sigma Tau Gamma Fraternity House v. Menominee* (1980), 93 Wis. 2d 392, contended that the law was unconstitutional because it lacked uniformity of taxation and public purpose, both required by the Wisconsin Constitution.

Under the law, cities may create, within their boundaries, tax increment districts to assist them in public improvement projects for blighted and certain other areas. The Department of Revenue determines a tax incremental base for the district determined on the basis of the value of taxable property within the district. Subsequent to the creation of the district, tax increments beyond the base are placed in a special fund earmarked for the public improvement project. The effect of this system is that municipalities which share the city's tax base (and thus benefit from an increase in the base) will share in the cost of the project which the city undertakes.

The Tax Increment Law contained a rather unusual provision requiring the Attorney General to bring a declaratory judgment action to resolve constitutional questions. The Attorney General did not do so. The court in *Sigma Tau Gamma* found that the declaratory judgment directive was not a condition precedent to validity of the statute and, further, that the court was not precluded from examining constitutionality in the case before it. Another unusual factor is that the court determined the question before it without reaching the constitutional issue — the court determined that the city could not acquire the plantiff's property by condemnation under the Tax Increment Law. However, even though appellate courts have a long history of not deciding constitutional questions unless required to do so, the court decided to resolve the issue. Given the importance and statewide concern about tax increment financing, the court felt that this somewhat unusual step was justified.

The requirements of the rule of uniform taxation had caused the court to strike down several recent Wisconsin laws. In this case, the court found several distinguishing factors:

> Under tax increment financing, however, there is no such disproportionate impact upon taxpayers within the same territorial boundaries of the unit imposing the tax. All taxpayers within the territorial limits of each local governmental unit--county, school or V.T.E.A. district, etc.--continue to be taxed at a uniform rate based upon valuations uniformly arrived at. No taxpayer or group of taxpayers is being singled out for preferential treatment either in the form of an exemption from taxation or a tax credit. Thus, we conclude, taxation under tax incremental financing is uniform.

The public purpose doctrine requirements were also met. The tax incremental financing goes for a project within the district, and other taxing authorities within the district do benefit from an expansion of the tax base related to the project. Further, blight elimination is clearly a public purpose. Thus, based on their findings and the presumption of constitutionality which courts give to legislative acts, the court held that the Tax Increment Law was constitutional.

IMPORTANT CRIMINAL CASES

EVIDENCE

Admissibility of Evidence

Admissibility of evidence is often a crucial factor in a lawsuit, and judges constantly have to make decisions which weigh the probative value of testimony or other evidence against its possible prejudicial effect. In *Day v. State* (1979), 92 Wis. 2d 392, the Supreme Court reviewed a case in which admissibility of evidence was a key issue.

The defendant had been convicted for having sexual intercourse with a child. During the course of the trial, and over the defendant's objection, the prosecutor called 3 noncomplaint witnesses, all minors, who all testified that they had sexual intercourse with the defendant, had watched him engage in sex with another girl or had been propositioned by him. The defendant claimed that this testimony was inadmissible under the statutory provision relating to "other crimes" evidence:

> **904.04** (2) OTHER CRIMES, WRONGS, OR ACTS. Evidence of other crimes, wrongs, or acts is not admissible to prove the character of a person in order to show that he acted in conformity therewith. This subsection does not exclude the evidence when offered for other purposes, such as proof of motive, opportunity, intent, preparation, plan, knowledge, identity, or absence of mistake or accident.

Also, under the holdings of previous Supreme Court cases, evidence of prior crimes is admissible if it is "particularly probative in showing elements of the specific crime charged, intent, identity, system of criminal activity, to impeach credibility, and to show character in cases where character is put in issue by the defendant".

The inherent danger is that the judge or jury will automatically conclude, in effect, that if the defendant did it once, he did it again. Thus, the court is faced with the probative value versus prejudicial effect balancing test.

In reviewing the trial court's decision to admit the evidence, the Supreme Court first noted that a greater latitude of proof is allowed in sex cases. In the present case, the testimony related to a general scheme or motive concerning the defendant's actions toward a group of young girls. It showed a plan to open his home to minors, supply them with drugs and liquor and seek sexual favors as repayment. The Supreme Court found that this testimony was highly relevant and that its probative value outweighed any prejudicial effect to the defendant.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

Disorderly Conduct

Classic confrontations have occurred in recent years between persons asserting First Amendment speech rights and governmental bodies attempting to regulate what they perceive as immoral or improper conduct. Litigation over statutes such as those regulating obscenity or pornography has been enormous. These governmental bodies have often found that to draft legislation which precisely prohibits the immoral or improper conduct but does not infringe on protected speech is an extremely difficult task. In *State v. Dronso* (1979), 90 Wis. 2d 110, the Court of Appeals examined the legislature's attempt to prohibit an aspect of disorderly conduct.

The defendant in *Dronso* was charged with 5 counts of disorderly conduct on the basis of several phone calls he made to his estranged wife and her relatives, including one call in which he allegedly said "Tonight your van is going to blow up". The relevant portion of the statute is directed against a person who "with intent to annoy another, makes a telephone call, whether or not conversation ensues".

The defendant made a motion to dismiss at the county court level, claiming the statute was unconstitutional. The defendant was successful at both the county and circuit court levels and the state appealed the case to the Court of Appeals.

On review, the Court of Appeals noted some of the differences concerning ordinary statutes and statutes regulating First Amendment speech rights. Generally, if a defendant's conduct is constitutionally covered by a statute, he or she cannot challenge the court with examples of other conduct which would be covered unconstitutionally. However, greater latitude is given in First Amendment cases. Specifically, as applied in *Dronso*, the defendant could go beyond the facts of the case and establish different kinds of speech covered by the statute. The Court of Appeals noted that there would be times when citizens would make legitimate calls to annoy the person being called, giving examples such as a constituent calling a legislator or a consumer calling a seller. This statute was overbroad, the Court of Appeals noted, because it provided "real and substantial interferences with protected free speech, which would chill legitimate activities and cause others to refrain from legitimate exercise of free speech".

ATTEMPT

Effect of Completing Crime

Does a criminal ever go free because he was too guilty? That, in a sense, was an aspect of *Berry v. State* (1978), 87 Wis. 2d 85, and (1979), 90 Wis. 2d 316.

The defendant in *Berry* was convicted of attempted theft. Berry appealed his case to the Court of Appeals, raising several issues. The court was persuaded by his argument that if the facts showed a completed crime, then there could be no conviction for attempt. The thrust of the argument was that "attempt", as defined in the statutes, requires the failure to complete the crime:

> 939.32 (2) An attempt to commit a crime requires that the actor have an intent to perform acts and attain a result which, if accomplished, would constitute such crime and that he does acts toward the commission of the crime which demonstrate unequivocally, under all the circumstances, that he formed that intent and would commit the crime except for the intervention of another person or some other extraneous factor.

Berry contended, and the Court of Appeals agreed, that the state did not show that he failed to complete the theft.

On appeal to the state Supreme Court, the decision was reversed and the court directed the reinstatement of the judgment of conviction. Failure is not an essential element of a criminal attempt. The key language was "except for the intervention of another person or some other extraneous factor". The Supreme Court found that rather than requiring failure, this language required that the conduct pass the point where a reasonable person would think better of his or her actions and stop. Failure was relevant only on the issue of negating any inference that the person possessed the requisite criminal intent to commit the crime.

To find otherwise, the Supreme Court stated, would be letting the criminal go because he was too guilty. In a situation in which there was reasonable doubt concerning the completion of the crime, the perpetrator would always go free. Therefore, the Supreme Court reversed the decision of the Court of Appeals.

Pictured in the Supreme Court conference room are (from left) Justices Roland Day, William Callow, John Coffey, Donald Steinmetz, Shirley Abrahamson, Nathan Heffernan and Chief Justice Bruce Beilfuss (photo by A. Craig Benson, Wisconsin State Journal).

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice:	BRUCE F. BEILFUSS
Justices:	NATHAN S. HEFFERNAN ROLAND B. DAY SHIRLEY S. ABRAHAMSON WILLIAM G. CALLOW JOHN L. COFFEY DONALD W. STEINMETZ

Director of State Courts: J. DENIS MORAN, 266-6828.

Clerk: MARILYN L. GRAVES, 266-1880

Court Commissioners: KARYN DRIESSEN, JAMES W. RECTOR, JR., JOSEPH M. WILSON, 266-7442, WILLIAM MANN, 266-1880.

Mailing Address: Room 231 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1880.

Number of Positions: 38.5.

Total Budget 1979-81: $2,700,000.

Statutory Reference: Article VII, Section 2 *et seq.*, *Wisconsin Constitution;* Chapter 751, Statutes.

Organization: The Supreme Court consists of 7 justices. Justices are elected for 10-year terms at the nonpartisan April election. Only one justice may be elected at each such election, so that some Supreme Court vacancies are filled by appointment for several years until there is an open April election date at which a full-term successor can be chosen by the people. The term of office begins in August following the April election. Any 4 justices constitute a quorum for the conduct of the court's business.

The justice with the greatest seniority on the court serves as chief justice unless he or she declines the position, in which event the justice with the next greatest seniority serves as chief justice.

The courtroom and offices of the court are located in the State Capitol. The justices' salaries are fixed by statute. The current annual salary for the chief justice is $63,324 and for the other 6 justices it is $56,016.

The Supreme Court is in session for oral arguments each month from September through June. The court hears matters during July and August upon call of the chief justice.

The court's staff includes the director of state courts who assists the court in its administrative function, 4 commissioners who assist the court in its judicial function, a clerk who keeps the court's records, and a marshal. Each justice has a private secretary and a law examiner.

Functions: Under the Constitution the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in certain cases of statewide concern and discretionary appellate jurisdiction in all other cases. It is the final authority on the State Constitution and the highest judicial tribunal for any action begun in the state courts, except when a federal question, allowing an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court, is raised. The court in its discretion hears cases on appeal from the Court of Appeals, cases permitted to bypass the Court of Appeals, and cases certified to it by the Court of Appeals. No testimony is taken; the cases are decided on the basis of printed briefs and, in some cases, on oral argument. The need for oral arguments by counsel is determined by the court. The court takes up cases in the order briefs are filed. Criminal cases are given preference. All cases are prescreened to determine which need oral arguments. Both oral argument cases and "on briefs only" cases are placed on a calendar which is heard every four weeks. Decisions are in writing and are published in the *Wisconsin Reports* and in the *North Western Reporter*. During calendar year 1979, 88 new cases were filed, 415 cases were terminated, and 231 cases were pending at the end of the year.

The Constitution also provides that the Supreme Court has superintending and administrative authority over all courts in the state. The chief justice is the administrative head of the state judicial system. Such administrative authority is exercised pursuant to procedures adopted by the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court appoints the Board of Attorneys Professional Competence, the Board of Attorneys Professional Responsibility, and the state law librarian. It licenses attorneys to practice law and, after a hearing, may disbar attorneys for cause. Since 1929 it has promulgated rules of pleading, practice, and procedure for all courts in the state. The Judicial Council acts in an advisory capacity in matters of pleading, practice and procedure and proposes rule changes to the court.

The chief justice, acting through the director of state courts, keeps informed of the status of judicial business in the courts of the state and designates and assigns circuit judges to serve temporarily in other circuit courts: 1) when a calendar is congested; 2) when a judge is on vacation, disqualified, or unable to act; or 3) when a vacancy in the office occurs.

DIRECTOR OF STATE COURTS, OFFICE OF

Director of State Courts: J. DENIS MORAN, 266-6828, Room 213 NE, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Deputy Director for Court Operations: EDWARD MCCLAIN, 266-3121, Room 503, NE, 110 E. Main Street, Madison 53703.

Deputy Director for Management Services: MARY T. RIDER, 266-8914, Room 516, 110 E. Main Street, Madison, 53703.

Fiscal Officer: KEN TIMPEL, 266-6865, Room 516, 110 E. Main Street, Madison 53703.

Judicial Education: SOFRON B. NEDILSKY, 266-7807, Room 510, 110 E. Main Street, Madison 53703.

Patient Compensation: JOSEPH HILL, 266-7711, Room 613, 110 E. Main Street, Madison 53703.

Court Information System: VERNON HUNT, 266-5750, Room 804, 110 E. Main Street, Madison 53703.

District Court Administrators: District 1, RONALD WITKOWIAK, Room 500-A, Milwaukee County Courthouse, Milwaukee 53233, (414) 278-5113; *District 2,* KATHLEEN MURPHY, Racine County Courthouse, Racine 53403, (414) 636-3133; *District 3,* LEONE ISERMANN, Waukesha County Courthouse, Waukesha 53186, (414) 544-8235; *District 4,* JOHN FERRY, Manitowoc County Courthouse, Manitowoc 54220, (414) 682-8811; *District 5,* MARY KAY BAUM, Room 228D, City-County Building, Madison 53709, (608) 267-8820; *District 6,* SAMUEL SHELTON, Dodge County Courthouse, Juneau 53039, (414) 386-4411; *District 7,* STEVEN STEADMAN, La Crosse County Courthouse, La Crosse 54601, (608) 785-9546; *District 8,* WILLIAM SUCHA, Brown County Courthouse, Green Bay 54301, (414) 497-3915; *District 9,* NORMAN MEYER, Marathon County Courthouse, Wausau 54401, (715) 842-0471; *District 10,* ROBERT FRYE, Suite 3, 1102 Regis Court, Eau Claire 54701, (715) 839-4826.

Mailing Address: Room 213 NE, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-6828.

Publications: Annual Judicial Statistics.

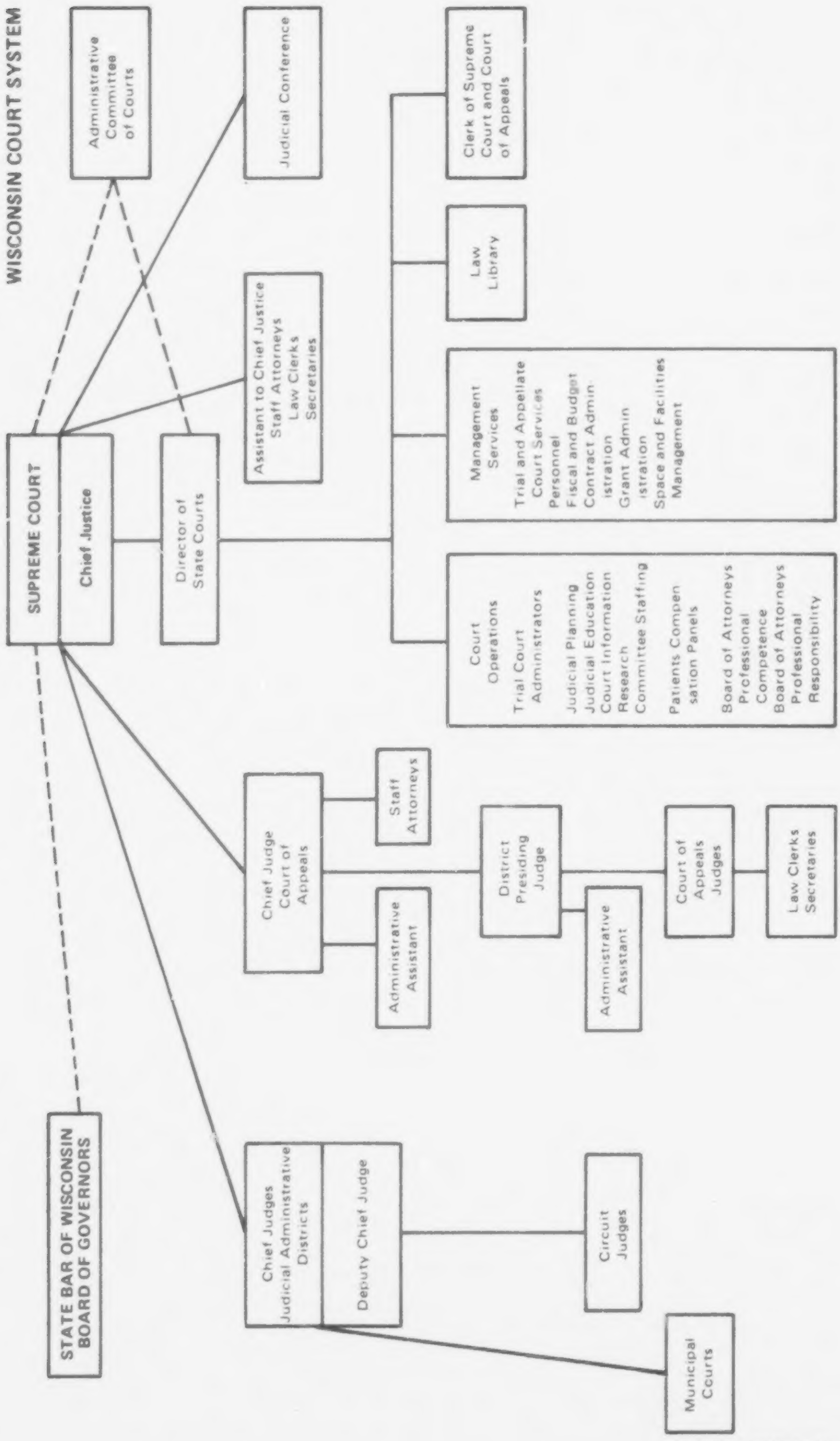
Number of Employes: 49.5.

Total Budget 1979-81: $4,298,800.

Statutory Reference: Section 758.19; Supreme Court Rule 70.01.

History: The position of director of state courts was created by the Rule of Judicial Administration promulgated by the Supreme Court and issued under order dated October 30, 1978, and a further order dated February 19, 1979, pursuant to the administrative power vested in the Supreme Court under Article VII of the Wisconsin Constitution. This position replaces that of administrative director of courts, which was created by Chapter 261, Laws of 1961, as Section 758.19 of the statutes. The director is a member of the Judicial Council and the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice, and administers the Wisconsin patients compensation panels.

WISCONSIN COURT SYSTEM


SUPREME COURT
Chief Justice
Administrative Committee of Courts
Judicial Conference
Assistant to Chief Justice
Staff Attorneys
Law Clerks
Secretaries
Director of State Courts
Clerk of Supreme Court and Court of Appeals
Law Library
Management Services
Trial and Appellate Court Services
Personnel
Fiscal and Budget
Contract Administration
Grant Administration
Space and Facilities Management
Court Operations
Trial Court Administrators
Judicial Planning
Judicial Education
Court Information
Research
Committee Staffing
Patients Compensation Panels
Board of Attorneys Professional Competence
Board of Attorneys Professional Responsibility
Chief Judge Court of Appeals
Staff Attorneys
Administrative Assistant
District Presiding Judge
Administrative Assistant
Court of Appeals Judges
Law Clerks
Secretaries
STATE BAR OF WISCONSIN BOARD OF GOVERNORS
Chief Judges Judicial Administrative Districts
Deputy Chief Judge
Circuit Judges
Municipal Courts

COURT SYSTEM

Organization: The director of state courts is appointed by , and serves at the pleasure of, the Supreme Court. At the direction of the chief justice, he administers the nonjudicial business of the judicial system through the appointed chief judges and staff.

Functions: The director of state courts keeps the chief justice and the Supreme Court informed of the status of judicial business in the state courts and assists in their administration. The specific functions of the director, as set out by Supreme Court Rule, are: supervision of state level court personnel; development and supervision of the budget for the court system; legislative liaison and public information; development and maintenance of the court information system; judicial education; interdistrict assignment of active and reserve judges; development and supervision of judicial planning and research; advisor to the Supreme Court on matters relating to improvements within the system; control over fiscal matters, space allocation and equipment; collection, compilation and utilization of judicial system statistics; supervision of the Law Library and the Supreme Court clerk; administration of the patients compensation panels under Chapter 655; and the performance of such other duties as the Supreme Court may, from time to time, direct.

STATE LAW LIBRARY

State Law Librarian: MARCIA J. KOSLOV.

Reader Services (reference, circulation, government documents): DENNIS AUSTIN, MARLYN JOSI.

Technical Services: SANDRA DUNCAN, SHIRLEY WINSBOROUGH.

Mailing Address: Room 310 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1424 (office); (608) 266-1600 (reader services).

Number of Employes: 5.00.

Total Budget 1979-81: $475,500.

Statutory Reference: Section 758.01; Supreme Court Rule 82.01.

Organization: The State Law Library is administered by the Supreme Court, which appoints the librarian and the library staff and promulgates and enforces rules governing the use of the library.

Functions: The library is a public library, but its main service is as the legal resource center for the Wisconsin Supreme Court, the Department of Justice, the Legislature, the Office of the Governor and the various executive agencies, and members of the Wisconsin Bar.

Reference and basic research services are provided and photocopying facilities are available at a nominal cost. Through a circulation policy instituted in 1976, much of the collection is now available on an overnight or 5-day basis. The Wisconsin materials are generally noncirculating. Circulation is open to judges, attorneys, legislators and state agency personnel.

Holdings: The State Law Library collection consists of approximately 135,000 bound volumes, 3,000 reels of microfilm, and 2,000 microfiche. The holdings include:

1. Session laws and statutory codes, court reports, administrative rules, legal indexes and digests for the federal government and the 50 states and territories.
2. Legal and bar periodicals — 950 titles, of which 520 are current.
3. Legal treatise collection, legal encyclopedias, and a government documents section.
4. Statutes and court decisions from England and Canada.
5. Appeal papers including cases, briefs, and appendices for almost all Wisconsin Supreme Court cases and for the Wisconsin Court of Appeals.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEES AND BOARDS

Administrative Committee of the Courts

Members: CHIEF JUSTICE BRUCE F. BEILFUSS, *chairperson;* JUDGE PAUL C. GARTZKE (Court of Appeals); JUDGES FRANZ BRAND, LOUIS CECI, ROBERT CURLEY, WILLIAM DUFFY, WILLIAM EICH, FREDERICK FINK, DENNIS FLYNN, JOHN MCCORMICK, J. TOM MERRIAM, WILLIAM O'BRIEN, PETER PAPPAS, LOWELL SCHOENGARTH, THOMAS WILLIAMS (circuit judges); JAMES A. DRILL, LAURENCE C. HAMMOND (designees of State Bar); PEGGY MACKELFRESH (clerk of court member); **DAVID NIBLACK** (public defender member); **LEE WELLS** (prosecutor member); **NELSON CUMMINGS, JR., CHARLES QUIRT, NINA WEIR** (nonlawyer members); **ROBERT FRYE** (court administrator member).

Reference: Supreme Court Rule 70.14.

The Administrative Committee was created by the legislature and Supreme Court rule to review the administration, methods of operation, the volume and condition of business of all of the courts of the state and to advise the Supreme Court regarding the expeditious handling of judicial matters in the future. The chief justice or designated justice serves as chairperson. The committee meets at least quarterly at the call of the chairperson, and the Office of the Director of State Courts provides staff assistance.

The committee is composed of 24 members: the chief justice of the Supreme Court, or such other justice as the Supreme Court may designate; one judge of the Court of Appeals selected by the Court of Appeals; 13 circuit judges, with one judge elected by the judges of judicial administrative districts 2 to 4 and 6 to 10, two judges elected by the judges of district 5, and three judges elected by the judges of district 1; two persons selected by the Board of Governors of the State Bar; three nonlawyers (one of whom shall be an elected county official) one prosecutor, one public defender, one court administrator, and one clerk of circuit court, each appointed by the chief justice.

The Supreme Court, having first abolished the Judicial Planning Committee previously created by court rule, designated the Administrative Committee of the Courts as the judicial coordinating council to perform the functions specified under federal law. These functions include: developing an annual state judicial plan to be included in the state (WCCJ) comprehensive criminal justice improvement plan and evaluating all requests by the courts of the state for financial assistance submitted to the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice.

Attorneys Professional Competence, Board of

Members: **JAMES E. GARVEY**, *chairperson;* **MARYGOLD SHIRE MELLI**, *vice chairperson;* **KATHRYN R. ANDERSON, PETER R. DOHR, JULILLY KOHLER HAUSMANN, FRANCIS KRUSE, JR., M.D., MICHAEL K. MCCHRYSTAL, PAUL MORROW, JUDGE PATRICK T. SHEEDY.**

Director: **ERICA MOESER**, 266-9760.

Mailing Address: Room 406, 110 E. Main St., Madison 53703.

Number of Employes: 3.0.

Total Budget 1979-81: $217,900.

Reference: Supreme Court Rule 30, 31 and 40.

History: The Board of Continuing Legal Education, created on November 21, 1975, by rule of the Supreme Court, became the Board of Attorneys Professional Competence on January 1, 1978.

Organization: The board consists of 9 members appointed by the Supreme Court for 3-year terms. Five members of the board must be members of the State Bar and 4 members must be selected from the judiciary of the state, the faculty of the law schools of the state, and the public.

Functions: The board implements and enforces the rules of continuing legal education for attorneys, administers the state bar examination, and processes all requests for admission to the State Bar on foreign license and readmission.

Attorneys Professional Responsibility, Board of

Members: **VICTOR A. MILLER**, *chairperson;* **ROBERT P. HARLAND**, *vice chairperson;* **LEONARD V. BRADY, MARJORIE KINNEY, MARGUERITE MOELLER, JAMES H. PLIER, WERNER J. SCHAEFER, COURTLAND A. SPERGER, JAMES J. WILLIAMSON.**

Administrator: **JOHN B. MCCARTHY.**

Deputy Administrator: **MICHAEL G. PRICE.**

Deputy Administrator, Milwaukee Office: RICHARD J. CAYO.

Mailing Address: Room 406, 110 E. Main St., Madison 53703.

Telephone: Madison (608) 267-7274; Milwaukee (414) 224-4623.

Reference: Supreme Court Rule 21.01.

Number of Employes: 9.00.

Total Budget 1979-81: $911,300.

Reference: Supreme Court Rule 21.01.

History: The Board of Attorneys Professional Responsibility was created on January 1, 1977, by order of the Wisconsin Supreme Court and assumed the attorney disciplinary function of the former Board of State Bar Commissioners on January 1, 1978.

Organization: The board consists of 9 members appointed by the Supreme Court. Six members are attorneys, and 3 are lay persons. The board is assisted in its duties by the professional responsibility administrator and staff.

Agency Responsibility: Upon request of the Supreme Court or the Board of Attorneys Professional Competence, the board investigates the moral character of the persons seeking admission to the Wisconsin Bar. The board makes findings and recommendations to the Supreme Court on petitions for reinstatement of a lawyer's license to practice. The board investigates complaints of attorney misconduct and takes disciplinary action ranging from informal reprimand to the filing of a formal complaint with the Supreme Court. The board also investigates and files petitions with the court for cases involving an attorney's medical incapacity.

Judicial Conference

Statutory Reference: Section 758.17; Supreme Court Rule 70.15.

The Judicial Conference is made up of the justices of the Supreme Court, the judges of the Court of Appeals, judges of the circuit courts, reserve judges and 3 municipal judges representing the municipal courts. It meets at least once a year at a place and time designated by a joint meeting of its Executive Committee and the Judicial Education Committee.

The functions of the conference are to consider the business of the administration of justice and problems pertaining thereto and to make recommendations for its improvement, to conduct instructive programs at its annual meeting to assist its members in performing their judicial duties, to provide for committees to study particular subjects relating to the administration of justice; and to adopt forms necessary for the administration of proceedings under Chapters 48, 851 to 882 of the statutes.

The sections established by the conference at its organizational meeting in September 1979, are: Family and Children's Law, Probate and Mental Health, Appellate Practice and Procedures, Civil Law, and Criminal Law and Traffic. The Judicial Conference also maintains a Standing Committee on Legislation.

Judicial Education Committee

Members: CHIEF JUSTICE BRUCE F. BEILFUSS, *chairperson;* JUDGES R. THOMAS CANE, MARVIN C. HOLZ, KENT C. HOUCK, P. CHARLES JONES, NEAL P. NETTESHEIM, GARY B. SCHLOSSTEIN, BURTON A. SCOTT; J. DENIS MORAN (director of state courts), ROBERT F. BODEN (dean, Marquette University Law School), ORRIN L. HELSTAD (dean, University of Wisconsin Law School).

Director of Judicial Education: SOFRON B. NEDILSKY.

Mailing Address: Room 510, 110 E. Main Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-7807.

Reference: Supreme Court Rule 32.01.

The Supreme Court created the Judicial Education Committee in 1968. Its purpose is to conduct judicial education programs for all court personnel.

In 1976 the Wisconsin Supreme Court, after holding a public hearing, issued an order establishing a mandatory program of continuing education for the Wisconsin judiciary, SCR Chapter 32. This rule, effective January 1, 1977, and as amended November 25, 1980, applies to all Supreme Court justices and commissioners, Court of Appeals judges, circuit court judges, and reserve judges. To comply with SCR Chapter 32, each person subject to the rule must obtain a designated number of hours of continuing education within a period of six years and by means approved by the Judicial Education Committee.

JUDICIAL COMMISSION

Members: KAY W. LEVIN (public member), *chairperson;* JUDGE WILLIAM R. MOSER (Appeals Court judge), JUDGE EARL D. MORTON (circuit court judge), KAREN MERCER, GORDON SINYKIN (attorneys) (appointed by Supreme Court); FRANCES W. HURST, BJARNE ULLSVIK, 2 vacancies (public members).

Executive Director: NATALIE SMITH.

Administrative Assistant: CONSTANCE LAVINE.

Mailing Address: Room 923 Tenney Building, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-7637.

Number of Employes: 1.75.

Total Budget 1979-81: $216,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 757.83 *et seq.*

History: By Supreme Court rules effective January 1, 1972, the court created a 9-member Judicial Commission to implement its Code of Judicial Ethics adopted in November 1967, which enumerated 16 standards of personal and official conduct for justices and judges, and 16 rules, the disobedience of which warranted sanctions. Rule 17 was adopted in 1974, effective in 1975, making the commission the repository for financial reports of judges and other members of the court personnel. In December 1979 the Supreme Court clarified and numbered the provisions of the Code of Judicial Ethics for uniformity and convenience as SCR 60.001 to 60.01. Under the provisions of SCR 60.18 (1) the commission is no longer the repository for the financial reports of judges and other court personnel.

In April 1977 the Wisconsin Constitution was amended to give the Supreme Court power to reprimand, censure, suspend, or to remove any justice or judge for cause or disability under legislative enactment.

Under Sections 757.81 to 751.99 of the Wisconsin Statutes, created by Chapter 449, Laws of 1977, a new Judicial Commission was created as an independent agency in the judicial branch, no longer subject to the administrative supervision of the Supreme Court. The court then abolished its own commission which it had previously created.

The new Judicial Commission operates under the statutory definitions of misconduct and disability. Its jurisdiction includes enforcement of the Code of Judicial Ethics adopted by the Supreme Court.

Organization: The commission is comprised of 9 members serving 3-year terms with a limit of not more than 2 consecutive full terms: 5 lay persons appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate; one trial judge of a court of record, one Court of Appeals judge, and 2 members of the State Bar of Wisconsin who are not judges, appointed by the Supreme Court.

Agency Responsibility: The commission is mandated by statute to investigate any possible misconduct or disability of a judge or justice. If the commission finds probable cause that a judge has engaged in misconduct or is disabled, it files a formal complaint or petition with the Supreme Court. The commission then prosecutes the complaint or petition before a Court of Appeals judge and jury or before a panel of 3 Court of Appeals judges.

After the hearing, the panel submits its findings of fact, conclusions of law, and recommended disposition to the Supreme Court. After a jury trial, the presiding judge files the jury verdict with the court, together with recommendations for appropriate action. The Supreme Court then makes the final determination with respect to what action is to be taken as to discipline or disability of the judge involved.

JUDICIAL COUNCIL

Members: Richard J. Weber (representing State Bar), *chairperson;* Professor John J. Kircher (designee of dean, Marquette University Law School), *vice chairperson;* Gordon Samuelsen (designee of Attorney General), Senator Lynn S. Adelman (chairperson, Senate Judiciary and Consumer Affairs Committee), Representative James A. Rutkowski (chairperson, Assembly Judiciary Committee), Orlan L. Prestegard (revisor of statutes), J. Denis Moran (director of state courts), Professor Walter J. Dickey (designee of dean, University of Wisconsin Law School), Myron E. LaRowe (president-elect, State Bar); Justice Shirley S. Abrahamson (representing Supreme Court); Judge W. Patrick Donlin (representing Court of Appeals); Judge Michael J. Barron, Judge Daniel P. McDonald, Judge Gordon Myse, Judge Nathan E. Wiese (representing Judicial Conference); Thomas J. Curran, Leon E. Sheehan (representing State Bar); Francis R. Croak, Jerome L. Fox (public members).

Executive Secretary: JAMES L. FULLIN, JR.

Mailing Address: Room 732 Anchor Building, 25 West Main Street, Madison 53702.

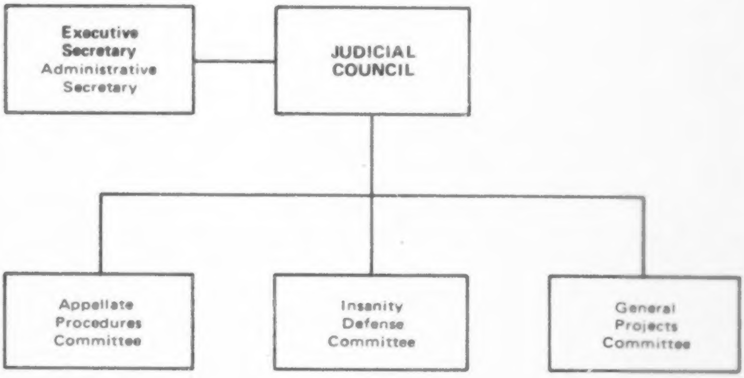
Telephone: (608) 266-1319.

Number of Employes: 2.00.

Total Budget 1979-81: $170,400.

Statutory Reference: Section 758.13.

JUDICIAL COUNCIL


Executive Secretary
Administrative Secretary
JUDICIAL COUNCIL
Appellate Procedures Committee
Insanity Defense Committee
General Projects Committee

JUDICIAL COUNCIL

History: The Judicial Council was created by Chapter 392, Laws of 1951. Chapter 247, Laws of 1967, provided for the administrator of courts or his deputy or assistant to serve as executive secretary of the council. This was changed, however, by Chapter 154, Laws of 1969, which increased the membership of the council from 17 to 18 to include the administrator of courts, but removed the provision making him executive secretary. Chapter 187, Laws of 1977, increased the council membership to 19 by adding a Court of Appeals judge. A Supreme Court order of October 30, 1978, replaced the administrator of courts with the director of state courts.

Organization: The council appoints the executive secretary outside the classified service. The council membership includes a Supreme Court justice selected by the Supreme Court, a Court of Appeals judge selected by the Court of Appeals, and 4 circuit court judges selected by the Judicial Conference. The 8 *ex officio* members or their designees are: the attorney general, the chairpersons of the Senate Judiciary and Consumer Affairs Committee and of the Assembly Judiciary Committee, the director of state courts, the revisor of statutes, the deans of the Wisconsin and Marquette Law Schools and the president-elect of the State Bar of Wisconsin. The council membership also includes 2 citizen members appointed by the governor and 3 members elected by the State Bar, all of whom serve 3-year terms. The council meets monthly except in July and August. The various committees of the council meet regularly and are composed of council and ad hoc members.

Functions:

1. Study the rules of pleading, practice and procedure, and advise the Supreme Court as to changes which will simplify procedure and promote a speedy determination of litigation.
2. Survey and study the organization, jurisdiction and methods of administration and operation of all the courts of this state.
3. Recommend to the legislature any changes in procedure, jurisdiction or organization of the courts which can be put into effect by legislative action only.
4. Assist in preparing Supreme Court rules in proper form for biennial publication.
5. Advise the Supreme Court and legislature on any matter affecting the administration of justice in Wisconsin.

STATE BAR OF WISCONSIN

Officers: Lawrence J. Bugge, *president;* Myron E. LaRowe, *president-elect;* Richard E. Sommer, *past president;* Paul M. Ryan, *secretary;* Adrian P. Schoone, *treasurer;* Thomas B. McKenzie, *chairman of the board.*

Board of Governors: District 1: Donald E. Mayew; *District 2:* James P. Brennan, Irvin B. Charne, Thomas J. Drought, Franklyn M. Gimbel, Robert L. Habush, E. Campion Kersten, Thomas P. Maroney, Charles W. Menkowski, William J. Mulligan, David A. Saichek, Joseph P. Stadtmueller; *District 3:* Hibbard H. Engler; *District 4:* Arthur J. Olsen; *District 5:* Ernest O. Hanson; *District 6:* Donald J. Tikalsky; *District 7:* John M. Potter; *District 8:* Richard J. Kelly; *District 9:* Milo G. Flaten, Jr., Donald L. Heaney, Steven A. Levine, Gerald S. Wilcox; *District 10:* Dennis W. Herrling; *District 11:* Edward M. Conley; *District 12:* David Y. Collins; *District 13:* Donald W. Zautcke; *District 14:* Philip R. Brehm; *District 15:* Roy D. Stewart; *District 16:* Konrad T. Tuchscherer; *Young Lawyers Division:* Thomas D. Bell; *nonlawyer members:* Barbara Bouffard, Manuel Garcia-Nunez, Celia Seraphim.

Executive Director: STEPHEN L. SMAY.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7158, 402 W. Wilson Street, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 257-3838.

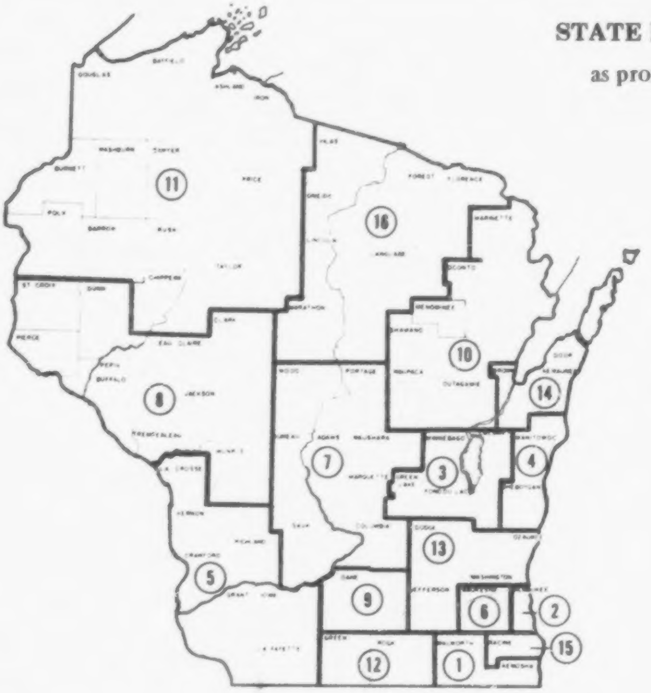
Publications: Notebooks, 3-ring binders, and hard-cover books, variously priced, issued by Advanced Training Seminars Division.

History: On June 22, 1956, the Supreme Court ordered organization of the State Bar of Wisconsin, effective January 1, 1957. This organization acquired the facilities, records, property, and staff of the former Wisconsin Bar Association, a voluntary association organized in 1877.

Organization: Subject to rules prescribed by the Supreme Court, the State Bar is governed by a Board of Governors, consisting of the officers, 29 members selected by the members of the State Bar from the 16 districts of the state, and the president of the Young Lawyers Division. Three nonlawyers appointed by the Supreme Court have floor privileges with vote. The Board of Governors selects the executive director and the chairman of the board.

The State Bar consists of all attorneys and judges entitled to practice before the state courts. Attorneys are admitted to the bar by the full court or by a single justice of the Supreme Court. As of January 1981 there were nearly 12,000 members of the State Bar. Once admitted, members of the bar are subject to the rules of ethical conduct prescribed by the Supreme Court, whether they practice before a court, administrative body or in consultation with clients not involving court appearances.

The Wisconsin Bar Foundation, a nonprofit corporation, is a charitable, educational and research foundation of the State Bar, serving as an adjunct of that organization, and providing public law education.


DOUGLAS
BAYFIELD
ASHLAND
IRON
WASHBURN
SAWYER
BURNETT
PRICE
POLK
BARRON
RUSK
TAYLOR
CHIPPEWA
ST. CROIX
DUNN
PIERCE
EAU CLAIRE
CLARK
PEPIN
BUFFALO
JACKSON
TREMPEALEAU
MONROE
LA CROSSE
VERNON
RICHLAND
CRAWFORD
GRANT
IOWA
LAFAYETTE
VILAS
ONEIDA
LINCOLN
FOREST
FLORENCE
LANGLADE
MARINETTE
OCONTO
MARATHON
MENOMINEE
SHAWANO
WOOD
PORTAGE
WAUPACA
OUTAGAMIE
DOOR
KEWAUNEE
JUNEAU
ADAMS
WAUSHARA
WINNEBAGO
MANITOWOC
MARQUETTE
GREEN LAKE
FOND DU LAC
SHEBOYGAN
SAUK
COLUMBIA
DODGE
OZAUKEE
WASHINGTON
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JEFFERSON
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GREEN
ROCK
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RACINE
KENOSHA
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STATE BAR DISTRICTS

as promulgated in 1972

Functions of the Bar:

1. Work toward raising professional standards, improving the administration of justice, and furnishing continuing legal education to lawyers through its advanced training seminars division.
2. To carry on a continuing program of legal research in the technical fields of substantive law, practice and procedure, and make reports and recommendations thereon.
3. To promote the innovation, development and improvement of ways to deliver legal services to the people of Wisconsin in adequate quantity, of superior quality, and at reasonable cost.

COURT OF APPEALS

Clerk of Court of Appeals: MARILYN L. GRAVES.

Chief Staff Attorney: STEVEN FELSENTHAL.

Telephone: (608) 266-a880.

Number of Positions: 56.00.

Total Budget 1979-81: $4,067,000.

Statutory Reference: Art. VII, *Wisconsin Constitution,* Chapter 752, Statutes.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS
March 1981

District	Judicial Circuits	Court Location	Judges	Term Expiration
I	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Robert C. Cannon John A. Decker William R. Moser	1982 1984 1986
II	Kenosha, Racine, Walworth, Waukesha, Washington, Ozaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Winnebago and Calumet	Waukesha (also Fond du Lac, Racine)	Richard S. Brown Clair H. Voss Burton A. Scott	1982 1984 1986
III	Door, Kewaunee, Brown, Oconto, Marinette, Forest and Florence (a combined 2-county circuit), Outagamie, Menominee and Shawano (a combined 2-county circuit), Langlade, Marathon, Lincoln, Oneida, Vilas Taylor, Price, Iron, Ashland, Bayfield, Sawyer Rusk, Chippewa, Eau Claire Trempealeau, Buffalo and Pepin (a combined 2-county circuit), Dunn, Pierce, St. Croix, Barron, Polk, Burnett, Washburn and Douglas	Wausau (also Eau Claire, Superior, Green Bay)	Robert W. Dean R. Thomas Cane John P. Foley	1982 1983 1986
IV	Rock, Green, Jefferson Dodge, Dane, Lafayette, Iowa, Grant, Richland, Crawford, Sauk, Columbia, Marquette Waushara, Waupaca, Portage, Wood, Adams, Juneau, Jackson, Clark, Monroe, Vernon and La Crosse	Madison (also La Crosse, Stevens Point)	Martha J. Bablitch Paul C. Gartzke Charles P. Dykman	1982 1984 1986

Source: Official records of the Court of Appeals, January 1981.

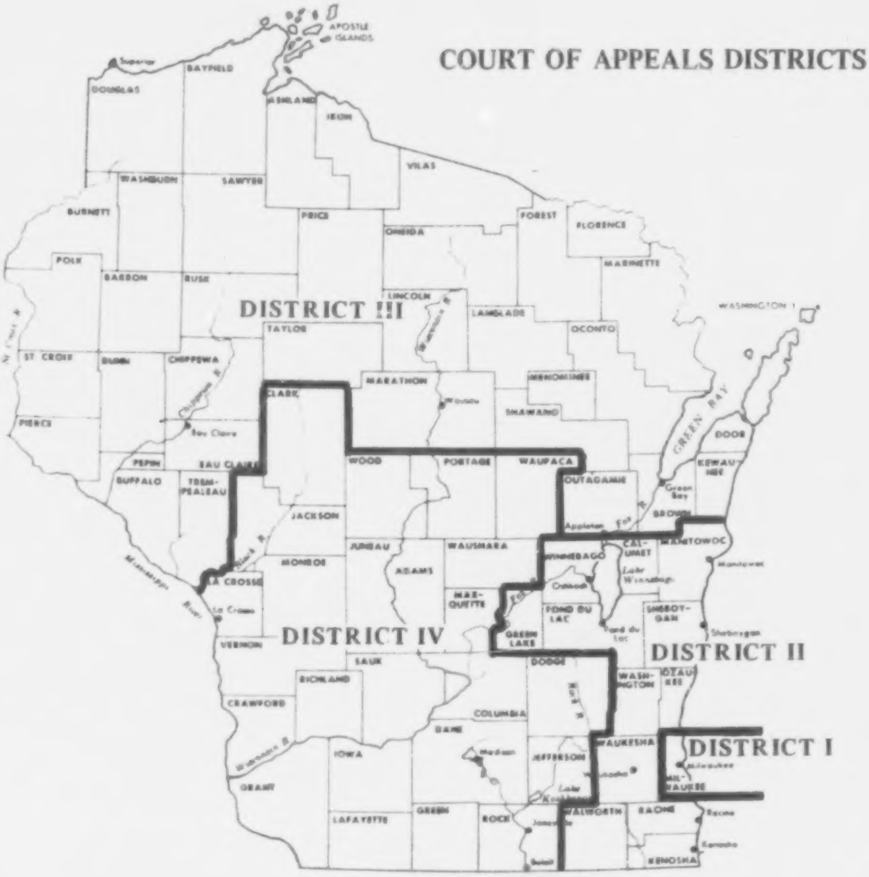
History: The Court of Appeals was created by a constitutional amendment ratified by the electorate on April 5, 1977. Chapter 187, Laws of 1977, implemented the amendment.

Organization: The Court of Appeals consists of 12 judges. The court is divided into 4 districts, with 3 judges elected from each district. Judges are elected for 6-year terms at the nonpartisan April election. Only one judge may be elected in a district in any year. The term of office begins on August 1 next succeeding each election and terminates on July 31. The Supreme Court appoints a Court of Appeals judge to be chief judge of the Court of Appeals for a 3-year term. The chief judge is the administrative head of the entire court.

The court sits in panels of 3 judges to dispose of cases on their merits except for certain categories of cases that can be disposed of by one judge.

The judges' salaries are fixed by statute. The current annual salary is $51,372 (as of August 1, 1980).

The clerk of the Supreme Court is also the clerk of the Court of Appeals. The court's staff includes 8 staff attorneys and an administrative assistant for each district, one of whom is a member of the clerk's staff. Each judge has a private secretary and a law examiner.


APOSTLE ISLANDS
Superior
DOUGLAS
BAYFIELD
ASHLAND
IRON
VILAS
WASHBURN
SAWYER
BURNETT
PRICE
ONEIDA
FOREST
FLORENCE
MARINETTE
POLK
BARRON
RUSK
LINCOLN
LANGLADE
DISTRICT III
TAYLOR
OCONTO
WASHINGTON I.
St. Croix R.
ST. CROIX
DUNN
CHIPPEWA
Chippewa R.
CLARK
MARATHON
Wausau
MENOMINEE
SHAWANO
GREEN BAY
DOOR
PIERCE
Eau Claire
PEPIN
EAU CLAIRE
WOOD
PORTAGE
WAUPACA
KEWAUNEE
BUFFALO
TREMPEALEAU
OUTAGAMIE
Green Bay
JACKSON
Appleton
Fox R.
BROWN
Black R.
JUNEAU
WAUSHARA
WINNEBAGO
CALUMET
MANITOWOC
MONROE
ADAMS
Lake Winnebago
Manitowoc
Mississippi River
LA CROSSE
Oshkosh
La Crosse
MARQUETTE
FOND DU LAC
SHEBOYGAN
Fond du Lac
Sheboygan
VERNON
DISTRICT IV
GREEN LAKE
DISTRICT II
SAUK
DODGE
WASHINGTON
OZAUKEE
RICHLAND
Rock R.
CRAWFORD
COLUMBIA
DANE
WAUKESHA
DISTRICT I
Wisconsin R.
IOWA
Madison
JEFFERSON
Waukesha
Milwaukee
MILWAUKEE
GRANT
Lake Koshkonong
LAFAYETTE
GREEN
ROCK
Janesville
WALWORTH
RACINE
Racine
Kenosha
Beloit
KENOSHA

COURT OF APPEALS DISTRICTS

Functions: The Court of Appeals has appellate jurisdiction, supervisory jurisdiction and original jurisdiction to issue prerogative writs. Final judgments and orders of a circuit court may be appealed as a matter of right to the Court of Appeals. A judgment or order not appealable as of right may be appealed to the Court of Appeals upon leave granted by the court. The Supreme Court may review the final decisions of the Court of Appeals.

No testimony is taken in the Court of Appeals. The court disposes of cases brought to it on appeal on the record made in the trial court, with printed briefs. The need for oral arguments by counsel is determined by the court. The court takes up cases in the order in which the appeals are filed. When possible and without undue delay in civil cases, criminal cases are given preference.

All cases are prescreened to determine which need oral arguments. Both oral argument cases and on briefs only cases are placed on a regularly issued calendar. Decisions are in writing. A publication committee of the court determines which of the court's decisions will be published in the *Wisconsin Reports* and in the *North Western Reporter*.

CIRCUIT COURTS

State Funded Positions: 397.00.

Total Budget 1979-81: $35,602,700.

Statutory References: Article VII, Section 2, 6-9, *Wisconsin Constitution,* Chapter 753, Statutes.

The circuit court is the trial court of general jurisdiction under the state Constitution. Pursuant to Chapter 449, Laws of 1977, the jurisdiction, powers, duties, functions and compensation of county courts and judges were made identical to that of circuit courts and judges.

Every county is a circuit except that Pepin and Buffalo Counties comprise one circuit, Menominee and Shawano Counties comprise one circuit and Forest and Florence Counties comprise one circuit. Thus, there are 69 judicial circuits. Where judicial business is heavy, a single circuit may have several branches of court with a judge presiding in each branch. There are presently 32 multibranch circuits. Under Chapter 449, additional judgeships were created while several were deleted. As of August 1, 1980, there are 190 circuit judgeships.

Circuit judges are elected on a nonpartisan basis for a 6-year term at the April election, and are paid by the state a salary of $49,176 equal to the midpoint of executive salary group 6. Salaries for court reporters are paid for entirely by the state. Travel expenses for both the judges and court reporters are paid by the state. Most other expenses for operating the circuit courts are borne by the respective counties.

The circuit court has original jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters unless exclusive jurisdiction is given to another court. Administrative reviews of state administrative agency decisions and orders are heard in the circuit court. Appeals from municipal courts are to the circuit court and appeals from the circuit court are to the Court of Appeals, unless otherwise provided by law.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT

Circuits*	Court Location	Judges	Term Expiration
		April 1981	
Adams	Friendship	Raymond E. Gieringer	July 31, 1985
Ashland	Ashland	William E. Chase	July 31, 1984
Barron	Barron	James C. Eaton	July 31, 1986
Bayfield	Washburn	Robert N. Ledin	July 31, 1983
Brown			
Branch 1	Green Bay	Richard G. Greenwood	July 31, 1985
Branch 2	Green Bay	Robert J. Parins	July 31, 1986
Branch 3	Green Bay	William J. Duffy	July 31, 1986
Branch 4	Green Bay	Clarence W. Nier	July 31, 1982
Branch 5	Green Bay	Charles E. Kuehn	July 31, 1987
Branch 6	Green Bay	N. Patrick Crooks	July 31, 1985
Branch 7	Green Bay	John C. Jaekels	July 31, 1987
Buffalo-Pepin	Alma	Gary B. Schlosstein	July 31, 1984
Burnett	Grantsburg	Harry F. Gunderson	July 31, 1986
Calumet	Chilton	Hugh F. Nelson	July 31, 1986
Chippewa			
Branch 1	Chippewa Falls	Robert F. Pfiffner	July 31, 1986
Branch 2	Chippewa Falls	Richard H. Stafford	July 31, 1986
Clark			
Branch 1	Neillsville	Lowell D. Schoengarth	1st Mon. Jan. 1982
Branch 2	Neillsville	Michael W. Brennan	July 31, 1985
Columbia			
Branch 1	Portage	Howard W. Latton	July 31, 1986
Branch 2	Portage	Lewis W. Charles	July 31, 1987

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT—Cont.

Circuits*	Court Location	Judges	Term Expiration
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Michael T. Kirchman	July 31, 1983
Dane			
Branch 1	Madison	Richard W. Bardwell	July 31, 1987
Branch 2	Madison	Michael B. Torphy, Jr.	July 31, 1987
Branch 3	Madison	P. Charles Jones	July 31, 1983
Branch 4	Madison	William F. Eich	July 31, 1984
Branch 5	Madison	Robert R. Pekowsky	July 31, 1984
Branch 6	Madison	James C. Boll	July 31, 1987
Branch 7	Madison	Moria Krueger	July 31, 1985
Branch 8	Madison	Ervin M. Bruner	July 31, 1986
Branch 9	Madison	William D. Byrne	1st Mon. Jan. 1982
Branch 10	Madison	Angela B. Bartell	July 31, 1985
Branch 11	Madison	Daniel R. Moser	July 31, 1986
Branch 12	Madison	Mark A. Frankel	July 31, 1986
Dodge			
Branch 1	Juneau	Henry G. Gergen, Jr.	July 31, 1984
Branch 2	Juneau	Joseph E. Schultz	July 31, 1985
Branch 3	Juneau	Thomas W. Wells	July 31, 1983
Door	Sturgeon Bay	Edwin C. Stephan	1st Mon. Jan. 1982
Douglas			
Branch 1	Superior	Arthur A. Cirilli	July 31, 1985
Branch 2	Superior	Douglas S. Moodie	July 31, 1983
Dunn	Menominee	Donna J. Muza	July 31, 1986
Eau Claire			
Branch 1	Eau Claire	Thomas H. Barland	1st Mon. Jan. 1982
Branch 2	Eau Claire	William D. O'Brien	July 31, 1984
Branch 3	Eau Claire	Karl F. Peplau[1]	July 31, 1984
Florence, see Forest-Florence			
Fond du Lac			
Branch 1	Fond du Lac	Jerold E. Murphy	July 31, 1986
Branch 2	Fond du Lac	John P. McGalloway, Jr.	1st Mon. Jan. 1982
Branch 3	Fond du Lac	Henry B. Buslee	July 31, 1987
Branch 4	Fond du Lac	Eugene F. McEssey	July 31, 1986
Forest-Florence	Crandon	Frederick H. Fowle	July 31, 1986
Grant			
Branch 1	Lancaster	John Wagner	July 31, 1985
Branch 2	Lancaster	William L. Reinecke	July 31, 1986
Green	Monroe	Franz W. Brand	1st Mon. Jan. 1982
Green Lake	Green Lake	David C. Willis	1st Mon. Jan. 1982
Iowa	Dodgeville	James P. Fiedler	July 31, 1986
Iron	Hurley	vacancy	July 31, 1984
Jackson	Black River Falls	Louis S. Dricktrah	July 31, 1984
Jefferson			
Branch 1	Jefferson	John B. Danforth	July 31, 1985
Branch 2	Jefferson	William Brandel[2]	July 31, 1984
Branch 3	Jefferson	Harold H. Eberhardt	July 31, 1986
Juneau	Mauston	Wallace A. Brady	July 31, 1986
Kenosha			
Branch 1	Kenosha	Earl D. Morton	July 31, 1986
Branch 2	Kenosha	William U. Zievers	July 31, 1985
Branch 3	Kenoaha	John E. Malloy	July 31, 1983
Branch 4	Kenosha	Michael S. Fisher	July 31, 1987
Branch 5	Kenosha	Robert V. Baker	July 31, 1981
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	S. Dean Pies	July 31, 1986
La Crosse			
Branch 1	La Crosse	Peter G. Pappas	July 31, 1983
Branch 2	La Crosse	Eugene A. Toepel	July 31, 1983
Branch 3	La Crosse	Dennis G. Montabon	July 31, 1985
Lafayette	Darlington	Daniel P. McDonald	July 31, 1985
Langlade	Antigo	James P. Jansen	July 31, 1981
Lincoln	Merrill	John M. Nolan	July 31, 1986
Manitowoc			
Branch 1	Manitowoc	Allan J. Deehr	July 31, 1987
Branch 2	Manitowoc	Leon H. Jones	July 31, 1985
Branch 3	Manitowoc	Fred H. Hazlewood	July 31, 1986
Marathon			
Branch 1	Wausau	Ronald D. Keberle	1st Mon. Jan. 1982
Branch 2	Wausau	Leo D. Crooks	July 31, 1985
Branch 3	Wausau	Daniel L. La Rocque	July 31, 1985
Branch 4	Wausau	John W. Stevens	July 31, 1986
Marinette			
Branch 1	Marinette	Charles D. Heath	July 31, 1984
Branch 2	Marinette	William M. Donovan	July 31, 1984
Marquette	Montello	Andrew P. Cotter	July 31, 1986
Menominee, see Shawano-Menominee			

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT—Cont.

Circuits*	Court Location	Judges	Term Expiration
Milwaukee			
Branch 1	Milwaukee	Louis J. Ceci	July 31, 1986
Branch 2	Milwaukee	George A. Burns, Jr.	July 31, 1987
Branch 3	Milwaukee	Patricia S. Curley	July 31, 1985
Branch 4	Milwaukee	Leah M. Lampone	July 31, 1985
Branch 5	Milwaukee	Patrick T. Sheedy	July 31, 1986
Branch 6	Milwaukee	Robert W. Landry	July 31, 1985
Branch 7	Milwaukee	John F. Foley	July 31, 1985
Branch 8	Milwaukee	Michael J. Barron	July 31, 1986
Branch 9	Milwaukee	Robert M. Curley	1st Mon. Jan. 1982
Branch 10	Milwaukee	Ted E. Wedemeyer, Jr.	July 31, 1985
Branch 11	Milwaukee	vacancy	July 31, 1986
Branch 12	Milwaukee	Michael J. Skwierawski	July 31, 1985
Branch 13	Milwaukee	Victor Manian	1st Mon. Jan. 1982
Branch 14	Milwaukee	Leander J. Foley, Jr.	1st Mon. Jan. 1982
Branch 15	Milwaukee	Marvin C. Holz	July 31, 1984
Branch 16	Milwaukee	William D. Gardner	July 31, 1985
Branch 17	Milwaukee	Hugh R. O'Connell	July 31, 1986
Branch 18	Milwaukee	Harold B. Jackson, Jr.	1st Mon. Jan. 1982
Branch 19	Milwaukee	John E. McCormick	July 31, 1981
Branch 20	Milwaukee	William J. Shaughnessy	July 31, 1986
Branch 21	Milwaukee	Clarence R. Parrish	July 31, 1981
Branch 22	Milwaukee	William J. Haese	July 31, 1981
Branch 23	Milwaukee	Frederick P. Kessler	July 31, 1986
Branch 24	Milwaukee	David V. Jennings	July 31, 1986
Branch 25	Milwaukee	Ralph G. Gorenstein	July 31, 1981
Branch 26	Milwaukee	Michael P. Sullivan	July 31, 1984
Branch 27	Milwaukee	Thomas P. Doherty	July 31, 1981
Branch 28	Milwaukee	Robert J. Miech	July 31, 1985
Branch 29	Milwaukee	Gary L. Gerlach	July 31, 1983
Branch 30	Milwaukee	William A. Jennaro	July 31, 1985
Branch 31	Milwaukee	Patrick J. Madden	July 31, 1984
Branch 32	Milwaukee	Michael D. Guolee	July 31, 1984
Branch 33	Milwaukee	Laurence C. Gram	July 31, 1986
Branch 34	Milwaukee	Ralph A. Fine	July 31, 1986
Branch 35	Milwaukee	Rudolph T. Randa	July 31, 1986
Branch 36	Milwaukee	Joseph P. Callan	July 31, 1986
Monroe	Sparta	James W. Rice	July 31, 1984
Oconto	Oconto	John M. Wiebusch	July 31, 1981
Oneida	Rhinelander	Robert E. Kinney	July 31, 1984
Outagamie			
Branch 1	Appleton	Gordon Myse	July 31, 1986
Branch 2	Appleton	Urban Van Susteran	July 31, 1985
Branch 3	Appleton	Nick F. Schaeffer	July 31, 1987
Branch 4	Appleton	R. Thomas Cane	July 31, 1986
Ozaukee			
Branch 1	Port Washington	Walter J. Swietlik	July 31, 1985
Branch 2	Port Washington	Warren A. Grady	July 31, 1986
Branch 3	Port Washington	Joseph D. McCormick	July 31, 1986
Pepin, see Buffalo-Pepin			
Pierce	Ellsworth	William E. McEwen	July 31, 1986
Polk	Balsam Lake	Robert O. Weisel	July 31, 1984
Portage			
Branch 1	Stevens Point	Frederick Fleishauer	July 31, 1987
Branch 2	Stevens Point	Robert C. Jenkins	July 31, 1983
Price	Phillips	David A. Clapp	July 31, 1984
Racine			
Branch 1	Racine	John C. Ahlgrimm	July 31, 1985
Branch 2	Racine	Stephan A. Simanek	July 31, 1986
Branch 3	Racine	Jon B. Skow	July 31, 1984
Branch 4	Racine	Emmanuel J. Vuvanas	July 31, 1986
Branch 5	Racine	Dennis J. Barry	July 31, 1981
Branch 6	Racine	Dennis D. Costello	July 31, 1985
Branch 7	Racine	James Wilbershide	July 31, 1984
Branch 8	Racine	Dennis J. Flynn	1st Mon. Jan. 1982
Richland	Richland Center	Kent C. Houck	July 31, 1985
Rock			
Branch 1	Janesville	Mark Farnum	July 31, 1985
Branch 2	Janesville	John H. Lussow	July 31, 1986
Branch 3	Janesville	Gerald W. Jaeckle	1st Mon. Jan. 1982
Branch 4	Janesville	Edwin C. Dahlberg	July 31, 1984
Branch 5	Janesville	J. Richard Long	July 31, 1986
Branch 6	Janesville	Patrick J. Rude	July 31, 1986
Rusk	Ladysmith	Donald J. Sterlinske	July 31, 1986
St. Croix			
Branch 1	Hudson	John G. Bartholomew	July 31, 1986
Branch 2	Hudson	Joseph W. Hughes	July 31, 1983

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT—Cont.

Circuits*	Court Location	Judges	Term Expiration
Sauk			
Branch 1	Baraboo	James W. Karch	1st Mon. Jan. 1982
Branch 2	Baraboo	James R. Seering	July 31, 1986
Sawyer	Hayward	Alvin L. Kelsey	July 31, 1983
Shawano-Menominee			
Branch 1	Shawano	Michael G. Eberlein	July 31, 1983
Branch 2	Shawano	Thomas G. Grover	July 31, 1983
Sheboygan			
Branch 1	Sheboygan	Ernest C. Keppler	July 31, 1985
Branch 2	Sheboygan	John G. Buchen	July 31, 1983
Branch 3	Sheboygan	John Bolgert	July 31, 1987
Branch 4	Sheboygan	Daniel P. Anderson	July 31, 1986
Taylor	Medford	Gary L. Carlson	July 31, 1986
Trempealeau	Whitehall	Albert L. Tweame	July 31, 1986
Vernon	Viroqua	Walter S. Block	1st Mon. Jan. 1982
Vilas	Eagle River	Timothy L. Vocke	July 31, 1985
Walworth			
Branch 1	Elkhorn	Erwin C. Zastrow (disabled) Robert H. Gollmar (Acting Judge)	1st Mon. Jan. 1982
Branch 2	Elkhorn	James L. Carlson	July 31, 1986
Branch 3	Elkhorn	John J. Byrnes	1st Mon. Jan. 1982
Washburn	Shell Lake	Warren Winton	July 31, 1985
Washington			
Branch 1	West Bend	J. Tom Merriam	July 31, 1984
Branch 2	West Bend	James B. Schwalbach	July 31, 1985
Branch 3	West Bend	Richard T. Becker	July 31, 1984
Waukesha			
Branch 1	Waukesha	Harry G. Snyder Max Raskin (Acting Judge)	July 31, 1981
Branch 2	Waukesha	Ness Flores	July 31, 1985
Branch 3	Waukesha	Roger P. Murphy	July 31, 1985
Branch 4	Waukesha	Patrick L. Snyder	July 31, 1985
Branch 5	Waukesha	Harold J. Wollenzien	July 31, 1984
Branch 6	Waukesha	Robert T. McGraw	July 31, 1984
Branch 7	Waukesha	Neal P. Nettesheim	July 31, 1981
Branch 8	Waukesha	John P. Buckley	July 31, 1986
Branch 9	Waukesha	Willis J. Zick	July 31, 1986
Waupaca			
Branch 1	Waupaca	vacancy	July 31, 1984
Branch 2	Waupaca	Nathan E. Wiese	July 31, 1987
Waushara	Wautoma	Jon P. Wilcox	July 31, 1985
Winnebago			
Branch 1	Oshkosh	William E. Crane	1st Mon. Jan. 1982
Branch 2	Oshkosh	Edmund P. Arpin	1st Mon. Jan. 1982
Branch 3	Oshkosh	Thomas S. Williams	July 31, 1986
Branch 4	Oshkosh	James G. Sarres	1st Mon. Jan. 1982
Branch 5	Oshkosh	William H. Carver	July 31, 1986
Wood			
Branch 1	Wisconsin Rapids	Dennis D. Conway	July 31, 1985
Branch 2	Wisconsin Rapids	Frederick A. Fink	July 31, 1986
		Elected April 7, 1981	
Clark			
Branch 1	Neillsville	Lowell D. Schoengarth	July 31, 1988
Dane			
Branch 9	Madison	William D. Byrne	July 31, 1988
Door	Sturgeon Bay	Edwin C. Stephan	July 31, 1988
Eau Claire			
Branch 1	Eau Claire	Thomas Barland	July 31, 1988
Fond du Lac			
Branch 2	Fond du Lac	John P. McGalloway, Jr.	July 31, 1988
Green	Monroe	Franz W. Brand	July 31, 1988
Green Lake	Green Lake	David C. Willis	July 31, 1988
Kenosha			
Branch 5	Kenosha	Robert V. Baker	July 31, 1988
Langlade	Antigo	James P. Jansen	July 31, 1988
Manitowoc			
Branch 3	Manitowoc	Fred H. Hazlewood	July 31, 1988
Marathon			
Branch 1	Wausau	Ronald D. Keberle	July 31, 1988
Milwaukee			
Branch 9	Milwaukee	Robert M. Curley	July 31, 1988
Branch 13	Milwaukee	Victor Manian	July 31, 1988
Branch 14	Milwaukee	Leander J. Foley, Jr.	July 31, 1988
Branch 18	Milwaukee	Harold B. Jackson, Jr.	July 31, 1988
Branch 19	Milwaukee	John E. McCormick	July 31, 1988
Branch 21	Milwaukee	Clarence R. Parrish	July 31, 1988

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT—Cont.

Circuits*	Court Location	Judges	Term Expiration
Branch 22	Milwaukee	William J. Haese	July 31, 1988
Branch 27	Milwaukee	Thomas P. Doherty	July 31, 1988
Branch 33	Milwaukee	Laurence C. Gram, Jr.	July 31, 1988
Oconto	Oconto	John M. Wiebusch	July 31, 1988
Racine			
Branch 5	Racine	Dennis J. Barry	July 31, 1988
Branch 8	Racine	Dennis J. Flynn	July 31, 1988
Rock			
Branch 3	Janesville	Gerald W. Jaeckle	July 31, 1988
Sauk			
Branch 1	Baraboo	Robert F. Curtin	July 31, 1988
Vernon	Viroqua	Walter S. Block	July 31, 1988
Walworth			
Branch 1	Elkhorn	Robert D. Read	July 31, 1988
Branch 3	Elkhorn	John J. Byrnes	July 31, 1988
Waukesha			
Branch 1	Waukesha	Harry G. Snyder	July 31, 1988
Branch 3	Waukesha	Roger P. Murphy	July 31, 1988
Branch 7	Waukesha	Neal P. Nettesheim	July 31, 1988
Waupaca			
Branch 1	Waupaca	Philip M. Kirk	July 31, 1988
Winnebago			
Branch 1	Oshkosh	William E. Crane	July 31, 1988
Branch 2	Oshkosh	Robert A. Haase	July 31, 1988
Branch 4	Oshkosh	Robert A. Hawley	July 31, 1988

*Circuits are comprised of one county each, with the exception of Buffalo-Pepin, Forest-Florence and Shawano-Menominee.

[1]Must retire July 31, 1983; [2]Must retire July 31, 1982.

Sources: 1979-80 Wisconsin Statutes, "Appendix"; Director of State Courts, departmental data; and Elections Board, departmental data.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS

Chief Judges: District 1: VICTOR MANIAN; *District 2:* JOHN AHLGRIMM; *District 3:* HAROLD WOLLENZIEN; *District 4:* ALLAN J. DEEHR; *District 5:* RICHARD BARDWELL; *District 6:* HENRY GERGEN; *District 7:* ALBERT L. TWESME; *District 8:* CLARENCE NIER; *District 9:* RONALD KEBERLE; *District 10:* ARTHUR CIRILLI.

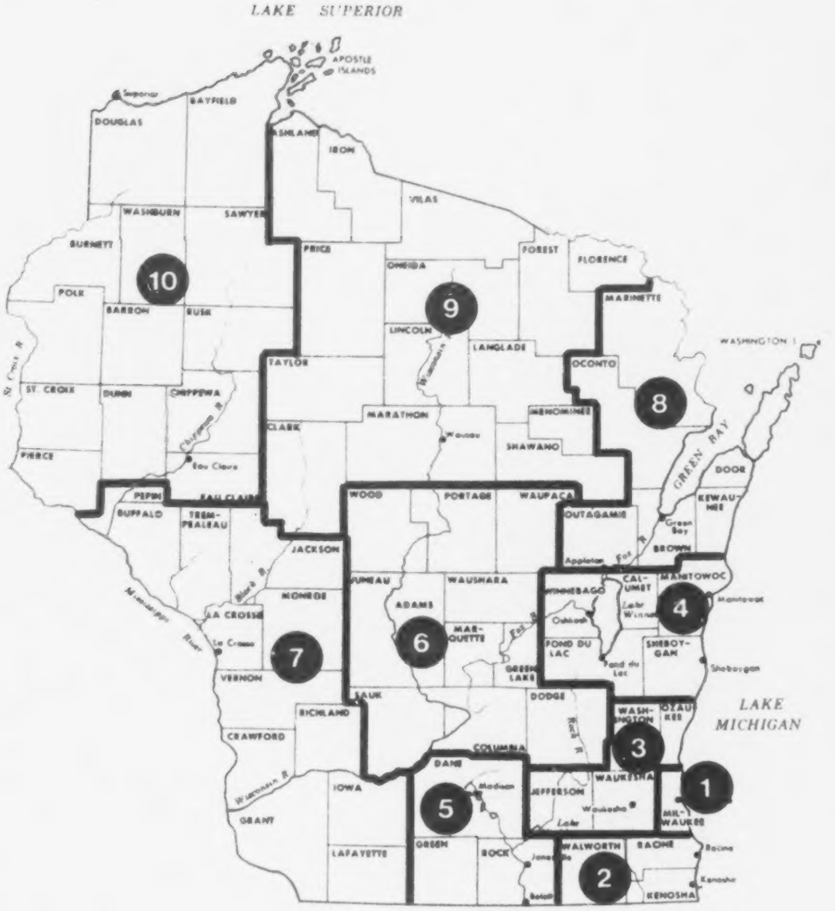
Statutory Reference: Section 757.60 *et seq;* Supreme Court Rule 70.17 *et seq.*

The state is divided into 10 judicial administrative districts for the purpose of administering the court system. Each district includes all the circuit courts within the district and has a designated chief judge appointed by the Supreme Court.

The chief judge is the administrative chief of the judicial administrative district and performs his duties with the assistance of an administrator. He or she has the power to assign judges and manage caseflow throughout the district and to supervise personnel and financial planning in the district. The chief judge exercises the full administrative power of the judicial branch subject to the administrative control of the Supreme Court. Failure to comply with an order of the chief judge is grounds for discipline under Secs. 757.81 to 757.99; SCR 70.20 *et seq.* The chief judge serves a 2-year term commencing on August 1 of the year of appointment and cannot serve more than 3 successive terms of office. A deputy chief judge is selected by the chief judge to assist with the administrative duties. Where a multi-judge trial court is subdivided into functional multi-judge units, the chief judge may select a division presiding judge to serve as the administrative head of a particular multi-judge unit. The presiding judge administers the subdivision in accordance with the policies established by the chief judge.

The chief judge is also responsible for transferring cases between municipal judges in his or her district where a substitution, disqualification, illness, or vacancy of a municipal judge is involved. If no municipal judge is available, cases are transferred to the circuit court.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS


LAKE SUPERIOR
APOSTLE ISLANDS
Superior
DOUGLAS
BAYFIELD
ASHLAND
IRON
VILAS
WASHBURN
SAWYER
BURNETT
PRICE
FOREST
FLORENCE
ONEIDA
10
POLK
BARRON
RUSK
9
MARINETTE
LINCOLN
LANGLADE
WASHINGTON I.
TAYLOR
OCONTO
St. Croix R.
ST. CROIX
DUNN
CHIPPEWA
8
Chippewa R.
MARATHON
MENOMINEE
Wausau
CLARK
SHAWANO
PIERCE
Eau Claire
GREEN BAY
DOOR
PEPIN
EAU CLAIRE
WOOD
PORTAGE
WAUPACA
KEWAUNEE
BUFFALO
TREMPEALEAU
OUTAGAMIE
Green Bay
JACKSON
Appleton
Fox R.
BROWN
JUNEAU
WAUSHARA
CALUMET
MANITOWOC
Black R.
MONROE
ADAMS
WINNEBAGO
Lake Winnebago
4
Manitowoc
Mississippi River
LA CROSSE
MARQUETTE
Oshkosh
La Crosse
6
7
FOND DU LAC
Fond du Lac
SHEBOYGAN
Sheboygan
VERNON
GREEN LAKE
SAUK
DODGE
WASHINGTON
OZAUKEE
LAKE MICHIGAN
RICHLAND
Rock R.
CRAWFORD
COLUMBIA
3
DANE
WAUKESHA
1
IOWA
Madison
JEFFERSON
5
Waukesha
MILWAUKEE
Wisconsin R.
GRANT
Lake
LAFAYETTE
GREEN
ROCK
WALWORTH
RACINE
Racine
Janesville
2
Kenosha
Beloit
KENOSHA

COURT COMMISSIONERS

Statutory Reference: Sections 757.68 *et seq.*, 767.13, 48.065.

Court commissioners must be attorneys licensed to practice in Wisconsin. They may be appointed on a full- or part-time basis depending on the population of the county. In counties having a population of 100,000 or more, the county board may establish one or more full-time court commissioners. The chief judge appoints, supervises, and may remove court commissioners. At least one full-time court commissioner must be created by the county board in Milwaukee County to administer small claims cases. In counties having a population of 100,000 to 500,000 the county board may create one or more full or part-time court commissioners to administer such procedure. Part-time court commissioners may be appointed by circuit judges in each county. All such appointments are subject to the approval of the majority of the circuit judges in the county.

The powers and duties of court commissioners were substantially expanded by Chapter 323, Laws of 1977. With the approval of the chief judge a judge may authorize a court commissioner to issue summonses and arrest warrants, conduct uncontested probate proceedings, conduct initial appearances and set bail in criminal matters, conduct initial appearances, receive noncontested forfeiture pleas and impose monetary penalties in traffic cases, conduct initial return appearances and conciliation conferences in small claims type actions and hear petitions for commitment under the mental health act. They may under their own authority perform marriages and transfer any matter to a court if it appears justice would be better served by the transfer. Every judge has the powers and duties of a court commissioner.

In each county under 500,000 population, the circuit judges may also appoint a *family court commissioner*, subject to the approval of the chief judge of the administrative district. In Milwaukee County the chief judge appoints the family court commissioner. Family court commissioners have the powers of court commissioners.

The board of supervisors of any county may authorize the chief judge to appoint one or more part- or full-time *juvenile court commissioners* who have been licensed to practice law at least 2 years prior to appointment. A juvenile court commissioner may issue summonses, conduct hearings under Sec. 48.21, appearances under Sec. 48.243 (3), plea hearings and proceedings under Sec. 48.125, if authorized by the judge assigned juvenile jurisdiction.

In counties having a population of 500,000 or more, the chief judge shall appoint and may remove a *probate court commissioner* under Secs. 63.01 to 63.17. In counties of 100,000 to 500,000 population the county board may create the office of probate court commissioner. The chief judge shall appoint and remove, if cause is proven, the probate court commissioner. Probate court commissioners have the powers of court commissioners.

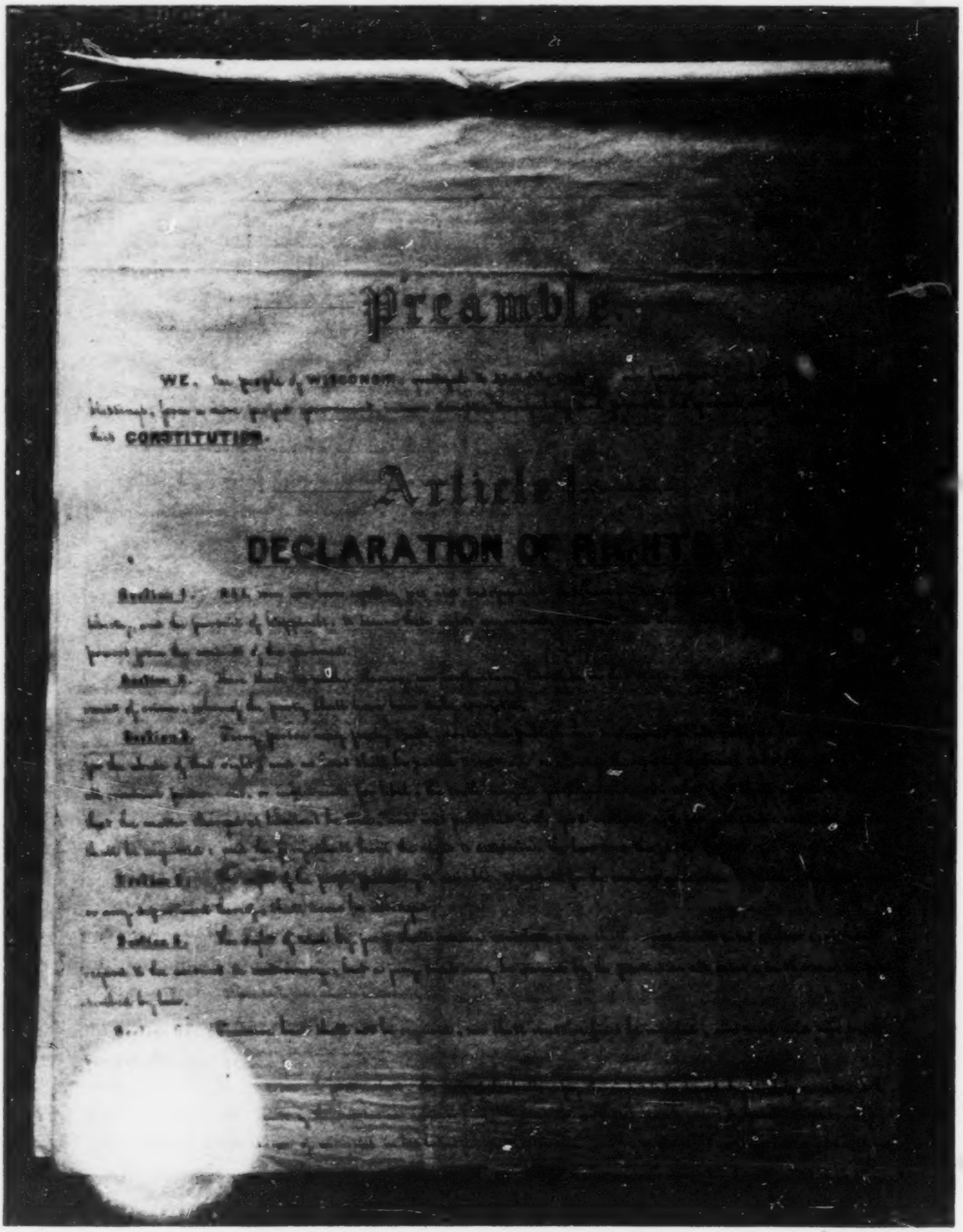
MUNICIPAL COURTS

Statutory Reference: Article VII, Section 2 and 14, *Wisconsin Constitution*; Chapters 755 and 800, Statutes.

The governing bodies of cities, villages and towns are by statute authorized to establish municipal courts. The municipal judge is elected for a 2-year to 4-year term, as determined by the municipality, beginning on May 1. The salary is fixed by the local governing body. There is no requirement that the office be filled by a lawyer.

The municipal court is not a court of record. These courts have exclusive jurisdiction over offenses against ordinances of the town, village or city where legal relief only is sought. If equitable relief is demanded, the action must be brought in a court of record. Jurisdiction is limited to the violation of ordinances enacted by the municipality which creates the municipal court. A municipal court may render judgment by ordering payment of a forfeiture plus any costs of prosecution or by imprisonment in default of such payment. Appeals from municipal court are to the circuit court for the county where the offense occurred.

If a municipal judge is substituted, disqualified, ill or unavailable, the transfer of the case to another municipal judge or, if none is available, to the circuit court is handled by the chief judge of the judicial administrative district in which the municipality lies.



Preamble

WE, the people of WISCONSIN,

this CONSTITUTION.

Article

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

One of the original handwritten copies of the Wisconsin Constitution, carefully lettered in 1848, is on file in the Office of the Secretary of State.

Statistics

Statistical information on Wisconsin: agriculture, associations, commerce and industry, conservation and recreation, education, employment and income, geography, history, local government, military and veterans affairs, news media, population and vital statistics, post offices, revenue, social services, transportation

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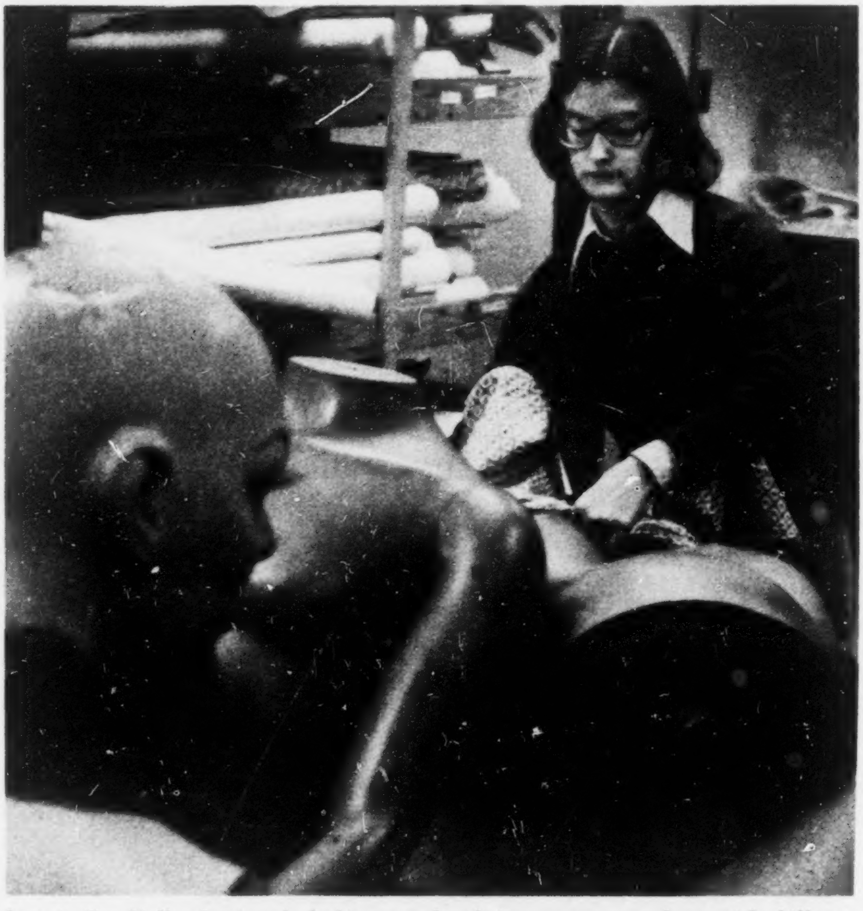
Vocational, Technical and Adult Education in Wisconsin:

Distributive Programs — Merchandising



Students in Fox Valley Institute's fashion merchandising program graduate with skills to move from employe to manager.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SUMMARY

Wisconsin continues to lead the nation in the production of a number of agricultural products, particularly dairy items. In 1979, Wisconsin ranked first in the production of milk, butter and cheese. Wisconsin also ranked among the leaders in producing buttermilk, whey, lactose and nonfat and skim milk. In crop production, Wisconsin ranked first in snap beans, beets for canning, hay, and green peas for processing. The state also led the nation in 1979 in producing mink, milk cows, and heifers that have calved.

Cash receipts for Wisconsin farm products marketed in 1979 totaled over $4.2 billion, an increase of 62 percent from 1975. In 1978, California led the nation with over $10 billion, while Wisconsin ranked eighth. Livestock and livestock production contributed over 80 percent of Wisconsin's cash receipts from farm marketings with crops accounting for 18 percent. Dairy products, primarily milk, are the largest single source of income, amounting to almost 60 percent of all cash receipts. The state's per farm totals of $41,513 gross income and $11,726 net income placed it below the national average of $46,750 gross income but above the $10,434 net income average.

The index of prices received for farm production items increased by about 40 percent from 1978 to 1979. At the same time, the index of prices paid by farmers advanced by over 20 percent. During the period from 1976 to 1979, the index of prices received advanced from 200 percent to almost 260 percent while the index of prices paid increased from 195 to 245 percent.

Total net farm income increased dramatically in 1979, reaching $1,393 million, an increase of more than 400 million over the 1978 total. Total cash receipts have generally shown an increase from 1972 to 1979, but net income gains have been limited by higher farm production expenses and changes in farm inventories.

From 1974 to 1979, there was a decrease of 500,420 farms nationally, with a corresponding loss of 39,020,000 acres of farmland. In 1979, Texas had the most farms, 159,000, and the most land in farms, 138,700,000 acres, of any state. Wisconsin ranked ninth in 1979 with 95,000 farms and 18,700,000 acres of farmland.

The decline in farm numbers and land in farms continued at approximately the same rate in 1980 as in previous years. As of January 1, 1980, the number of farms in Wisconsin was 94,000, a decline of 1,000 from 1979. Farm numbers peaked in 1935 at 200,000 but have consistently declined since then and are now at the lowest level since the late 1860s. Land in farms totaled 18.6 million acres on January 1, 1980, a decrease of 100,000 acres from 1979. As the number of farms in Wisconsin decline, the average size of a Wisconsin farm has increased from a low of 113 acres in 1925 to a high of 198 acres in 1980.

Of the 95,000 farms in Wisconsin in 1979, the largest number were located in Marathon and Dane counties. Marathon County had 3,740 farms, 360 fewer than 1978, and Dane County had 3,570 farms, reflecting a loss of 340 farms from the previous year. Marathon County had 707,500 acres in farmland in 1979, the most of any county. The average size farm in Buffalo County in 1979 was 295.4 acres, the largest of any county; while Milwaukee County farms, averaging 88.2 acres, were the smallest.

Land and buildings on Wisconsin farms were valued at over $15 billion in 1979, an increase of over 2 billion above 1978 and over double the value of 6 years earlier. The value of land and buildings per farm averaged $158,900 in 1979, an increase of nearly $23,800 over 1978 and over double the value in 1974.

The average price for agricultural land sold in Wisconsin during 1979 was $1,066 per acre. This represents a 12 percent increase over the $937 average per acre for land sold in 1978. Land continuing in agricultural use averaged $1,017 per acre in 1979 while agricultural land diverted to other uses sold for an average of $1,370 per acre.

The hourly wage rate for Wisconsin farm workers was $2.77 in 1979, an increase of 27 cents over 1978. The 1978 Wisconsin hourly wage of $2.50 was 57 cents less than the national average wage rate. Between 1969 and 1973 the Wisconsin hourly wage exceeded the national average; since 1974 the state wage rate has been less than the national rate.

Total farm employment decreased nationally from 1975 to 1978 although it remained stable in 1979. While the number of family workers has decreased during this period, the number of hired workers has generally shown an increase each year. Wisconsin farm employment totaled 186,000 in 1978, down 13,000 from 1977. In 1978, Wisconsin ranked fifth among the states in number of farm workers.

Between 1974 and 1978, the number of farms operated by full owners decreased by 4,582. The number of farms operated by tenants increased during the same period, totaling 6,847 in 1978, compared to 5,410 in 1974. At the same time, the number of farms operated by part owners and corporations increased in 1978. The 2 counties with the most farms, Marathon and Dane, also were among the leaders in most categories of farm ownerhsip. Both counties followed the statewide trend, showing an increase in farms owned by partnerships and corporations, and a decrease in farms operated by full owners and tenants.

WISCONSIN CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MARKETINGS, BY COMMODITIES, 1975-1979

(In Thousands)

Commodity	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
ALL LIVESTOCK	$2,124,494	$2,475,814	$2,551,497	$2,968,422	$3,527,511
Meat animals	479,141	521,420	499,843	658,605	824,097
Cattle and calves	268,030	333,368	311,153	415,218	595,213
Hogs and pigs	208,717	185,339	185,745	240,482	225,353
Sheep and lambs	2,394	2,713	2,945	2,905	3,531
Dairy products	1,500,541	1,810,417	1,890,352	2,127,661	2,519,067
Poultry and eggs	114,939	111,485	119,725	129,848	130,924
Eggs	44,154	45,477	41,673	35,439	40,382
Turkeys	36,738	30,699	40,333	50,841	45,759
Boilers	12,770	12,943	10,488	12,158	13,161
Farm chickens	1,994	2,548	2,564	2,853	2,922
Miscellaneous poultry	19,283	19,818	24,667	28,557	28,700
All miscellaneous livestock	29,873	32,492	41,577	52,308	53,403
Mink	21,989	26,999	26,355	40,160	37,164
Wool	177	328	426	397	521
Honey and beeswax	2,999	5,163	5,243	3,709	4,680
Miscellaneous livestock	4,708	2	9,553	8,042	11,038
ALL CROPS	535,159	535,390	585,954	688,815	739,587
Field crops	271,798	257,578	275,614	373,812	391,307
Corn	164,794	158,262	151,670	270,550	259,232
Oats	19,437	16,177	12,271	12,263	12,228
Hay	39,432	38,758	61,621	29,608	36,827
Tobacco	13,872	15,998	13,848	15,659	22,224
Soybeans	24,082	20,234	26,654	40,502	52,431
Wheat	8,030	6,385	7,588	3,543	6,680
Barley	1,842	1,377	1,499	1,184	1,088
Rye	309	387	463	503	597
All vegetables	170,535	164,057	182,273	171,119	190,720
Potatoes	60,245	61,461	61,740	64,882	59,887
Sweet corn	23,113	21,863	25,211	20,872	23,185
Green peas	34,013	23,442	29,825	21,947	34,977
Snap beans	19,573	22,814	23,738	24,862	29,115
Cucumbers	5,289	5,207	7,436	6,471	9,340
Cabbage	5,972	4,381	6,302	5,709	5,447
Carrots	4,950	4,043	5,317	5,579	6,372
Beets	3,305	2,097	3,477	3,412	4,229
Onions	1,205	2,918	2,834	1,933	2,045
Green lima beans	3,135	1,030	1,697	1,506	2,171
Miscellaneous vegetables	9,735	14,801	14,696	13,946	13,952
Speciality crops	90,161	110,744	123,979	137,768	151,522
Apples	5,407	5,910	7,375	6,872	5,223
Cherries	1,004	1,476	3,410	5,226	6,558
Cranberries	10,881	13,554	15,628	15,628	19,170
Stawberries	1,576	1,470	1,426	1,824	1,824
Miscellaneous fruits and nuts	63	61	92	120	120
Greenhouse and nursery	26,738	29,018	33,615	36,800	40,480
Forest products	39,850	51,250	55,200	65,000	71,500
Mint	4,102	7,179	5,920	5,626	5,975
Maple products	540	826	1,313	672	672
All miscellaneous crops	2,665	3,011	4,088	6,116	6,038
Hay seed crops	679	794	688	787	653
Other miscellaneous crops	1,986	2,217	3,400	5,329	5,385
ALL COMMODITIES	2,659,653	3,011,204	3,137,451	3,657,237	4,267,098
GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS	14,083	14,282	26,338	44,116	28,500
TOTAL CASH RECEIPTS	$2,673,736	$3,025,486	$3,163,789	$3,701,353	$4,295,598

Source: Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Agriculture Reporting Service, January 1981.

INCOME FROM FARMING IN WISCONSIN, 1972-1979

(In Million Dollars)

Item	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Cash receipts from farm marketings	1,849.2	2,279.6	2,463.8	2,659.7	3,011.2	3,137.5	3,657.2	4,267.1
Government payments	57.1	39.8	13.3	14.4	14.3	26.3	44.1	28.5
Nonmoney income	168.2	193.6	243.8	275.3	287.9	324.1	389.2	451.1
Other farm income	13.3	16.3	19.8	24.5	27.0	27.9	30.5	37.9
Total gross farm income	2,087.8	2,529.4	2,740.8	2,973.6	3,340.3	3,515.8	4,121.1	4,784.6
Farm production expenses	1,367.8	1,607.5	2,043.3	2,237.7	2,464.7	2,824.3	3,098.5	3,633.1
Realized net farm income	720.0	921.8	697.5	735.9	875.6	691.5	1,022.6	1,151.6
Net change in farm inventories	-34.9	-6.3	28.1	31.2	-289.8	170.3	-37.7	241.7
TOTAL NET FARM INCOME	685.1	915.5	725.6	767.1	585.8	861.8	984.9	1,393.3

Source: Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Agriculture Reporting Service, January 1981.

NUMBER, SIZE AND VALUE OF FARMS IN WISCONSIN

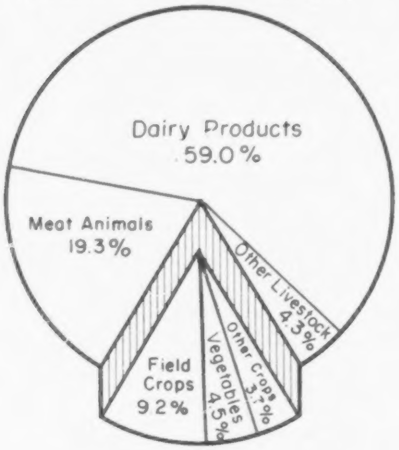
1950-1980

Year	Number of Farms[1]	Land in Farms (acres)	Ave. Size of Farm (acres)	Value of Land and Buildings		
				Total (in millions)	Average per Farm	Average per Acre
1950	174,000	23,600,000	135.6	$2,057	NA	$89
1955	155,000	23,200,000	149.7	2,256	NA	101
1960	138,000	22,200,000	160.9	2,796	$21,700	133
1965	124,000	21,400,000	172.6	3,124	26,900	155
1966	121,000	21,200,000	175.2	3,279	29,000	164
1967	118,000	20,900,000	177.1	3,533	32,400	182
1968	115,000	20,600,000	179.1	3,663	33,700	193
1969	112,000	20,300,000	181.3	3,947	38,600	213
1970	110,000	20,100,000	182.7	4,201	42,400	232
1971	108,000	19,900,000	184.3	4,594	47,000	257
1972	107,000	19,800,000	185.0	5,425	50,700	274
1973	106,000	19,700,000	185.8	6,462	61,000	328
1974	105,000	19,600,000	186.7	7,624	72,600	389
1975	101,000	19,300,000	187.5	8,463	81,400	434
1976	99,000	19,100,000	189.2	9,359	94,500	490
1977	97,000	18,900,000	191.0	11,019	113,600	583
1978	96,000	18,800,000	191.9	12,972	135,100	690
1979	95,000	18,700,000	196.8	15,091	158,900	807
1980[2]	94,000	18,600,000	197.9	NA	NA	NA

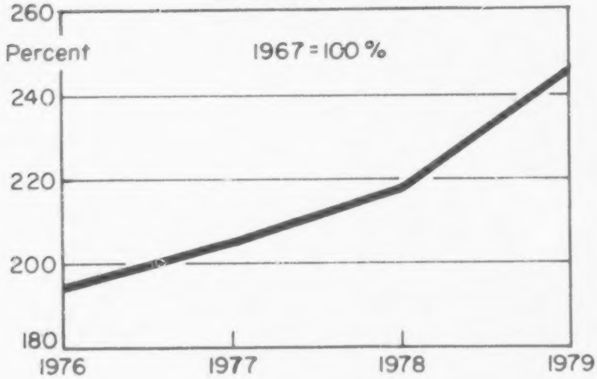
[1] The number of farms in Wisconsin peaked at 200,000 in 1935.

[2] Preliminary estimates.

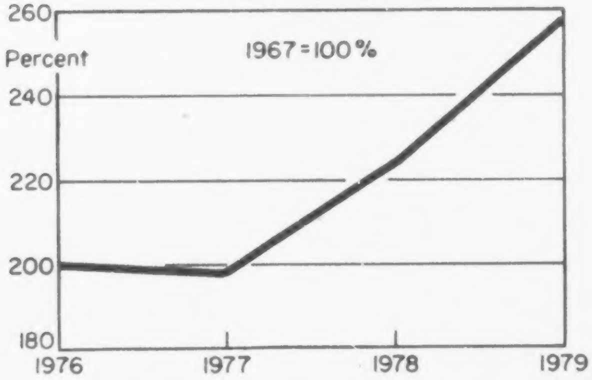
Source: Wisconsin Agriculture Reporting Service, *1980 Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics*, June 1980.



CASH RECEIPTS FROM MARKETINGS
Wisconsin, 1979
(Percent of All Commodities)



INDEX OF PRICES PAID
Wisconsin, 1976-79



INDEX OF PRICES RECEIVED
Wisconsin, 1976-79

CASH RECEIPTS AND INCOME FROM FARMING BY STATE, 1978

State	Farm Marketings (in 1,000's)			Government Payments (in 1000's)	Income Per Farm	
	Livestock and Products	Crops	Total		Gross	Net
Alabama	$1,189,130	$706,182	$1,895,312	$31,734	$27,956	$7,636
Alaska	4,239	7,582	11,821	192	43,052	9,971
Arizona	717,888	753,331	1,471,219	9,172	235,447	56,706
Arkansas	1,399,120	1,278,891	2,678,011	24,491	42,976	14,220
California	3,414,135	6,954,451	10,368,586	56,760	146,528	41,762
Colorado	2,074,248	560,481	2,634,729	80,422	100,078	9,688
Connecticut	140,494	89,504	229,998	425	64,667	8,300
Delaware	218,027	101,785	319,812	3,435	97,602	33,511
Florida	855,763	2,382,628	3,238,391	10,311	88,337	34,354
Georgia	1,467,764	1,075,540	2,543,304	55,014	40,832	9,075
Hawaii	72,571	307,792	380,363	799	101,296	24,997
Idaho	618,233	815,413	1,433,646	63,499	60,883	12,594
Illinois	2,138,712	3,984,554	6,123,266	102,775	60,243	10,359
Indiana	1,556,721	1,921,466	3,478,187	53,368	43,603	6,940
Iowa	5,418,191	2,809,515	8,227,706	270,987	71,757	14,903
Kansas	2,955,573	1,490,243	4,445,816	300,926	66,110	9,366
Kentucky	999,796	1,040,131	2,039,927	12,633	20,561	4,576
Louisiana	438,782	980,969	1,419,751	15,745	36,307	8,901
Maine	286,548	123,941	410,489	3,749	56,060	10,214
Maryland	511,360	259,166	770,526	6,993	50,943	11,773
Massachusetts	112,109	129,897	242,006	773	51,600	9,758
Michigan	997,659	1,129,132	2,126,791	45,510	34,142	7,695
Minnesota	2,591,082	2,260,856	4,851,938	164,345	48,850	14,474
Mississippi	906,765	1,091,783	1,998,548	29,550	28,724	6,480
Missouri	2,098,566	1,477,136	3,575,702	72,277	30,979	7,494
Montana	682,774	548,876	1,231,650	137,237	65,595	12,536
Nebraska	3,098,159	1,633,441	4,731,600	268,648	76,985	12,768
Nevada	125,945	42,073	168,018	3,353	89,506	12,088
New Hampshire	61,376	25,305	86,681	886	33,103	4,506
New Jersey	104,402	268,037	372,439	1,957	50,279	10,634
New Mexico	751,236	213,026	964,262	29,201	82,821	15,395
New York	1,347,279	571,558	1,918,837	22,475	38,997	5,947
North Carolina	1,296,758	1,939,441	3,236,199	34,758	31,455	12,248
North Dakota	529,413	1,336,987	1,866,400	278,179	55,871	16,534
Ohio	1,272,294	1,730,369	3,002,663	24,305	33,259	5,422
Oklahoma	1,675,078	704,381	2,379,459	102,604	31,098	3,249
Oregon	455,625	812,748	1,268,373	30,416	43,127	9,111
Pennsylvania	1,510,678	641,631	2,152,309	12,659	34,651	8,229
Rhode Island	12,379	17,678	30,057	62	44,071	12,243
South Carolina	373,199	605,398	978,597	20,998	25,768	5,567
South Dakota	1,530,079	555,342	2,085,421	127,155	54,904	13,786
Tennessee	868,369	757,069	1,625,438	15,464	17,204	3,114
Texas	4,646,194	2,901,779	7,547,973	318,843	43,213	5,242
Utah	352,199	104,527	456,726	20,245	39,401	8,919
Vermont	287,070	21,933	309,003	4,538	52,325	15,316
Virginia	707,239	524,246	1,231,485	26,712	23,897	6,045
Washington	561,739	1,562,397	2,124,136	68,791	65,916	24,990
West Virginia	139,572	47,384	186,956	3,212	9,989	811
WISCONSIN	2,970,855	673,551	3,644,406	44,116	41,513	11,726
Wyoming	447,374	79,782	527,156	17,305	74,785	8,213
United States	$58,990,761	$52,051,328	$111,042,089	$3,030,004	$ 46,750	$10,434

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture; Economics, Statistics and Cooperatives Service, *State Farm Income Statistics*, January 1980, and *Farm Income Statistics*, October 1979.

NUMBER AND SIZE OF FARMS IN WISCONSIN, BY COUNTY, 1974 AND 1979

	1974			1979		
County	No. of Farms	Land in Farms (acres)	Av. Size of Farms (acres)	No. of Farms	Land in Farms (acres)	Av. Size of Farms (acres)
Adams	520	151,200	271.5	440	127,000	288.6
Ashland	460	86,600	188.3	370	77,500	209.5
Barron	2,370	437,700	184.7	2,170	419,700	193.4
Bayfield	700	134,600	192.3	560	117,500	209.8
Brown	1,890	272,400	144.1	1,700	260,800	153.4
Buffalo	1,380	400,700	290.4	1,310	387,000	295.4
Burnett	600	118,700	197.8	540	112,300	208.0
Calumet	1,330	192,400	144.7	1,270	187,200	147.4
Chippewa	2,170	468,100	215.7	1,990	448,200	225.2
Clark	3,220	546,200	169.6	2,920	526,800	180.4
Columbia	2,030	401,200	197.6	1,840	389,200	211.5
Crawford	1,250	317,100	253.7	1,190	304,300	255.7
Dane	3,910	657,400	168.1	3,570	641,800	179.8
Dodge	3,050	484,100	158.7	2,780	471,300	169.5
Door	1,360	193,300	142.1	1,210	178,100	147.2
Douglas	410	84,000	204.9	360	75,200	208.9
Dunn	2,170	462,100	212.9	2,010	442,800	220.3
Eau Claire	1,400	251,800	179.9	1,280	236,500	184.8
Florence	130	29,100	223.8	120	23,500	195.8
Fond du Lac	2,350	407,100	173.2	2,150	392,700	182.7
Forest	210	48,000	228.6	180	44,800	232.2
Grant	3,040	669,900	220.4	2,870	651,800	227.1
Green	1,870	369,200	197.4	1,730	366,400	211.8
Green Lake	910	176,000	193.4	800	165,800	207.3
Iowa	1,670	430,300	257.7	1,590	419,000	263.5
Iron	80	18,000	225.0	70	15,500	221.4
Jackson	1,230	287,400	233.7	1,140	272,900	239.4
Jefferson	2,090	296,800	142.0	1,890	288,000	152.4
Juneau	1,030	195,200	189.5	910	182,900	201.0
Kenosha	660	116,700	176.8	570	107,200	188.1
Kewaunee	1,410	205,100	145.5	1,290	197,500	153.1
La Crosse	1,060	229,800	216.8	980	218,500	223.0
Lafayette	1,660	389,500	234.6	1,580	378,500	239.6
Langlade	760	164,100	215.9	650	153,600	236.3
Lincoln	750	152,100	202.8	650	142,800	219.7
Manitowoc	2,240	326,300	145.7	2,050	316,900	154.6
Marathon	4,100	735,200	179.3	3,740	707,500	189.2
Marinette	1,130	211,000	186.7	940	189,100	201.2
Marquette	760	177,100	233.0	610	155,600	255.1
Menominee*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milwaukee	200	17,100	85.5	170	15,000	88.2
Monroe	2,090	405,700	194.1	1,930	389,000	201.6
Oconto	1,690	284,300	168.2	1,450	262,700	181.2
Oneida	160	41,000	256.3	130	36,400	280.0
Outagamie	2,270	330,000	145.4	2,080	318,000	152.9
Ozaukee	660	107,000	162.1	560	99,800	178.2
Pepin	600	130,800	218.0	550	123,500	224.5
Pierce	1,720	334,500	194.5	1,600	326,400	204.0
Polk	2,250	414,100	184.0	1,970	388,000	197.0
Portage	1,550	329,400	212.5	1,360	310,200	228.1
Price	880	155,600	176.8	790	144,800	183.3
Racine	900	147,000	163.3	790	139,000	175.9
Richland	1,660	346,200	208.6	1,510	332,200	220.0
Rock	2,050	406,300	198.2	1,900	397,300	209.1
Rusk	1,110	232,000	209.0	990	220,000	222.2
St. Croix	2,020	386,000	191.1	1,860	372,700	200.4
Sauk	2,190	463,500	211.6	2,030	446,900	220.1
Sawyer	320	80,000	250.0	250	68,900	275.6
Shawano*	2,280	388,500	170.4	2,000	367,300	183.7
Sheboygan	1,870	255,300	136.5	1,680	246,100	146.5
Taylor	1,580	311,400	197.1	1,440	294,800	204.7
Trempealeau	2,130	427,900	200.9	1,960	408,700	208.5
Vernon	2,730	453,500	166.1	2,560	438,300	171.2
Vilas	70	8,900	127.1	40	6,900	172.5
Walworth	1,340	287,800	214.8	1,160	272,900	235.3
Washburn	570	125,800	220.7	470	111,200	236.6
Washington	1,410	208,200	147.7	1,230	198,000	161.0
Waukesha	1,230	182,200	148.1	1,000	170,100	170.1
Waupaca	2,000	344,000	172.0	1,830	331,000	180.9
Waushara	1,100	227,700	207.0	950	208,100	219.1
Winnebago	1,380	213,100	154.4	1,260	204,700	162.5
Wood	1,630	271,400	166.5	1,480	260,400	175.9
STATE	105,000	19,600,000	186.7	95,000	18,700,000	196.8

*Menominee County farms included in Shawano County statistics.

Source: Wisconsin Statistical Reporting Service, *1980 Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics*, June 1980.

NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, BY STATE
1974-1979[1]

State	Farms (number) 1974	Farms (number) 1979	Land in Farms (1,000 acres) 1974	Land in Farms (1,000 acres) 1979
Alabama	78,000	56,000	14,600	13,200
Alaska[2]	310	300	1,710	1,680
Arizona	5,900	5,800	38,400	40,500
Arkansas	69,000	58,000	17,300	16,800
California	63,000	60,000	36,100	32,300
Colorado	29,500	26,500	39,900	38,000
Connecticut	4,400	3,600	540	450
Delaware	3,600	3,000	698	620
Florida	34,000	35,000	14,500	13,800
Georgia	75,000	54,000	17,000	15,700
Hawaii	4,300	3,700	2,300	2,290
Idaho	27,200	23,300	15,500	15,400
Illinois	126,000	107,000	29,200	28,700
Indiana	106,000	89,000	17,500	16,900
Iowa	138,000	121,000	34,300	34,000
Kansas	83,000	72,000	49,900	48,200
Kentucky	126,000	96,000	16,200	14,400
Louisiana	48,000	35,000	11,800	10,300
Maine	7,600	7,600	1,710	1,640
Maryland	17,800	16,000	2,955	2,805
Massachusetts ..	5,800	4,800	710	650
Michigan	80,000	63.000	12,300	10,600
Minnesota	118,000	104,000	30,600	30,300
Mississippi	85,000	53,000	17,200	14,500
Missouri	139,000	118,000	32,800	32,300
Montana	24,600	21,700	62,500	62,000
Nebraska	69,000	63,000	48,100	47,800
Nevada	2,000	2,000	9,000	8,990
New Hampshire	2,600	3,000	560	580
New Jersey	8,000	7,600	1,030	990
New Mexico	11,800	11,200	47,200	46,700
New York	57,000	45,000	11,200	10,000
North Carolina.	135,000	99,000	14,000	12,400
North Dakota ...	41,500	41,000	41,700	41,690
Ohio	117,000	97,000	17,400	16,300
Oklahoma	87,000	73,000	36,900	35,000
Oregon	32,500	30,000	19,600	18,650
Pennsylvania ...	71,000	59,000	9,900	8,900
Rhode Island ...	680	670	65	63
South Carolina.	47,000	35,000	7,800	6,500
South Dakota ...	43,500	41,500	45,500	45,450
Tennessee	125,000	94,000	15,400	13,700
Texas	209,000	159,000	141,800	138,700
Utah	12,600	12,200	13,000	12,800
Vermont	6,600	5,900	1,860	1,740
Virginia	73,000	59,000	11,100	9,700
Washington	40,000	33,000	16,500	16,100
West Virginia ...	26,500	19,500	4,850	4,180
WISCONSIN ...	105,000	95,000	19,600	18,700
Wyoming	8,100	7,200	35,500	35,100
United States ..	2,830,490	2,330,070	1,087,788	1,048,768

[1] 1979 data is preliminary.

[2] Exclusive of grazing land leased from U.S. Government, Alaska farmland totals approximately 70,000 acres.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Agricultural Statistics 1975* and *Agricultural Statistics 1979*.

WISCONSIN FARM OPERATORS, BY COUNTY, 1974-78

	1974				1978			
County	Full Owners	Part Owners	Tenants	Corporations*	Full Owners	Part Owners	Tenants	Corporations*
Adams	302	103	19	7	276	152	29	20
Ashland	213	85	1	—	210	99	6	—
Barron	1,360	543	77	14	1,101	676	99	24
Bayfield	334	113	9	2	332	149	8	8
Brown	965	505	88	9	807	554	98	17
Buffalo	884	235	61	3	799	270	77	15
Burnett	331	151	15	—	309	194	8	2
Calumet	722	343	66	10	653	369	68	24
Chippewa	1,331	473	61	11	1,183	557	66	26
Clark	1,853	658	54	14	1,722	723	83	35
Columbia	1,127	502	134	24	1,085	487	170	44
Crawford	819	206	115	6	799	237	137	9
Dane	2,168	907	335	41	1,870	1,034	382	67
Dodge	1,633	754	213	28	1,455	812	220	65
Door	848	240	26	8	765	303	39	7
Douglas	235	102	7	2	268	98	5	3
Dunn	3,304	447	85	8	1,153	517	88	22
Eau Claire	850	262	50	8	798	320	29	18
Florence	65	33	6	—	82	35	3	—
Fond du Lac	1,359	665	162	14	1,196	712	175	37
Forest	116	43	1	3	93	50	3	1
Grant	1,804	527	276	19	1,699	552	318	44
Green	1,060	295	269	5	932	368	267	11
Green Lake	507	209	70	7	429	236	76	19
Iowa	887	341	165	13	850	403	179	28
Iron	24	26	1	5	39	22	1	3
Jackson	783	199	36	19	670	256	43	21
Jefferson	1,145	506	139	23	1,073	508	162	40
Juneau	620	215	33	5	567	279	50	7
Kenosha	279	207	97	9	295	220	71	13
Kewaunee	932	308	19	7	770	372	42	13
La Crosse	686	223	74	9	580	238	81	8
Lafayette	923	300	220	14	854	305	231	18
Langlade	421	185	15	24	346	236	18	35
Lincoln	446	206	23	8	385	210	20	15
Manitowoc	1,340	594	65	14	1,112	627	90	24
Marathon	2,413	852	88	40	2,143	992	121	65
Marinette	663	235	14	3	571	285	21	9
Marquette	410	158	20	11	398	158	30	13
Menominee	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Milwaukee	129	45	32	18	97	53	36	14
Monroe	1,343	346	115	21	1,206	468	118	28
Oconto	1,025	370	42	11	846	478	49	27
Oneida	94	18	4	20	88	33	3	19
Outagamie	1,353	525	86	12	1,103	625	131	34
Ozaukee	346	227	56	7	299	242	60	17
Pepin	366	117	39	3	345	130	37	7
Pierce	1,036	426	76	10	952	450	96	31
Polk	1,341	636	44	9	1,104	645	75	18
Portage	971	296	35	22	848	347	45	52
Price	456	191	7	3	387	223	14	7
Racine	494	291	97	17	486	282	118	20
Richland	941	310	113	10	869	373	101	16
Rock	1,058	492	206	25	923	521	247	59
Rusk	610	231	24	4	512	305	23	8
St. Croix	1,106	502	94	15	1,034	584	118	25
Sauk	1,157	520	101	10	1,061	540	112	44
Sawyer	163	80	3	5	157	73	1	5
Shawano	1,445	507	47	15	1,139	649	68	30
Sheboygan	915	565	81	20	776	598	80	38
Taylor	909	327	23	6	797	421	37	16
Trempealeau	1,291	364	101	16	1,164	421	97	25
Vernon	1,802	515	171	8	1,619	611	232	20
Vilas	42	7	1	7	40	11	1	7
Walworth	661	376	171	38	581	392	179	50
Washburn	286	136	8	8	237	160	15	5
Washington	667	455	107	10	611	459	115	25
Waukesha	585	326	124	23	563	360	140	26
Waupaca	1,253	433	62	9	1,112	530	69	35
Waushara	662	285	28	18	535	263	39	24
Winnebago	748	382	77	11	633	410	76	27
Wood	1,058	314	35	32	939	381	29	42
STATE	60,496	23,573	5,410	890	55,914	27,245	6,847	1,631

*Includes farms with sales of $2,500 and more operated as corporations.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1974 Census of Agriculture*, Volume 1, Part 49, July 1977; and data provided by Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Agriculture Reporting Service, January 1981.

FARM EMPLOYMENT BY STATE, 1976-1978[1]

(In Thousands)

State	Total Employment			Family Workers[2]			Hired Workers[3]		
	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978
Alabama	94	86	75	69	63	51	25	23	24
Arizona	21.6	25.3	30.9	7.6	9.3	13.9	14	16	17
Arkansas	86	92	84	68	63	56	28	29	28
California	308	287	247.5	72	69	60.5	236	218	187
Colorado	55	54	51	39	36	33	16	18	18
Delaware	6.4	5.9	5.2	4	3.6	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.3
Florida	92	90	96	31	30	31	61	60	65
Georgia	95	83	81	60	50	47	35	33	34
Idaho	51	45	47.5	27	25	26.5	24	20	21
Illinois	165	172	158	127	133	123	38	39	35
Indiana	127	121	109	98	93	82	29	28	27
Iowa	224	213	216	181	171	177	43	42	39
Kansas	100	98	92	78	76	74	22	22	18
Kentucky	144	137	131	114	108	98	30	29	33
Louisiana	68	57	54	44	37	34	24	20	20
Maryland	34	32	29	21	20	17	13	12	12
Michigan	112	102	96	83	77	70	29	25	26
Minnesota	217	199	195	175	164	158	42	35	37
Mississippi	96	88	77	62	55	49	34	33	28
Missouri	196	173	157	169	153	130	27	20	27
Montana	33.3	31.7	32.8	24	24	25	9.3	7.7	7.8
Nebraska	117	108	110	97	87	88	20	21	22
Nevada	5.4	4.7	5.1	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.7
New Jersey	22	23	23	10	11	12	12	12	11
New Mexico	24.8	24.8	23	17	17	16	7.8	7.8	8
New York	114	105	99	82	71	65	32	34	34
North Carolina	188	164	145	110	92	85	78	72	60
North Dakota	59	64.3	65.3	49	56	56	10	8.3	9.3
Ohio	162	162	153	130	136	122	32	26	31
Oklahoma	104	96	99	85	75	83	19	21	16
Oregon	60	64	65.5	37	35	36.5	23	29	29
Pennsylvania	130	134	119	93	100	89	37	34	30
South Carolina	58	56	54	34	34	33	24	22	21
South Dakota	66	70	63	55	60	53	11	10	10
Tennessee	143	131	116	121	107	94	22	24	22
Texas	250	249	239	167	166	155	83	83	82
Utah	22.8	23.3	24.5	16	17	18	6.8	6.3	6.5
Virginia	89	73	83	57	51	59	32	22	24
Washington	89	76	76.3	38	38	38.3	51	38	38
West Virginia	40.8	41.7	32	35	38	27	5.8	3.7	5
WISCONSIN	198	199	186	152	153	138	46	46	48
Wyoming	15.8	13.8	14	9.8	8.5	8.9	6	5.3	5.1
United States	4,373.9	4,154.5	3,936.6	2,997.2	2,858.6	2,680.9	1,376.7	1,295.9	1,255.7

[1] Average number of persons employed during one survey week each month. Data for Alaska, Connecticut, Hawaii, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont not provided.

[2] Includes farm operators doing one or more hours of farm work and members of their families working 15 hours or more during the survey week without cash wages.

[3] Includes all persons doing farm work for pay in survey weeks.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Agricultural Statistics 1979.*

WISCONSIN FARM WORKERS AND WAGE RATES

1969-1979

Year	Farm Workers (in thousands)[1]			Wage Rates (dollars per hour)[2]	
	Total Workers	Family Workers	Hired Workers	Wisconsin	United States
1969	197	178	19	$1.66	$1.55
1970	193	174	19	1.76	1.64
1971	186	167	19	1.85	1.73
1972	179	159	20	1.92	1.84
1973	173	153	20	2.06	2.00
1974	196	150	46	2.09	2.25
1975	199	150	49	2.25	2.43
1976	198	152	46	2.45	2.66
1977	199	153	46	2.44	2.87
1978	186	138	48	2.50	3.07
1979	186	132	54	2.77	NA

[1] Annual average.

[2] Average hourly rate.

Source: Wisconsin Agriculture Reporting Service, *1980 Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics*, June 1980, and previous issues; and U.S. Department of Agriculture, *1979 Agricultural Statistics.*

WISCONSIN AGRICULTURAL LAND SALES BY COUNTY, 1978-79
(Average Dollars per Acre)

County	Land Continuing in Agricultural Use		Agricultural Land Diverted to Other Uses		Average Total Sales	
	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979
Adams	$ 602	$ 842	$ 514	$ 599	$ 565	$ 747
Ashland	444	642	239	—	377	642
Barron	644	707	616	635	639	702
Bayfield	417	693	377	304	397	603
Brown	1,145	1,282	3,313	2,664	1,485	1,523
Buffalo	800	818	475	1,081	782	821
Burnett	459	440	389	377	427	429
Calumet	1,186	1,273	2,023	1,209	1,259	1,265
Chippewa	566	577	489	736	533	599
Clark	641	740	539	529	614	709
Columbia	989	1,166	571	1,004	988	1,158
Crawford	661	776	735	935	667	784
Dane	1,618	1,644	2,158	3,864	1,698	1,689
Dodge	1,351	1,552	2,510	2,082	1,376	1,562
Door	817	851	797	1,246	810	933
Douglas	566	577	489	736	533	599
Dunn	636	744	594	664	628	723
Eau Claire	635	730	1,006	964	680	763
Florence	471	289	316	304	452	300
Fond du Lac	1,201	1,421	1,242	1,503	1,209	1,429
Forest	324	356	349	397	336	358
Grant	970	1,133	—	1,253	970	1,136
Green	1,168	1,319	2,035	1,604	1,184	1,321
Green Lake	1,093	1,143	995	2,497	1,084	1,173
Iowa	927	902	950	856	931	891
Iron	493	306	297	274	393	286
Jackson	702	846	567	661	689	826
Jefferson	1,252	1,473	1,615	1,520	1,281	1,476
Juneau	788	869	534	477	726	772
Kenosha	1,854	2,283	2,081	3,961	1,970	2,451
Kewaunee	840	1,016	1,134	1,940	883	1,087
La Crosse	986	1,528	1,836	2,651	1,161	1,728
Lafayette	1,021	1,295	897	1,223	1,018	1,294
Langlade	566	634	516	463	562	619
Lincoln	533	581	384	377	516	544
Manitowoc	946	1,097	1,285	1,390	1,015	1,136
Marathon	707	793	1,089	1,300	741	822
Marinette	685	849	532	1,272	678	866
Marquette	689	943	608	754	676	915
Menominee	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milwaukee	—	3,125	5,611	6,896	5,611	6,559
Monroe	749	754	505	871	726	759
Oconto	835	995	1,233	907	860	994
Oneida	820	648	507	622	683	644
Outagamie	1,260	1,207	1,588	2,891	1,352	1,306
Ozaukee	1,583	2,187	3,123	4,823	2,143	3,114
Pepin	602	776	505	593	590	758
Pierce	881	965	880	1,004	881	982
Polk	648	759	519	627	606	716
Portage	566	746	766	782	638	753
Price	387	425	411	227	392	412
Racine	1,550	2,056	3,981	5,407	2,989	2,615
Richland	769	890	791	976	771	894
Rock	1,456	1,627	1,994	1,889	1,522	1,658
Rusk	386	495	277	489	357	494
St. Croix	787	960	911	1,081	811	985
Sauk	924	853	956	917	926	867
Sawyer	503	518	397	360	468	512
Shawano	863	1,031	1,223	678	878	1,027
Sheboygan	1,196	1,322	1,616	2,673	1,245	1,492
Taylor	518	537	409	388	486	494
Trempealeau	589	781	840	1,580	602	832
Vernon	815	956	804	307	815	942
Vilas	559	358	603	896	575	760
Walworth	1,798	2,305	3,076	3,465	2,128	2,488
Washburn	349	516	431	397	368	490
Washington	1,698	1,696	3,112	3,937	2,409	2,756
Waukesha	2,059	1,949	4,022	3,807	3,436	3,198
Waupaca	875	902	1,027	1,032	877	906
Waushara	686	794	584	962	657	821
Winnebago	933	1,240	1,750	3,058	1,202	1,401
Wood	635	831	631	1,488	634	911
STATE	872	1,017	1,231	1,370	937	1,066

Source: Wisconsin Agricultural Reporting Service, *Agricultural Land Sales, By Counties, 1978 and 1979*, June 1980.

HOW WISCONSIN RANKS AMONG THE STATES IN AGRICULTURE, 1979

Commodity	% of U.S. Production	Rank Among States	1979 Production
DAIRYING			
Butter	17.8	1	255,900,000 lbs.
Cheese, all (excluding cottage)	37.7	1	1,400,829,000 lbs.
American	42.3	1	926,301,000 lbs.
Blue	59.8	1	20,720,000 lbs.
Brick	71.9	1	10,350,000 lbs.
Italian	32.7	1	304,257,000 lbs.
Muenster	79.4	1	50,510,000 lbs.
Swiss	16.5	3	35,293,000 lbs.
Condensed milk, bulk			
Sweetened, skim	80.0	1	37,234,000 lbs.
Sweetened, whole	77.1	1	62,635,000 lbs.
Unsweetened, skim	13.2	2	90,922,000 lbs.
Unsweetened, whole	14.5	3	22,619,000 lbs.
Dry products			
Buttermilk	34.2	1	15,290,000 lbs.
Condensed whey	19.6	3	19,591,000 lbs.
Dry whey[1]	31.4	1	29,896,000 lbs.
Lactose	42.5	1	46,379,000 lbs.
Non-fat dry milk for human use	10.8	3	98,036,000 lbs.
Skim milk for animal feed	6.7	7	410,000 lbs.
Whey solids in wet blends	69.9	1	71,897,000 lbs.
Ice cream	2.2	16	18,084,000 gal.
Milk production	17.8	1	21,950,000,000 lbs.
CROPS			
Apples	.7	21	54,000,000 lbs.
Barley	.3	24	1,176,000 bu.
Beans, lima for processing (shelled)	8.7	3	7,310 tons
Beans, snap for processing	27.6	1	212,520 tons
Beets for canning	41.7	1	104,170 tons
Cabbage, kraut	30.5	2	72,820 tons
Cabbage, total	8.6	4	2,091,000 cwt.
Carrots	9.0	4	1,878,000 cwt.
Cherries, tart	8.6	4	14,600,000 lbs.
Corn for grain	4.0	7	317,240,000 bu.
Corn for silage	9.5	2	10,800,000 tons
Corn, sweet for processing	23.3	2	574,220 tons
Cranberries	36.4	2	900,000 bbl.
Cucumbers for pickles	9.5	5	63,970 tons
Hay, all	8.5	1	12,555,000 tons
Maple syrup	7.5	3	92,000 gal.
Mint for oil	6.0	4	500,000 lbs.
Oats	10.6	4	55,860,000 bu.
Onions, storage	1.1	12	435,000 cwt.
Peas, green for processing (shelled)	29.2	1	177,550 tons
Potatoes	5.0	7	17,010,000 cwt.
Rye	1.6	15	368,000 bu.
Seed, red clover	3.6	10	980,000 lbs.
Soybeans for beans	.4	24	10,030,000 bu.
Strawberries	.8	9	47,000 cwt.
Tobacco	1.6	7	25,050,000 lbs.
Wheat, all	.1	36	2,162,000 bu.
OTHER PRODUCTS			
Eggs	1.3	24	911,000,000 eggs
Wool	.7	24	724,000 lbs.
Honey	3.7	8	8,775,000 lbs.
Mink	28.8	1	978,000 pelts
LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY			**NO. ON FARMS JANUARY 1, 1980**
Cattle and calves, all	3.9	8	4,280,000 head
Milk cows and heifers that have calved	16.8	1	1,813,000 head
Chickens[2]	1.4	23	5,400,000 birds
Hogs and pigs, all[2]	2.7	12	1,830,000 head
Turkeys raised	3.6	9	5,645,000 birds

[1] Includes modified whey products.

[2] December 1, 1979 inventory.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Agriculture Reporting Service, January 1981.

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN

Listed by Key Word

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, Wis.	James R. Batt, Exec. Dir. 1922 University Ave., Madison 53705
Accountants, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	John Aboya, Exec. Secy. 912 E. Wells St., Milwaukee 53202
Accountants, Wis. Inst. of Certified Public	Joe Sperstad, Exec. Dir. 600 E. Mason St., Milwaukee 53202
Advertising Assn., Inc., Wis.	Joe L. Phillips, Exec. Dir. 5645 S. 108th St., Hales Corners 53130
Advertising Assn. of Wis., Outdoor	Edward G. Fitch, Secy. 920 S. Memorial Dr., Racine 53403
Advertising Executives Assn., Wis. Newspaper	Jack Williams, Pres. c/o Post-Crescent, P.O. Box 59, Appleton 54952
Advertising Publishers Assn., Inc., Wis.	Bart Olson, Secy.-Treas. P.O. Box 155, 327 Palisade St., Merrimac 53561
Aging, Inc., Wis. Assn. of Homes for the	Sheldon Goldberg, Exec. Dir. 222 S. Hamilton St., Madison 53703
Agri-Business Council, Inc., (Wis.)	Russel R. Weisensel, Exec. Dir. 2117 Sherman Ave., Madison 53704
Agriculture, Wis. Women for	Audrey Sickinger, Pres. R. 1, Cato 54206
Agrifuture Assn., Wis.	Chuck Herman, Pres. c/o Board of VTAE, 7th Floor, 4802 Sheboygan Ave., Madison 53702
Aircraft Assn., Experimental	Paul H. Poberezny, Pres. P.O. Box 229, Hales Corners 53130
Air Patrol, Wis. Wing, Civil	Lt. Col. Alvin Keller 2709 Hoffman St., Madison 53704
Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, Inc., Wis. Assn. on	Daniel Pierotti, Exec. Dir. 333 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Alcohol Problems Council of Wis.	Claude M. Witt, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 8022, Madison 53708
Allergy Soc., Wis.	Morton M. Soifers, M.D., Pres. 2600 N. Mayfair Rd., Milwaukee 53226
Alliance of Cities, Wis.	William Beyer, Exec. Dir. Rm. 413, Tenney Bldg., 110 E. Main St., Madison 53703
Alumni Assn. Inc., Wis.	Arlie M. Mucks, Jr., Exec. Dir. 650 N. Lake St., Madison 53706
Ambulance Assn., Wis. Professional	Walter M. Gardner, Pres. Box 224, La Crosse 54601
AFL-CIO, Wis. State	Jack B. Reihl, Secy.-Treas. 6333 Bluemound Rd., Milwaukee 53213
American Fed. of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO, Wis. Office	Arthur R. Wells, Internatl. Union Area Coordin. 5 Odana Ct., Madison 53719
American Legion, Wis.	Robert G. Wilke, State Adj. 812 E. State St., Milwaukee 53202
American Legion Aux. (Dept. of Wis.)	Mrs. Lucille Heinle, Exec. Secy.-Treas. 812 E. State St., Milwaukee 53202
Amvets (Dept. of Wis.)	Flo Selbo, Adj. Rm. 306, 750 N. Lincoln Mem. Dr., Milwaukee 53202
Amvets Aux. (Dept. of Wis.)	Mrs. Elizabeth Jatczak, Pres. 3741 S. 14th St., Milwaukee 53221
Angus Assn., Wis.	Gary Quam, Pres. R.2, Box 11, Lodi 53555
Angus Assn., Wis. Junior	Debra Spooner, Pres. Rt. 1, Bullard Rd., Evansville 53536
Animal Life, Inc., Protect	Evelyn Hughes, Pres. 1413 Wyoming Way, Madison 53704
Animal Protective League Inc.	Mrs. Joseph Romais, Pres.-Treas. 2130 N. 106th St., Milwaukee 53226
Apartment Assn., Wis.	Neil C. Halleen, Pres. 625 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Apple and Horticultural Council, Inc., Wis.	Henry Mahr, Exec. Secy. 10820 S. 27th St., Oak Creek 53154
Archeological Soc., Wis.	Allen P. Van Dyke, Pres. P.O. Box 1292, Milwaukee 53201
Archers Assn., Inc., Wis.	Roger Bakken, Pres. 807 E. Main St., Mt. Horeb 53572
Architects, Amer. Inst. of (Wis. Soc.)	Eric Englund, Exec. Dir. 615 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703

Source: This list was compiled from a questionnaire mailed to all known statewide associations other than religious, cooperative and similar organizations on October 1, 1980. If you know of any additional PERMANENT, STATEWIDE, NONPROFIT associations—other than religious, fraternal, cooperative or similar organizations—please send the information to the Blue Book Editor, Legislative Reference Bureau, 201 North, State Capitol, Madison, WI 53702. This will enable the editor to list that organization in the next edition of the WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK.

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN — (Cont.)

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Army and Navy Union (Dept. of Wis.)	John Farris, Dept. Commander 2862 S. 7th St., Milwaukee 53215
Arthritis Foundation, Wis. Chapter	Robert W. Doucette Suite 508 1442 N. Farwell Ave., Milwaukee 53208
Artists Assn., Inc., Wis. Rural	Marian McCormick, Corresponding Secy. 350 S. Taylor St., Lancaster 53813
Arts Administrators, Inc., Assn. of College, University and Community	William M. Dawson, Exec. Dir. 901 University Bay Dr., Madison 53705
Arts, Wis. Foundation for the	Gerald A. Bartell, Chm. 3800 Regent St., Madison 53705
Asphalt Pavement Assn., Wis.	Jack Mathews, Exec. Dir. Suite 539, 25 W. Main St., Madison 53703
Athletic Assn., Wis. Interscholastic	John E. Roberts, Exec. Dir. 41 Park Ridge Dr., Stevens Point 54481
Auctioneers Assn., Inc., Wis.	James O'Brien, Pres. Route 1, Eden 53019
Audubon Council, Inc., Wis.	Oscar Kretzchmer, Pres. R. 5, Box 48, Merrill 54452
Auto Collision Technician's Assn., Ltd., Wis.	Robert Goff, Pres. 1235 E. Wisconsin, Pewaukee 53072
Auto and Truck Parts Recycling Assn., Inc., Wis.	Charles C. Cutler, Pres. 1811 W. Johnson St., Fond du Lac 54935
Automatic Merchandising Council, Wis.	Jim R. Stansfield, Pres. P.O. Box 157, La Crosse 54601
Automobile Assn. (AAA), Amer. (Wis. Division)	Edward Ansdell, Gen. Mgr. P.O. Box 33, Madison 53701
Automobile Clubs in Assn., Inc., Wis.	Ray Schirmer, Newsletter Editor 2805 E. Wausau Ave., Wausau 54401
Automobile & Truck Dealers Assn., Wis.	Gary D. Williams, Pres. 25 W. Main St., P.O. Box 5345, Madison 53705
Automotive Wholesalers Assn., Inc., Wis.	Joseph E. Bolan, Exec. Vice-Pres. 4513 Vernon Blvd., Madison 53705
Bakers Assn., Inc., Wis.	Joseph L. Pipp, Exec. Secy. Room 5110, 161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Bandmasters' Assn., Inc., Wis.	Donald O. Braatz, Exec. Secy. 3318 S. 17th St., Sheboygan 53081
Bankers Assn., Wis.	Bryan K. Koontz, Exec. Dir. 16 N. Carroll St., Madison 53703
Bankers Assn., Wis. Installment	James P. Buckley, Exec. Dir. 815 W. College Ave., Waukesha 53186
Bankers Assn., Wis. Mortgage	Lawrence Katz c/o First Bank-Milwaukee, 201 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee 53203
Banking, Wis. State Chap., Amer. Inst. of	Barbara Croucher, Treas. 16 N. Carroll St., Madison 53703
Barber Science Assn. of Wis., Inc.	Guy Marty, Secy.-Treas. 3074 S. Delaware Ave., Milwaukee 53207
Barbers of Wis., Inc., Associated Master	Guy Marty, Secy.-Treas. 3074 S. Delaware Ave., Milwaukee 53207
Barbers of Wis., Inc., United	Guy Marty, Exec. Secy. 3074 S. Delaware Ave., Milwaukee 53207
Bar of Wis., State	Lawrence Bugge, Pres. 402 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Bear Hunters Assn., Wis.	Jim Peck, Pres. 4529 E. Buckeye Rd., Madison 53716
Beef Improvement Assn., Wis.	John Freitag, Pres. Rt. 1, Box 9, New Glarus 53574
Beer and Liquor Retailers Assn., Wis.	Edward J. Konkol, Secy.-Treas. Suite 423, 110 E. Main St., Madison 53703
Beer Distributors' Assn., Inc., Wis. Wholesale	Thomas R. Sheforgen, Exec. Vice Pres. 2805 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53704
Berkshire Assn., Wis.	Ray Butterbrodt, Pres. R.R. 1, Burnett 53922
Berry Growers Assn., Wis.	Tom L. Miller, Secy. 908 S. 48th Ave., Wausau 54401
Blind, Badger Assn. of the	Adrian DeBlaey, Pres. 912 N. Hawley Rd., Milwaukee 53216
Blind, Inc., Wis. Council of the	Stanley A. Nelson, Exec. Secy. 1245 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Blindness, Inc., Wis. Soc. to Prevent	Mrs. Betty P. Lansing, Exec. Dir. 759 N. Milwaukee St., Milwaukee 53202
Blood Banks, Wis. Assn. of	Pam Troyer, Pres. 1202 Ann St., P.O. Box 603, Madison 53701
Botanical Club of Wis.	Frank Bowers, Treas. Biology Dept., UW-Stevens Point Stevens Point 54481
Bowhunters Assn., Wis.	Anne Fancher, Exec. Secy. R.R. 2, Box 102, Crivitz 54114

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN— (Cont.)

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Bowling Assn., Wis. Women's	Mrs. Rachel Julson, Secy.-Treas. 4233 W. Beltline Hwy., Madison 53711
Bowling Assn., Wis. State (men's)	Norman Gritzmacher P.O. Box 1271, Wausau 54401
Bowling Congress, Amer.	Ken Hurley, Exec. Secy.-Treas. 5301 S. 76th St., Greendale 53129
Bowling Proprietors Assn. of Wis.	Peter W. Pugal, Exec. Dir. 3017 N. 114th St., Wauwatosa 53222
Brain-Injured Children, Inc., Wis. Soc. for	Michael Conlan, Pres. 6700 N. Port Washington Rd., Milwaukee 53217
Brain Trauma Assn., Inc., Wis.	Rachel Westbrook, Pres. 5511 Lynwood Dr., Madison 53705
Breeders Assn., Wis. Ayrshire	Robert R. Olson, Secy.-Treas. R.R. 1, Box 30, Taylor 54659
Breeders Assn., Wis. Chester White	Carl R. Peterson, Secy.-Treas. 20617 State Line Rd., Harvard, Ill. 60033
Breeders Assn., Wis. Duroc	Charles Schmaling, Secy.-Treas. R.R. 1, Box 534, Delavan 53115
Breeders, Wis. Hampshire	Lenard Zabel, Pres. Eastman 54626
Breeders Assn., Wis. Jersey	Charles Seefeldt, Secy.-Treas. R.R. 1, Granton 54436
Breeders' Assn., Wis. Live Stock	Sue Finley, Exec. Secy. 801 W. Badger Rd., Madison 53713
Breeders Assn., Wis. Poland China	Gerald Zuhlke, Secy.-Treas. R.R. 2, Box 70, Monroe 53566
Breeders Assn., Wis. Red Poll	John Giese, Secy.-Treas. Route 2, Box 310, Montello 53949
Brewers Assn. of the Americas, Master	Daniel C. Sommers, Exec. Secy. Suite 202, 4513 Vernon Blvd., Madison 53705
Brewers Assn., Wis. State	Robert G. Marotz, Pres. Room 1406, 231 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Bricklayers and Allied Craftsmen, Wis. State Conference of	Ernest Hanzel, Secy.-Treas. 2646 Union St., Madison 53704
Broadcasters Assn., Wis.	J.W. Killeen, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 11725, Shorewood 53211
Broadcasts, Am. Council for Better (Wis. Assn. of)	Mrs. Petie Rudy, Pres. 120 E. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Brown Swiss Assn., Inc., Wis.	Norman Magnussen, Secy.-Treas. Box 146, Lake Mills 53551
Builders and Contractors of Wis., Associated	Anthony F. Rosecky, Exec. Dir. 1920 American Ct., Neenah 54956
Builders Assn., Wis.	Thomas E. Rippe, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 2117, Madison 53701
Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Wis. Federation of	Alice Krueger, Pres. 1702 E. 2nd St., Merrill 54452
Business Assn. of Wis., Independent	Mrs. Cynthia Christensen, Administrator 7635 W. Bluemound Rd., Milwaukee 53213
Business Education Assn., Wis.	Miss Patricia Ryan, Pres. 1329-A Camden Way, Waukesha 53186
Button Soc., Wis. State	Mrs. Inge Adams, Pres. 8116 Aberdeen Ct., Wauwatosa 53213
Cable Communications Assn., Wis.	Bob Rosenak, Pres. 23 N. Pinckney St., Madison 53703
Campers Assn., Inc., Wis.	Sharon Smedegard, State Secy. P.O. Box 10214, Milwaukee 53210
Camping Assn., Amer. (Wis. Sec.)	Miss Verna L. Rosenthal, Exec. Secy. P.O. Box 645, Manitowoc 54220
Cancer Soc., Amer. (Wis. Div.)	Gerald L. Doelle, Exec. Vice-Pres. 615 N. Sherman Ave., Madison 53704
Canners and Freezers Assn., Wis.	Alvin H. Randall, Exec. Dir. 110 E. Main St., Madison 53703
Carpenters, Wis. State Council of	Ronald Stadler, Exec. Secy.-Treas. 115 W. Main St., Madison 53703
Cattlemen's Assn., Wis.	Mrs. Evelyn Mueller, Secy.-Treas. Route 1, Box 75, Montfort 53569
Cattlemen's Assn., Wis. Charolais	Mardel Rauh 5043 Hwy. 60, Slinger 53086
Cemetery Officials, Wis.	Rudolph Blatecky, Secy.-Treas. 712 W. Owaissa St., Appleton 54911
Cemetery Soc., Wis. State Old	Carlyn Kraemer, Corresponding Secy. 4875 N. 90th St., Milwaukee 53225
Cerebral Palsy of Wis., Inc., United	Suzanne Kendrick, Exec. Dir. 625 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Cheese and Deli Assn., International	W.T. Reese, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 5528, Madison 53705
Cheese Exchange, Inc., National	R.J. Gould, Pres. 1658 Morrow St., Green Bay 54302

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN— (Cont.)

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Cheese Foundation, Inc.	David P. Crusius, Managing Dir. 115 W. Main St., Madison 53703
Cheese Makers Assn., Wis.	David P. Crusius, Exec. Secy. 115 W. Main St., Madison 53703
Cheese Producers' Assn., Wis. Swiss and Limburger	August Burgi, Mgr. 1209-17th St., Monroe 53566
Child Care Institutions, Assn. for Wis.	John R. Grace 22 N. Carroll St., Madison 53703
Children of the American Revolution (Wis. St. Soc.)	Mrs. Robert Cushman, Pres. Route 1, Box 191, Elkhorn 53121
Children's Service Soc. of Wis., Inc.	Loyal J. Sargent, Pres. 800 Greenway Rd., Monona 53716
Chimneysweeps, Wis. Guild of	Tom Biesanz, Secy. R. 1, Cochrane 54622
Chiropractic Assn., Wis.	D.L. Beno, Exec. Dir. 22 S. Carroll St., Madison 53703
Chiropractic Assn., Women's Aux., Wis.	Mrs. Robert Mawhiney W 220 - S3338 Racine Ave., Waukesha 53186
Chiropractic Basic Research Soc., Wis.	Dr. Arden V. Fenander, Pres. 2100 7th St. S., Wisconsin Rapids 54494
Churches, Wis. Conference of	Rev. John Fischer, Exec. Dir. Suite 201, 818 W. Badger Rd., Madison 53713
Cities, Inc., Wis. Alliance of	William H. Beyer, Exec. Dir. Room 413, 110 E. Main St., Madison 53703
Citizens Concerned for Life, Wis.	Dan Zeidler, Exec. Dir. 4840 W. Fond du Lac Ave., Milwaukee 53216
City Management Assn., Wis.	S.C. Abbey, Pres. 3930 N. Murray Ave., Shorewood 53211
Civil Defense and Disaster Assn., Wis.	Harold C. Barber, Pres. P.O. Box 227, Hammond 54015
Civil Liberties Union, Wis.	Eunice Edgar, Exec. Dir. 135 W. Wells St., Milwaukee 53203
Civil Liberties Union Foundation, Inc., Wis.	Eunice Edgar, Exec. Dir. 135 W. Wells St., Milwaukee 53203
Club Managers Assn. of America (Wis. Badger Chapter)	William A. Schulz 6200 Good Hope Rd., Milwaukee 53223
Collectors Assn., Wis.	E.A. Madalon, Exec. Secy. P.O. Box 299, Baraboo 53913
Colleges and Universities, Wis. Assn. of Independent	Dr. Wendell Q. Halverson, Exec. Dir. Room 1002, 110 E. Main St., Madison 53703
Colleges, Inc., Wis. Foundation of Independent	Joseph Bina, Exec. Dir. 741 N. Milwaukee St., Milwaukee 53202
Colonial Dames of Amer. in the State of Wis., The Natl. Soc. of the	Mrs. Peter D. Humleker, Pres. 633 Ledgeview Blvd. Fond du Lac 54935
Colonial Dames XVII Century	Mrs. Gretchen A. Warda, Pres. 222 Teddy Ave., Hartford 53027
Colonial Wars in the State of Wis., Society of the	Robert G. Carroon, Gov. 910 N. 3rd St., Milwaukee 53203
Colored People, National Assn. for the Advancement of (Wis. Conference of Branches)	Thomas White, Pres. 1420 N. Wisconsin St., Racine 53402
Commerce Executives, Wis. Chamber of	Alice Brown, Secy.-Treas. Room 1600, 111 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Common Cause in Wis.	Susan Tibbitts, Exec. Dir. Room 27, 20 N. Carroll St., Madison 53703
Communications Workers of Amer., AFL-CIO	Julian Modjeski, Dir. 9004 W. Lincoln Ave., West Allis 53227
Community Human Services Program, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	Nikki Gyllander, Pres. Suite 210, 1245 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Concrete & Products Assn., Wis.	Richard H. Walter, Exec. Dir. 512 Alta Loma Dr., Thiensville 53092
Concrete Assn., Wis. Ready Mixed	Faye C. Selck, Exec. Dir. 10850 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53226
Concrete Paving Assn., Wis.	Dennis Brush, Exec. Dir. 5011 Monona Dr., Monona 53716
Concrete Pipe Assn., Wis.	Dennis Brush, Exec. Dir. 5011 Monona Dr., Monona 53716
Construction Employers Council, Inc., Wis.	Allen B. Brady, Exec. Vice-Pres. 133 S. Butler St., Madison 53703
Construction Industry Data, Inc.	Allen B. Brady, Exec. Vice-Pres. 133 S. Butler St., Madison 53703
Construction Industry Safety Council	Edward J. Hayden, Safety Dir. 2733 W. Wisconsin Ave., P.O. Box 08308 Milwaukee 53208
Consumer Finance Assn., Inc., Wis.	Edward J. Heiser, Jr., Exec. Dir. 2100 Marine Plaza, Milwaukee 53202
Contractors Assn., Wis. Independent	Tom Callahan, Pres. 13205 Oakhurst Dr., Elm Grove 53122
Contractors Assn. of Wis., Mechanical	Allen B. Brady, Exec. Vice-Pres. 133 S. Butler St., Madison 53703

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN— (Cont.)

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Contractors of Amer., Inc., The Associated General (Wis. Chap.)	Donald K. Dean, Exec. Vice-Pres. 4814 E. Broadway, Madison 53716
Cooperatives, Wis. Fed. of	Rod Nilsestuen, Exec. Secy. 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Coroner's and Medical Examiner's Assn., Wis.	Timothy Blaney, Pres. 305 E. Walnut, Green Bay 54301
Correctional Service, Wis.	Erwin Heinzelmann, Exec. Dir. 436 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Corugated Steel Pipe Assn. of Wis., Inc.	Leo F. Kosak, Exec. Secy. 4461 Hillcrest Dr., Madison 53705
Cosmetology Schools, Wis. Assn. of	Richard Farrell, Pres. 1344 W. Walworth St., Whitewater 53190
Counties Mineral Resources Assn., Inc., Wis.	Erhard Huettl R.R. 1, Box 315, Wabeno 54566
Counties Utility Tax Assn., Wis.	Kirby Hendee, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 2626, Madison 53701
County Agents Assn., Wis.	Louis T. Rosandick, Pres. Courthouse, Wisconsin Rapids 54494
County and Municipal Employes, AFSCME, AFL-CIO, Wis. Council of	Robert W. Lyons, Exec. Dir. 5 Odana Court, Madison 53719
County Boards Assn., Wis.	Robert Mortensen, Exec. Dir. Suite 200, 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
County Clerks Assn., Wis.	Ken Oldenburg, Pres. Courthouse, Merrill 54452
County Code Administrators, Wis.	Earl Smith, Pres. Courthouse, Rm. 103, Neillsville 54456
County Corp. Counsels, Wis. Assn. of	Jim Meier, Pres. Administration Bldg., Portage 53901
County Executives & County Administrators Assn., Wis.	Donald Flanders, Acting Pres. Courthouse, Fond du Lac 54935
County Forests Assn., Wis.	Wilbur L. Leslie, Exec. Secy. S.R. Box 856, Niagara 54151
County Officers, Wis. Joint Assn. of	Mrs. Alice M. Flaherty, Secy.-Treas. Courthouse, Kewaunee 54216
County Police Assn. Ltd., Wis.	Paul Horstmeier, Pres. 507 Frost Woods Rd., Monona 53716
County Treasurers Assn., Wis.	Marie F. Davis, Secy.-Treas. Box 348, Richland Center 53581
County Veterans Service Commissions, Wis. State Assn. of	Charles H. Lenz Jr., Secy.-Treas. 505 W. Linden Dr., Jefferson 53549
County Veterans Service Officers Assn. of Wis.	Robert L. Blair, Secy.-Treas. Courthouse, Durand 54736
Cowbelles, Wis.	Mrs. Harold Zimmerman, Pres. Rt. 5, Box 107, Fond du Lac 53935
Cranberry Growers' Assn., Wis. State	Leo Sorenson Sorenson Cranberry Co., Wisconsin Rapids 54454
Credit Grantors, Wis. Assn. of	Mrs. Hazel Teske, Secy.-Treas. 1212 Philippen St., Manitowoc 54220
Credit Union League, Wis.	John P. Hill, Pres. 10025 W. Greenfield Ave., West Allis 53214
Crop Improvement Assn., Wis.	E.A. Brickbauer, Secy.-Treas. 135 Moore Hall, UW College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, UW-Madison, Madison 53706
Cycling Federation, Wis.	William M. Aney, Pres. 4329-18th Ave., Kenosha 53140
Dahlia Soc., Badger State	Bernard Bartel, Secy. 4221 Odana Rd., Madison 53711
Dairy Assn. of Wis., Amer.	John F. Oncken, Gen. Mgr. 4337 W. Beltline, Madison 53711
Dairy Cattle Assn., Wis. Purebred	Clarence Olson, Secy.-Treas. Room 279, 1675 Observatory Dr., Madison 53706
Dairy Federation, Wis.	Frank Groves, Secy. 340 Agricultural Hall, UW-Madison, Madison 53706
Dairy Products Assn., Inc., Wis.	Norm Maier, Exec. Dir. 2805 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53705
Dairy Technology Soc., Wis.	R.L. Bradley, Secy. 216 Babcock Hall, UW-Madison, Madison 53706
Daughters of the American Revolution, Wis. Soc.	Mrs. Fred W. Bush, State Regent 8104 Brookside Pl., Wauwatosa 53213
Daughters of Founders and Patriots of Amer.	Mrs. Leona Postell, Pres. 415 Barncy St., Waukesha 53186
Deaf, Wis. Assn. of the	Mr. Robert Pagel, Pres. 108 Quaker Circle, Madison 53716
Democratic Party of Wis.	Joseph Checota, Chm. 126 S. Franklin St., Madison 53703
Democrats of Wis., Young	Curt Holderman, Pres. 126 S. Franklin St., Madison 53703
Dental Assistants Assn., Wis.	Bette Fashingbauer, Pres. 1200 Hastings, Green Bay 54301

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN— (Cont.)

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Dental Assn., Wis.	Joseph P. D'Amico, Exec. Dir. 633 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Dental Assn., Aux. to the Wis.	Mrs. Carl A. Hambuch, Pres. 1315 4th Ave. W., Ashland 54806
Dental Assn. Foundation, Inc., Wis.	Joseph P. D'Amico, Secy. 633 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Dental Hygienists' Assn., Wis.	Mrs. Diane Bergschneider, Pres. 9276 N. Broadmoor, Milwaukee 53217
Dental Laboratories of Wis., Associated	Gary Van Harpen, Pres. P.O. Box 487, Menasha 54962
Dermatological Assn., Wis.	Eugene Monroe, M.D., Secy.-Treas. 3003 W. Good Hope Rd., Milwaukee 53209
Developmental Disabilities, Wis. Assn. for	Annette Norsman, Exec. Dir. 2772 Laura Lane, Middleton 53562
Diabetes Assn., Inc., Amer., (Wis. Affiliate)	James H. Sasser 6915 W. Fond du Lac Ave., Milwaukee 53218
Dietetic Assn., Inc., Wis.	Jacuelin Ebert, Pres. R.R. 3, Box A200 Clintonville 54929
Distributive Education Assn., Wis.	Diane Nelson, Pres. c/o Board of VTAE, 7th Floor, 4802 Sheboygan Ave., Madison 53702
District Attorneys Assn., Wis.	E. Michael McCann, Pres. Courthouse, Milwaukee 53233
Divorce Inc., Wis. Inst. on	Lee Haydock, Pres. 3910 W. Greenfield Ave., West Milwaukee 53215
Driver Education Assn., Wis. Professional	Miles H. Barker, Leg. Rep. 3610 University Ave., Madison 53705
Eagle Forum-Wis.	Mrs. Mary Dietrich, Pres. 5238 N. 48th St., Milwaukee 53218
Early Childhood Assn., Wis.	Kay Handon, Secy. 3200 Monroe St., Madison 53711
Easter Seal Soc. of Wis., Inc.	Roy M. Campbell, Exec. Dir. 2702 Monroe St., Madison 53711
Education Assn. Council, Wis.	Morris D. Andrews, Exec. Secy. P.O. Box 8003, Madison 53708
Education, Wis. Assn. for Adult and Continuing	A. Brian Calhoun, Pres. Gateway Technical Institute, 1001 S. Main St., Racine 53403
Education in Wis., Joint Com. on	John Gehn Mazomanie 53560
Education, Wis. Council for Independent	Henry Herzing, Pres. 161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Educational Research Assn., Wis.	Tom Hogan, Pres. Educational Testing Center, UW-Green Bay, Green Bay 54302
Electric Cooperative Assn., Wis.	Walter O. Seaborg, Jr., Gen. Mgr. P.O. Box 686, Madison 53701
Electric Utilities of Wis., Municipal	Robert O. Stuhlmacher, Secy.-Treas. 221 16th St. S., Wisconsin Rapids 54494
Electrical Contractors Assn., Inc., National (Wis. Chap.)	E.A. Busch, Exec. Vice-Pres. 2801 W. Beltline Hwy., Madison 53713
Electrical Inspectors, International Assn. of (Wis. Chap.)	Edward C. Lawry, Secy.-Treas. Box 7969, Madison 53707
Employees Union, Wis. State	Tom King, Exec. Dir. 5 Odana Ct., Madison 53719
Employment Security, Internatl. Assn. of Personnel in (Wis. Chap.)	Glenn Friedl, Pres. 119 N. Third St., Watertown 53094
Engine Service Assn.	M. R. Rousar, Exec. Secy. 710 N. Plankinton Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Engineering Assn., State	Kieth Richardson, Pres. 302 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Engineers Council of Wis., Consulting	Larry Jorgensen, Exec. Dir. 2801 W. Beltline Hwy., Madison 53713
Engineers, Wis. Soc. of Professional	Thomas R. Scharine, Exec. Dir. 1045 E. Dayton St., Madison 53703
Engineers, Wis. State Assn., Natl. Assn. of Power	Robert Kopplinger, Secy. 522 Superior Avenue, Sheboygan 53081
Environment Wis., Inc.	Carol Luetkens, Office Mgr. 111 King St., Madison 53703
Environment, Citizens for a Better	Roger Walsh, Dir. of Development Suite 502, 536 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Environmental Decade Fund, Inc., Wis.	Kathleen Falk, Gen. Counsel Suite 201, 302 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Environmental Decade, Inc., Wisconsin's	Peter Anderson, Public Affairs Officer Suite 205, 302 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Environmental Education, Inc., Wis. Assn. for	David C. Engleson, Exec. Secy. 125 W. Kohler St., Sun Prairie 53590

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN— (Cont.)

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Environmental Health Assn., Inc., Wis.	Herbert Ripley, Secy. 231 Estberg Ave., Waukesha 53186
Epilepsy Assn., Inc., Wis.	Linda Post 206 E. Olin Ave., Madison 53703
Euro-American Alliance, Inc.	Donald Vincent Clerkin, Pres. P.O. Box 21776, Milwaukee 53221
Excavators and Graders Assn., Inc., Wis.	Robert Schermeister 5435 N. Teutonia Ave., Milwaukee 53219
Ex-Smokers, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	James Kestol, Pres. 306 Clark St., Janesville 53545
Euro-American Alliance, Inc.	Donald Vincent Clerkin, Pres. 5885 S. Melinda St., Milwaukee 53221
Fairs, Wis. Assn. of	Mrs. Leon Zimdars, Secy.-Treas. P.O. Box 5, Sullivan 53178
Family and Children's Agencies, Wis. Assn. of	John Grace, Exec. Dir. 22 N. Carroll St., Madison 53711
Family Court Commissioners Assn., Inc., Wis.	Edward J. Will, Secy. Rm. 12, Courthouse, Monroe 53566
Family Planning, Wis. Citizens for	Mrs. J.D. Kabler, Chm. 5501 Varsity Hill, Madison 53705
Farm Bureau Federation Assn., Wis.	Mr. Fay J. Meade, Secy.-Admin. P.O. Box 5550, Madison 53705
Farm Equipment Assn., Inc., Wis.	M.L. Steinke, Exec. Vice-Pres. P.O. Box 4364, 13 Odana Ct., Madison 53711
Farmers Union, Wis.	Leland Mulder, Pres. 117 W. Spring St., Chippewa Falls 54729
F.B.I. National Academy Assn., Wis.	Robert J. Bialk, Pres. 10361 S. Nicholson Rd., Oak Creek 53154
Feed, Seed and Farm Supply Assn., Inc., Wis.	Eldon H. Roesler, Exec. Secy. P.O. Box 90, Nashotah 53058
Fertilizer & Chemical Assn., Inc., Wis.	Frank H. Gildner, Jr., Exec. Secy. R.R. 1, Box 77, Evansville 53536
Field Trial Clubs, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	Paul Hanson, Pres. Rt. 1, Mindoro 54644
Fire Chiefs Assn., Wis. State	Calvin Phillipps 101 Court St., Oshkosh 54901
Fire Fighters of Wis., Professional	Ted Ryan, Pres. 2685 Milwaukee St., Madison 53704
Fire Inspectors Assn., Wis.	Norbert Makurat, Exec. Secy. 4450 S. 62nd St., Greenfield 53220
Firemen's Assn., Inc., Wis. State	Chief Tom Lamers P.O. Box 4302, Madison 53711
Fisheries Soc., Amer. (Wis. Chap.)	Thomas Beard, Pres. Department of Natural Resources Area Headquarters Box 397, 1360 2nd Ave., Cumberland 54829
Florist Assn., Wis. Upper Mich.	S.C. Foll, Exec. Secy. N40 W27928 Glacier Rd., Pewaukee 53072
Food and Sanitation Officials, Wis. Assn. of	Bud Kinyon, Secy. 730 Washington Ave., Racine 53403
Food Dealers, Wis. Assn. of	John H. Ellingson, Pres. Suite 203, 802 W. Broadway, Madison 53713
Food Service Soc., Wis. Hospital, Institution and Educational	John Berndt, Legislation Chm. 22836 W. Overson Rd., Union Grove 53182
Foresters, Soc. of Amer. (Wis. Chap.)	William H. Banzhaf, Chm. 622 N. Water St., Milwaukee 53202
40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux, La Societe des	Arthur Jacoby, Grand Corres. 9270 Bethanne Dr., Milwaukee 53223
Foster Parent Organizations, Inc., Wis. Fed. of	Mrs. Carol Behm, Pub. Rel. Dir. R.R. 1, Box 47, Lomira 53048
Founders and Patriots of Amer., Wis. Society of the Order of	Thomas Pelham Curtis, Gov. 758 E. Day Ave., Milwaukee 53217
Foundrymen of Wis., United	Harry Franke, Counsel 660 E. Mason St., Milwaukee 53202
4-H Foundation, Wis.	O.G. Woelfel, Exec. Dir. Lowell Hall, 610 Langdon, Madison 53706
Friends of Channel 21, Inc.	John Price, Exec. Dir. 821 University Ave., Madison 53706
Funeral Directors Assn., Wis.	Harold J. Ruidl, Exec. Dir. 5920 W. North Ave., Milwaukee 53208
Furniture Assn., Wis. Retail	Chris Tackett Suite 710, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Future Farmers of Amer., Wis. Assn. of	F.J. Doering, State Advisor 125 S. Webster St., Madison 53702
Future Homemakers of America-Home Economics Related Occupations, Wis. Assn. of	Dr. Nina Jo Look, St. Advisor 125 S. Webster St. Madison 53702

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN— (Cont.)

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Garden Club Federation, Inc., Wis.	Mrs. Ralph Schneider, Pres. 413 W. Summer St., Appleton 54911
Gas Assn., Wis. Liquefied Petroleum	L.A. Olson, Dir. 710 Cottage Grove Rd., Madison 53716
Gasoline Dealers Assn. of Wis., Inc., Retail	Thomas Coenen, Exec. Vice-Pres. P.O. Box 6, Mc Farland 53558
Genealogical Soc., Wis. State	Mrs. John M. Irvin, Treas. 2109 20th Ave., Monroe 53566
Gift Cheese Assn., Wis.	Dean Roth, Exec. Secy. P.O. Box 26, Mt. Horeb 53572
Gifted & Talented, Wis. Council for	Mrs. Toini Mandelin, Secy. 3621 W. Allerton Ave., Greenfield 53221
Gold Star Mothers, Inc., Amer. (Dept. of Wis.)	Mrs. Josephine Mann, Corres. Secy. 5585 Apple Ct., Greendale 54129
Golf Assn. of Wis., Inc., Senior	Walter Leuenberger, Secy. Rm. 216 B, 5900 N. Pt. Washington Rd. Milwaukee 53217
Golf Assn., Wis. State	Eugene R. Haas, Exec. Dir. Bishops Woods West, Suite 146, 150 S. Sunny Slope Rd. at Golf Pky., Brookfield 53005
Golf Assn., Wis. Women's	Mrs. Linda Rice, Pres. 5964 Dawson Ct., Greendale 53129
Golf Course Supts. Assn., Inc., Wis.	James Belfield, Pres. Bishops Woods West, Suite 146, 150 S. Sunny Slope Rd. at Golf Pkwy., Brookfield 53005
Golfers Assn., Wis. Professional	Carl Unis, Pres. Brynwood Country Club, 6200 W. Good Hope Rd. Milwaukee 53223
Grange, Wis. State	Marie Combs, Secy. 548 Division St., Winneconne 54986
Grief Counseling and Education, Center for	Donald W. Steele, Dir. P.O. Box 1377, Madison 53701
Gun Collectors Assn., Inc., Wis.	Robert E. Zellmer, Secy.-Treas. P.O. Box 181, Sussex 53089
Gymanfa Ganu Assn., Wis.	Lee Morgan, Pres. 7180 Utica Rd., Pickett 54964
Hairdressers and Cosmetologists Assn., Inc., Wis.	Robert Florek, Pres. 1725 N. Prospect Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Handweavers, Wis. Fed. of	Joan Hoff, Pres. 1219 S. 89th St., West Allis 53214
Hardware Assn., Inc., Wis. Retail	Robert L. Gast, Managing Dir. 1421 Strongs Ave., Stevens Point 54481
Hardwood and Pine Manufacturers Assn., Northern	Thomas Brogan, Exec. Vice-Pres. 305 Walnut St., Green Bay 54301
Hatcheries Assn., Wis.	John L. Skinner, Secy. Poultry Science Dept., UW-Madison, Madison 53706
Hay Assn., Wis.	Edward J. Ort, Jr., Secy. 2201 Elinor St., Appleton 54911
Health Agencies, Wis. Assn. of Home	Mary Jane Nayer, Pres. Wis. Home Care Org., 1540 N. Jefferson St. Milwaukee 53202
Health Agencies, National	Gregory Zalesak, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 4370, Madison 53711
Health Care Facilities, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	Thomas Bergen, Exec. Secy. 212 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Health Council Inc., Wis.	H.O. Brower, Exec. Secy. 6630 Chestnut Cr., Windsor 53598
Health Council, Wis. State School	Mary Fleischaure, Chp. 402 Linwood Ave., Stevens Point 54481
Health Manpower Education and Training, Wis. Soc. for	Carl Selbo, Dir. Educ. Services St. Clare Hospital, 707-14th St., Baraboo 53913
Health Occupations, Wis. Assn. of	David Stahmer, Pres. c/o Board of VTAE, 7th Floor, 4802 Sheboygan Ave., Madison 53702
Health, Physical Education and Recreation, Wis. Assn. of	Karen Cowan, Exec. Secy. UW Extension, CCC-Studio, Arts 115, Green Bay 54302
Health Planning Council, Inc.	Paul F. Fleer, Exec. Dir. Suite 206, 310 Price Pl., Madison 53705
Health, State Employees Regular Contribution to	Gregory Zalesak, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 4370, Madison 53711
Hearing Aid Soc., Natl. (Wis. Chap.)	Chris Tackett, Exec. Secy. 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Heart Assn., Inc., Amer. (Wis. Affiliate)	Kenneth R. Haver, Exec. Vice-Pres. 795 Van Buren, Milwaukee 53202

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN— (Cont.)

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Hereford Asan., Wis.	Mrs. Harold F. Lorenz, Secy.-Treas. 5033 Regent St., Madison 53705
Highway Commissioners and Committee Members Assn., County	Robert Mortensen, Exec. Dir. Suite 200, 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Highway Safety Coordinators Assn., Wis.	George Plummer, Pres. Pepin County Traffic Office, County Jail, Durand 54736
Highway Users Conference, Wis.	Charles W. Elliott, Secy.-Treas. 25 W. Main St., Madison 53703
History, Wis. Council for Local	H. Shelton Stromquist, Exec. Secy. 816 State St., Madison 53706
Holstein-Friesian Assn. of Wis.	Michael A. Snyder, Mgr. P.O. Box 10, Baraboo 53913
Home Economics and Related Student Organizations, Wis.	Ralph Gallup, Pres. c/o Board of VTAE, 7th Floor, 4802 Sheboygan Ave., Madison, 53702
Home Economics Assn., Wis.	Mary-Beth Kuester, Exec. Secy. P.O. Box 232, Madison 53701
Home Economists in Business, Wis.	Jori W. Flanner 8055 N. Navajo, Milwaukee 53217
Home Furnishings Representatives Assn., Wis.	Marge Halverson, Exec. Dir. 3846 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53208
Homemaker Council, Inc., Wis. Extension	Mrs. Al Hilbert, Pres. Rt. 4, Snake Island Rd., Sturgeon Bay 54235
Honey Producers Assn., Inc., Wis.	Charles Kopf, Secy. Rt. 2, Box 225, Loganville 53943
Horological Society, Wis.	Glenn D. Gardner 310 Glen Hwy., Madison 53705
Horse Assn., Wis. Breeders and Harness	Mrs. Jerome Wesenick, Secy. 2805 N. 97th St., Wausau 54401
Horse Breeders Assn., Wis. Draft	Mrs. Rich Lee, Secy. Rt. 2, Hilbert 54129
Horse Council, Wis. State	Ray Antoneiwicz, Secy. 1675 Observatory Dr., Madison 53706
Hospital Assn., Wis.	Warren R. Von Ehren, Pres. 5721 Odana Rd., Madison 53719
Housing Assn. Inc., Wis. Manufactured	Bill Trottier, Exec. Dir. Suite 16, 621 N. Sherman Ave., Madison 53704
Huguenot Soc. of Wis., Inc., The	William H. Reddis, Pres. 2433 N. Wahl Ave., Milwaukee 53211
Human Concerns, Wis. Council on	Eleanor Fitch, Interim Dir. 2059 Atwood Ave., Madison 53704
Humane Soc., Wis.	Leon Neilson, Mgr. 4151 N. Humboldt Ave., Milwaukee 53212
Humanities Committee, Inc., Wis.	Mrs. Patricia C. Anderson, Exec. Dir. 716 Langdon St., Madison 53706
Hypnotists Soc., Wis. Professional	John Lundstrom, Pres. 2266 N. Prospect Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Identification, Wis. Assn. for	Donald C. Ramthun, Registered Agent 2168 S. 69th St., West Allis 53219
Industrial Education Assn., Wis.	Dr. Thomas R. Baldwin, Bus. Mgr. UW-Stout, Menomonie 54751
Industrial Perforators Assn., Inc.	Delores Liebherr, Exec. Mgr. 710 N. Plankinton Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Initiative-Referendum, Inc., Americans for	James A. Sigl, State Dir. 4361 N. 61st St., Milwaukee 53216
Innkeepers Assn., Wis.	Harold P. Pearson, Exec. Vice-Pres. 509 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Insurance Agents of Wisconsin., Independent	Paul H. Mast, CAE, Exec. Vice-Pres. 448 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Insurance Agents of Wis., Inc., Professional	E. Stony Steinbach, CAE, Exec. Secy. 31 N. Main St., Box 272, Mayville 53050
Insurance Alliance, Wis.	W.A. Durkin, Pres. Rm. 902, 110 E. Main St., Madison 53703
Insurance Companies, Wis. Assn. of Town Mutual	Lester Wallace, Pres. R.R. 1, Wood Trail, Beloit 53511
Insurance Companies, Wis. Federation	Donald W. Hill, Secy.-Treas. 13620 W. Capitol Dr., P.O. Box 445 Brookfield 53005
Izaak Walton League, Wis.	Bob Elliker 5316 Forest Cr., Stevens Point 54481
Jaycees, Inc., Wis.	Terry A. Woelfel, Exec. Vice-Pres. P.O. Box 1547, Appleton 54913
Jewish Learning, Wis. Soc. for	M. Michael Weber, Pres. 4333 N. Sheffield Ave., Milwaukee 53211

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN— (Cont.)

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Jewelers Assn., Wis.	Chris C. Tackett, Exec. Secy. 30 W. Mifflin St., Suite 710, Madison 53703
Justice Foundation, Wis.	Thomas J. Bergen, Pres., 212 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Juvenile Officers Assn., Inc., Wis.	Thomas Simon, Exec. Dir. Mequon Police Dept., 6100 W. Mequon Rd., 112N, Mequon 53092
Kennel Club, Wis.	O.A. Keyes, Secy.-Treas. 2261 N. 68th St., Milwaukee 53213
Kidney Foundation of Wis., Inc., National	Kathryn A. Hamann, Exec. Dir. 7332 W. State St., Wauwatosa 53213
Laborers' Dist. Council, Wis.	Roger E. Grangaard, Pres. & Bus. Mgr. Suite 209, 313 Price Pl., Madison 53705
Lakes, Inc., Wis. Federation of	Robert B. Schrameyer, Pres. 430 Birch Tree Rd., R.R. 3, Crystal Lake Plymouth 53073
Land Educational Assn. Foundation	Gertrude Dixon, Research Dir. R.R. 6, Box 262, Stevens Point 54481
Landscape Federation, Inc., Wis.	Marge Halverson, Exec. Secy. 3846 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53208
Landscape, Wis. Friends of our Native	William Streuber, Pres. 705 Schiller Ct., Madison 53704
Law Enforcement Officers Assn., Wis.	Fred J. Rasmussen, Pres. 1526 Royalton St., Waupaca 54981
Law Enforcement Training Officers Assn., Wis.	Tom Donovan Moraine Park Technical Inst., 235 N. National Ave., Fond du Lac 54935
Lawyers, Wis. Academy of Trial	Donald W. Dardis, Exec. Dir. 44 E. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Lawyers Assn., Wis. Black	Ms. Juanita Hawkins, Pres. 4012 W. Roosevelt Dr., Milwaukee 53216
Legal Reform, Inc., Wis. Citizens for	Walter G.E. Heiden, St. Dir. 7230 W. Capitol Drive, Millwaukee 53216
Legal Secretaries, Wis. Assn. of	Georgia Wiegert, Pres. 710 S. Joseph St., Appleton 54911
Legislative Council, Wis. Protestant	McBurney, Whipple & Bieber, S.C. 16 N. Carroll St., Madison 53703
Legislative and Research Com., Inc., Wis.	Mrs. Virginia L. Meves, St. Coordinator P.O. Box 45, Brookfield 53005
Letter Carriers, Wis. Rural	Irvin A. Feit, Pres. 605 Fifth St., Mosinee 54455
Letter Carriers, Wis. State Assn. of	Harold Wunnecke, Pres. 2314 Wood St., La Crosse 54601
Letter Carriers, Wis. State Ladies Aux. to the Natl. Assn. of	Lynne Jester, Secy. 5160 S. Calhoun Rd., New Berlin 53151
Leukemia Society of America, Inc. (Wis. Chapter)	Ronald D. Nelson, Exec. Dir. #200-4011 W. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee 53216
Library Assn., Wis.	Bonnie lynne Robinson, Admin. Secy. 1922 University Avenue, Madison 53705
Life Underwriters, Wis. Assn. of	Ray C. Martin, Exec. Vice-Pres. 4513 Vernon Blvd., Madison 53705
Limousin Assn. of Wis.	Gary Beals, Pres. Rt. 1, Avalon 53505
Lincoln Fellowship of Wis.	Mrs. Carl Wilhelm, Secy. 1107 Emerald St., Madison 53715
Links Assn., Wis. Public	Raymond Ruper, Pres. 4608 N. 66th St., Milwaukee 53216
Lions Clubs Internatl. (Multiple Dist. 27--Wis.)	Gary M. Lutz, Secy. 1153 A Main St., P.O. Box 284, Stevens Point 54481
Liquid Waste Carriers Assn., Wis.	John Vircks, Pres. 5544 W. Forest Home Ave., Milwaukee 53220
Livestock and Meat Council, Wis.	James Sullivan, Secy.-Treas. P.O. Box 8911, Madison 53708
Livestock Dealers Assn., Wis. Independent	Sydney B. Matthes, Exec. Dir. R.R. 2, Viola 54664
Lobbyists, Assn. of Wis.	James P. Buckley, Chm. 8744 Airport Rd., Middleton 53562
Lumbermen's Assn., Inc., Wis. Retail	Philip O. Mork, Exec. Vice-Pres. P.O. Box 18626, 6450 W. Fond du Lac Ave., Milwaukee 53218
Lung Assn. of Wis., Amer.	James Pender, Exec. Dir. 1701 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53233
Machinists, Wis. State Council of	Raymond Marhefke, Pres. 5242 Highway H, Franksville 53126
Magicians, Wis. Soc. of	Robert E. Lees, Exec. Secy. 1402 N. 68th St., Milwaukee 53213

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN— (Cont.)

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Malting Barley Improvement Assn.	Dr. Paul E. Pawlisch, Exec. Dir. 2040 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53233
Manufacturers' Agents, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	Carl Garny, Pres. 1504 N. 68th St., Milwaukee 53213
Manufacturers and Commerce, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	Paul E. Hassett, Pres. Rm. 1600, 111 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Map Society, Ltd., Wis.	Virginia Schwartz, Secy.-Treas. c/o Milwaukee Public Library, 814 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53233
Maple Producers Council, Wis.	Adin Reynolds, Exec. Secy. R.R. 1, Aniwa 54408
March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation	Ron J. Steinhoff, Exec. Dir. 502 E. Main St., Madison 53703
Marine Corps League	Paul A. Bialk, Comdt. 5350 S. 110th St., Hales Corners 53130
Marine Corp League Aux., Dept. of Wis.	Irene Kupfer, Pres. 11170 W. Meinecke Ave., Wauwatosa 53226
Master Furriers Guild of Wis.	William Reckmeyer, Pres. 331 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Mayflower Descendants in the State of Wis., Soc. of	Mrs. B.E. Hogoboom, State Secy. 2228 Eton Ridge, Madison 53705
Meatcutters Packinghouse, Leather and Allied Food Workers of Wis., Amalgamated	Henry E. Dubinski, Pres. 3510 W. St. Paul Ave., Milwaukee 53208
Meat Processors, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	E.J. Fechner, Exec. Secy. 2600 E. Main St., Merrill 54452
Medical Assistants, Inc., Amer. Assn. of (Wis. Soc.)	Sheila Sue Carlson, Pres. Rt. 1, M-H Townline Rd., Milton 53563
Medical Record Assn., Wis.	Nina McKee, Pres. Riverview Hospital, 410 Dewey St., Wisconsin Rapids 54494
Medical Soc., of Wis., State	Earl R. Thayer, Secy. 330 E. Lakeside St., P.O. Box 1109, Madison 53701
Medicine, Wis., Soc. of Internal	Donald L. McNeil, Exec. Dir. 611 E. Wells St., Milwaukee 53202
Mental Health Assn. in Wis., Inc.	Charles R. Bylsma, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 1486, 119 E. Mifflin St., Madison 53701
Merchandising Council, Wis. Automatic	Dick Wilkinson, Pres. c/o Canteen Food & Vending Service P.O. Box 2545, Oshkosh 54901
Merchants & Manufacturers Assn., Wis. Independent	Tom Callahan, Exec. Secy. 13205 Oakhurst Dr., Elm Grove 53122
Merchants Federation, Wis.	Chris C. Tackett, Pres. Suite 710, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Milk and Food Sanitarians, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	Donald G. Raffel, Secy.-Treas. 4702 University Ave., Madison 53705
Milk Producers Inc., Associated	Sig Chaplitski, Division Controller 1707 S. Park St., Madison 53713
Military Order of Cootie	Al J. Mueller 5700 N. 90th St., Milwaukee 53225
Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the U.S. (Commandery of Wis.)	William Henry Upham, Cmdr. 2728 E. Bradford Ave., Milwaukee 53211
Minerals Development Assn., Wis.	Richard N. Paull, Pres. Suite 402, 44 E. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Montessori Society, Wis.	Timothy Sovers, Administrator 4610 W. State, Milwaukee 53208
Monument Builders of North America, Assn. of Wis.	Earl Hilgendorf 1657 Wisconsin Ave., Grafton 53024
Motor Carriers Assn., Wis.	Thomas Howells, Gen. Mgr. 125 W. Doty St., Madison 53703
Motor Carriers Labor Advisory Council, Wis.	Thomas J. Duffey, Gen. Mgr. Suite 1350, Marine Plaza, 111 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Motorcycle Dealers Assn., Wis.	James J. Baxter, Exec. Secy. WMDA-6678 Pertzborn Rd., R.R. 1, Dane 53529
Movers Assn., Inc., Wis.	William Kazmer, Exec. Dir. 8835 42nd Ave., Kenosha 53142
Muck Farmers Assn., Wis.	Steven Slinger, Secy.-Treas. 121 Circle Dr., Randolph 53956
Multiple Sclerosis Soc., Natl. (Greater Wis. Chap.)	John Dill, Exec Dir. 6514 Odana Rd., Madison 53719
Municipalities, League of Wis.	Ed Johnson, Exec. Dir. 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Assessor Sec.	Ed Johnson, Exec. Dir. 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Attorneys Sec.	Joseph Boyle City Hall, 730 Washington Ave., Racine 53403
Building Inspectors Assn.	Ed Johnson, Exec. Dir. 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Clerks, Treasurers, and Finance Officers Assn.	Ed Johnson, Exec. Dir. 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN— (Cont.)

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Plumbing Inspectors, Wis. Soc. of	James Smejkal, Pres. City Hall, 100 N. Jefferson St., Green Bay 54301
Weights and Measures Assn., Wis.	Louis Ralogero, Pres. P.O. Box 1201, La Crosse 54601
Engineering and Public Works Sec.	Ralph A. Becker, Chm. 16300 W. National Ave., New Berlin 53151
Muscular Dystrophy Assn.	Robert Kuranz, Pres. 5007 Monona Dr., Monona 53716
Music Educators Conference, Wis.	Richard G. Gaarder, Exec. Secy. 515 N. Whitney Way, Madison 53703
National Farmers Organization (NFO), (Wis. Div.)	Steve Pavich, Pres. R.R. 2, Mason 54856
National Guard Assn., Wis.	Lt. Col. Chris Nielsen, Pres. P.O. Box 8111, Madison 53708
Natural Resources Assn. of Wis., Inc., Citizens	Katherine D. Rill, Recording Secy. 1520 Bowen St., Oshkosh 54901
Nature Conservancy, Wis. Chap. of	Russell Van Herik, State Dir. 526 W. Wilson, Madison 53703
Navy Club, U.S.A.	Joel Hardy, Squadron Cmdr. 617 N. 23rd St., Apt. 108, Milwaukee 53204
Newspaper Assn., Wis.	Romain C. Brandt, Exec. Secy. 702 N. Midvale Blvd., Madison 53705
Nuclear Dangers, Inc., League Against	Naomi Jacobson, Co-chm. & Dir. R.R. 1, Rudolph 54475
Nurse Anesthetists, Wis. Assn. of	Merlin G. Meyer 1600 Memorial Dr., Appleton 54911
Nurserymen's Assn., Wis.	Wayne Johnson, Pres. W180 N6275 Marcy Rd., Menomonee Falls 53051
Nurses Assn. Inc., Wis.	Bettie Skelton, Pres. 206 E. Olin Ave., Madison 53713
Nurses, Wis. Assn. of Licensed Practical	Virginia Coon, Pres. 2821 Sheryl Lane Waukesha 53186
Nursing Home Social Workers Assn., Wis.	Ruth Kalms, Pres. Parkview Manor, Winnebago 54985
Nursing Homes Inc., Wis. Assn. of	George F. MacKenzie, Exec. Dir. 14 S. Carroll St., Madison 53703
Nursing Inc., Wis. League for	LaVerne Foster, Pres. 9040 N. Rexleigh Dr., Milwaukee 53217
Occupational Therapy Assn., Inc., Wis.	Mary Ann Fahl, Pres. Rm. 607, 1442 N. Farwell Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Office Education Assn., Wis.	Kathleen Bandomir, Pres. c/o Board of VTAE, 7th Floor, 4802 Sheboygan Ave., Madison 53702
Oil Jobbers of Wis., Inc.	Ray Karnes, Managing Dir. 1220 Femrite Dr., Madison 53716
Optometric Assn., Inc., Wis.	D. Glomp, Exec. Dir. 5721 Odana Rd., Madison 53719
Orchid Soc., Wis.	Otto Leupi, Pres. 4933 S. 28th St., Greenfield 53221
Ornithology, Inc., Wis. Soc. for	Carl G. Hayssen, Jr., Secy. 6917 N. Highway 83, Hartland 53029
Orthodontists, Wis. Soc. of	Dr. William S. Schuster, Secy.-Treas. 424 Washington Ave., Oshkosh 54901
Orthopaedic Soc., Wis.	Dr. C. Hugh Hickey, Pres. 7545 N. Port Washington Rd., Milwaukee 53217
Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons, Wis. Assn.	Wayne A. Reif, Exec. Secy. Rm. 205, 216 Green Bay Rd., Thiensville 53092
Painters, Wis. State Conf. of Journeymen	Marvin Calewarts, Financial Secy. 222 Longview Ave., Green Bay 54301
Painting and Decorating Contractors of Amer., Wis. Council of	Marvin Cornell, Secy. 4487 Cramer St., Shorewood 53211
Paper Council, Wis.	Thomas Schmidt, Exec. Dir. 1920 American Ct., Neenah 54956
Paper Group, Inc., Wis.	James W. Vander Hyden, Gen. Mgr. 268 Sanford St., Menasha 54952
Parents and Teachers Inc., Wis. Congress of	Jeanne Harris, Pres. 223 N. Baldwin, Madison 53703
Park and Recreation Assn., Inc., Wis.	Monica Wieczorek, Admin. Asst. 8320 W. Bluemound Rd., Wauwatosa 53213
Pedodontic Soc., Wis.	Dr. Lynn Haen, Pres. 584 Jefferson St., Oshkosh 54901
Personnel and Guidance Assn., Wis.	Jerry Henning 911-4th St. Rd., Fond du Lac 54935
Personnel and Industrial Relations Assn. of Wis., Inc.	James J. Kaja, Pres. c/o Louis Allis, 427 E. Stewart St., Milwaukee 53207

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—(Cont.)

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Personnel Consultants, Wis. Assn. of	Robert W. Richmond, Pres. 200 Executive Dr., Brookfield 53005
Petroleum Council, Wis. (Div. of Amer. Petroleum Council)	Charles W. Elliott, Exec. Dir. 25 W. Main St., Madison 53703
Pharmaceutical Assn., Wis.	W. Allen Daniels, Exec. Dir. 202 Price Pl., Madison 53705
Phenological Soc., Wis.	Katharina Lettau, Secy. 1225 W. Dayton St., Madison 53706
Photographers Assn., Wis. Professional	Dick Jacobs, Secy. 603 Bay St., Chippewa Falls 54729
Photoplatemakers of Wis., Associated	Jack T. Hayes, Pres. 2323 N. Mayfair Rd., Milwaukee 53226
Physical Therapy Assn., Inc., Wis.	Barbara Smith, Pres. 6414 Copps Ave., Madison 53716
Physicians, Wis. Academy of Family	Robert H. Herzog, Exec. Secy. 850 Elm Grove Rd., Elm Grove 53122
Pipe Trades Assn., Wis.	Gordon King, Secy.-Treas. 9601 W. Silver Spring Dr., Milwaukee 53225
Pipe Welding Bureau, Natl. Certified (Wis. Chp.)	Allen B. Brady, Gen. Mgr. 133 S. Butler St., Madison 53703
Planned Parenthood Assn. of Wis., Inc.	Mrs. Lesley B. Hardy, Pres. 1135 W. State St., Milwaukee 53233
Planners, Assn. of Wis.	Richard Carlson, Pres. P.O. Box 2632, Appleton 54913
Planning Assn., Wis. Chapter of American	Adrian Freund, Pres. P.O. Box 368, Madison 53701
Plastic Surgery, Wis. Soc. of	Dr. Jerome Luy 400 W. Silver Spring, Milwaukee 53217
Plumbing Contractors, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	Arthur J. Matthias, Exec. Dir. Bldg. 2, Suite 104A, 890 Elm Grove Rd. Elm Grove 53122
Podiatric Medicine, Wis. Soc. of	Dr. Kevin Kortsch, Exec. Secy. 2500 N. Mayfair Rd., Wauwatosa 53226
Poets, Wis. Fellowship of	Marjorie Pettit, Pres. Apt. 18, 2243 Woodview Ct., Madison 53713
Police Assn., Wis. Chiefs of	Chief William R. Ciske, Exec. Secy. Fort Atkinson 53538
Police Assn., Wis. Professional	Jeff Anderson, Exec. Dir. 23 N. Pinckney St., Madison 53703
Polled Hereford Assn., Wis.	Joseph Starr, Pres. Rt. 3, Ripon 54971
Polled Hereford Assn., Wis. Junior	Jo Miller, Pres. Rio 53960
Pollettes, Wis.	Janice Zipperer, Pres. 2812 J Mar Rd., Cato 54206
Polygraph Assn., Wis.	Richard J. Phannenstill, Pres. Suite 609, 606 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Pork Producers Assn., Wis.	Michael Wehler, Pres. Rt. 1, Plain 53577
Porkettes, Wis.	Mrs. Roger Croft, Pres. Rt. 3, Box 141, Lancaster 53813
Postal History Soc., Wis.	Frank Moertl, Secy.-Treas. N95 W32259 County Line Rd., Hartland 53029
Postal Workers Union of Wis., Amer.	Rick Gallo, Secy-Treas. 8037 18th Ave., Kenosha 53140
Postmasters, Natl. Assn. of (Wis. Chap. No. 35)	Richard C. Michaels, Pres. P.O. Box 695, Wausau 54401
Postmasters, Natl. League of (Wis. Br.)	William Brennan, Secy. 105 Hillcrest, Barneveld 53507
Potato and Vegetable Grower's Assn., Inc., Wis.	Harold D. Sargent, Exec. Secy. P.O. Box 327, Antigo 54409
Poultry Breeders Assn., Wis. State	Mrs. V. Halbach, Secy.-Treas. 305 S. 3rd St., Waterford 53185
Printers of Wis., Master	Robert J. Carlson, Exec. Dir. Suite 101, 2323 N. Mayfair Rd., Milwaukee 53226
Printing Industries of Wis.	Jack T. Hayes, Pres. 2323 N. Mayfair Rd., Milwaukee 53226
Probate Assn., Wis. Registers In	Frances S. Ryan, Pres. City-County Bldg., Madison 53711
Professions, Inc., Wis. Council of	Howard Brower, Agent of Record and Exec. Dir. 6630 Chestnut Cr., Windsor 53598
Psychiatric Assn., Wis.	Howard Brower, Exec. Secy. c/o Wis. St. Med. Soc., Box 1109, Madison 53701
Psychical Research, Wis. Soc. for	Carol Rushman, Pres. 3953 N. 76th St., Milwaukee 53222
Psychological Assn., Wis.	Dr. Walter Gleason, Pres. P.O. Box 13213, Milwaukee 53213
Public Employees, Wis. Coalition of Amer.	William Guerin, Pres. 23 N. Pinckney St., Madison 53703

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN— (Cont.)

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Public Expenditures Survey of Wis.	Orville R. Mertz, Exec. Dir. & Pres. P.O. Box 1316, Madison 53701
Public Health Assn., Inc., Wis.	Robert J. Harris, Jr., Ph.D., Pres. P.O. Box 361, Madison 53701
Public Safety Communications Officers, Inc., Associated	Richard W. Strauss, Pres. Milwaukee Co. Sheriff's Dept., 821 W. State St., Milwaukee 53233
Public Works Assn., Wis. Chapter of the Amer.	George Vellella, Pres. 1901 Hall Ave., Marinette 54143
Public Works Contractors, Associated	John Drake, Exec. Dir. 2835 N. Mayfair Rd., Milwaukee 53222
Pupil Services Assn., Wis. Federation of	David Myers, Pres. 222 Randolph Dr., Madison 53717
Purple Heart, Military Order of the (Dept. of Wis.)	John L. Hammel, Finance Officer 4555 N. 45th St., Milwaukee 53218
Purple Heart, Military Order of the, Ladies Aux to (Dept. of Wis.)	Betty Christianson, Pres. 2159 Park Ave., Beloit 53511
Quality Control, Amer. Soc. for	Wayne Kost, Exec. Dir. 161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Radio and Television, Inc., Amer. Women in (Badger Chap.)	Jeanne L. Peters, Pres. P.O. Box 1766, Milwaukee 53201
Radiological Soc., Wis.	Daniel J. Price, M.D., Secy-Treas. 2400 W. Villard Ave., Milwaukee 53209
Radiologic Technologists, Wis. Soc. of	Carliss Lau, Pres. 3006 Island Point Rd., Oshkosh 54901
Railroad Assn., Wis.	Byron C. Ostby, Exec. Dir. 25 W. Main St., Madison 53703
Railroad Passengers, Wis. Assn. of	Dan Adler, Pres. 320 Oakland Ave., Janesville 53543
Railway His. Soc., Inc., Natl. (Wis. Chap.)	Donald P. Reck, Treas. 2129 S. 33rd St., Milwaukee 53215
Reading Assn., Wis. State	Mel Yanow, Pres. 9019 N. Santa Monica Blvd., Bayside 53217
Real Estate Appraisers, Amer. Inst. of (Wis. Chap.)	John Steel, Past Pres. 6107 W. Fond du Lac Ave., Milwaukee 53218
Real Property Listers Assn., Wis. County	Lois A. Nyman, Pres. Door County Courthouse, Sturgeon Bay 54235
Realtors Assn., Wis.	William Malkasian, Exec. Vice-Pres. 4801 Hayes Rd., Madison 53704
Recreation Indusries, Wis.	M. Kasik, Exec. Secy. P.O. Box 257, Woodruff 54568
Recreation Leaders Laboratory Assn., Wis.	Jack H. Heller, Exec. Secy. 328 Lowell Hall, 610 Langdon St., Madison 53706
Recycling Assn., Inc., Wis. Auto and Truck Parts	Norm Siegel, Jr., Pres. 4825 S. Whitnall Ave., Cudahy 53110
Recycling, Wis. Coalition for	Carol Luetkens, Co-Chp. 111 King St., Madison 53703
Red Cross, Wis. Div., Amer. Natl.	A. Lee Stilwell, State Relations Repres. 1202 Ann St., P.O. Box 603, Madison 53701
Register of Deeds Assn., Wis.	Michael J. Hasslinger, Secy.-Treas. 515 W. Moreland Blvd., Waukesha 53186
Rehabilitation Facilities of Wis., Inc.	Lester Strom, Exec. Dir. 206 E. Olin Ave., Madison 53713
Renting and Leasing Assn. of Wis., Inc., Car & Truck	Gary Kawczynski, Pres. 697 Rogersville Rd., Rt. 5, Fond du Lac 54935
Republican Party of Wis.	Gregory J. Denman, Finance Dir. P.O. Box 31, Madison 53701
Republican Women, Wis. Fed. of	Mrs. Lowell (Joni) Jackson, Pres. 5321 Milward Rd., Madison 53711
Republicans, Wis. Fed. of Young	Carol Skorupan, Chm. P.O. Box 1492, Madison 53701
Reserve Officers Assn. of the U.S. (Dept. of Wis.)	Peter Sahaigan, Exec. Secy. 5109 Flambeau Rd., Madison 53705
Restaurant Assn., Wis.	Lois Kostroski, Exec. Vice-Pres. 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Retail Assns., Conference of	Chris Tackett, Chp. Suite 710, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Retarded Citizens, Wis. Assn. for	Merlen Kurth, Exec. Dir. 2700 Laura Lane, Middleton 53562
Retired Federal Employes, Natl. Assn. of	Frank Meyer, Pres. 4040 W. Layton St., Greenfield 53227
Right of Way Assn., Intl. (Badger Chap. No. 17)	James A. Machnik, Pres. Box 5573, Madison 53705
Right to Work, Wis. Citizens for	Stephen L. Stone, Dir. 354 W. Main St., Madison 53703
Risk Managers of Wis., Inc., Associated	Rod DenBoer, Exec. Vice-Pres. Suite B, 820 Philip Dr., Waukesha 53186

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN— (Cont.)

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Road Builders Assn., Wis.	G.H. Bakke, Exec. Secy. 16 N. Carroll St., Madison 53705
Saddlebred Assn. of Wis., Amer.	Gaylon W. Fox, Secy.-Treas. 175 S. Water St., Milwaukee 53204
Safety, Wis. Council of (Div. of Wis. Assn. of Manufacturers & Commerce)	W.R. Redmond Exec. Dir. Suite 1600, 111 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Sanitary Engineering, Amer. Soc. of (Wis. Chap.)	Ervin Mirr, Secy. 4610 N. Raven Ct., Brookfield 53005
Savings League of Wis., Ltd.	William D. Brouse, Exec. Vice-Pres. 312 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202
School Administrative Assns., Wis. Council of	Ollie Berge, Secy.-Treas. 1310 Mendota St., Madison 53714
School Administrators, Assn. of Wis., Inc.	Charles R. Hilston, Exec. Dir. 1310 Mendota St., Madison 53714
School Attorneys Assn., Wis.	George Tipler, Secy. 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
School Boards Inc., Wis. Assn. of	George Tipler, Exec. Secy. P.O. Box 160, Winneconne 54986
School Bus Assn., Wis.	Dick Rechlicz, Exec. Secy. P.O. Box 403, Brookfield 53005
School Business Officials, Wis. Assn. of	Wallace E. Zastrow, Exec. Secy. UW-Whitewater, Whitewater 53190
School Councils, Wis. Assn. of	Donald C. Larsen, Exec. Dir. 1310 Mendota St., Madison 53714
School District Administrators, Wis. Assn. of	Ollie Berge, Exec. Dir. 1310 Mendota St., Madison 53714
School Food Service Assn., Wis.	Dora Wood Route 4, Box 183, Delavan 53115
School Music Assn., Inc., Wis.	Richard G. Gaarder, Exec. Secy. 515 N. Whitney Way, Madison 53705
School Personnel Administrators, Wis. Assn. of	Gerald Euting, Pres. Kenosha Unified School District No. 1, 625 52nd St., Kenosha 53141
School Psychologists Assn., Wis.	James P. Buckley, Exec. Secy. 815 W. College Ave., Waukesha 53186
School Social Workers Assn., Wis.	M. Jan Kaye, Pres. #240, 6100 W. Stonehedge, Greenfield 53220
Schools, Wis. Assn. of Nonpublic	Ms. Pat Meloy, Exec. Dir. 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Securities Dealers, Wis. Assn. of	Henry M. Merrill, Chm. 660 E. Mason St., Milwaukee 53202
Senior Citizens of Wis., Inc., Allied Council of	Wayne Day, Pres. 622 W. Mitchell St., Milwaukee 53204
Sheep Assn., Wis. Hampshire	Alfred Pullin, Pres. Rt. 3, Reformatory Rd., Seymour 54165
Sheep Assn., Wis. Suffolk	Robert Gordon, Pres. Rt. 4, Monroe 53566
Sheep Breeders' Assn., Wis.	Donald Bacon, Pres. Rt. 1, City KK, Milton 53563
Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors Assn. of Wis.	Harold R. Lockwood, Exec. Secy. 7635 Bluemound Rd., Milwaukee 53213
Sheriffs, Inc., Badger State	Alan B. Shanks, Pres. 515 Oak St., Baraboo 53913
Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs Assn., Wis.	James Cardinal, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 145, Chippewa Falls 54729
Shorthand Reporters Assn., Inc., Wis.	Linda J. Levengood, Secy. Rm. 608, Court House, Milwaukee 53233
Shorthorn Breeder's Assn., Wis.	Mrs. Dan Jennings, Secy.-Treas. R.R. 2, Rio 53960
Shorthorn Lassies, Wis.	Mrs. Carolyn Kalk, Pres. 1243 Manchester Rd., So. Beloit 61080
Shropshire Assn., Wis.	Duane Richards, Pres. Rt. 3, Lodi 53555
Sierra Club, The (John Muir Chap.)	Michael Brandt, Chp. 111 King St., Madison 53703
Simmental Assn., Wis.	James Sanderson, Pres. R.R. 1, Box 66, Cambria 53923
Snowmobile Clubs, Inc., Assn. of Wis.	Art Sherren, Exec. Secy. Fawn Lake Rd., St. Germain 54558
Social Service Assn., Wis.	Karen Eggleston, Pres. P.O. Box 458, Madison 53701
Social Service Boards and Directors, Assn. of County	Robert Mortensen, Exec. Dir. Suite 200, 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Social Welfare Alumni Assn., UW-Milw.	Ernest A. Herre, Pres. 3222 N. 46th St., Milwaukee 53216
Social Work, Wis. Soc. for Clinical	Donald A. Lee, Pres. 1201 E. Filmore Ave., Eau Claire 54701
Social Workers, Inc., Natl. Assn. of (Wis. Chap.)	Geraldine A. Wolter, ACSW, Exec. Dir. 7635 W. Bluemound Rd. Milwaukee 53213

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN— (Cont.)

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Socialist Party of Wis.	Susan Belsky, State Chp. P.O. Box 92885, Milwaukee 53202
Sociological Assn., Wis.	Lionel Maldondo, Pres. U.W. — Parkside, Kenosha 53141
Soft Drink Assn., Wis.	Mike Lotto, Exec. Secy. 1 W. Dayton, Madison 53703
Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Wis Assn. of	George Haase, Pres. R.R. 2, Brandon 53919
Soil Conservation Society of America (Wis. Chap.)	Roger Swanson, Pres. Rm. 130, 1815 University Ave., Madison 53706
Solar Energy Resource Assn.	Mikal Ducey, Pres. 1121 University Ave., Madison 53715
Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims, Wis. Br.	Robert S. Granger, Gov. 1009 Lemira Cr., Waukesha 53186
Sons of the Amer. Revolution, Wis. Soc. of the	Robert G. Carroon 910 N. 3rd St., Milwaukee 53203
Sons of the Revolution in the State of Wis.	Donald E. Gradeless, Pres. 1721 Edgewood Ave., Racine 53404
Speech-Language-Hearing Assn., Wis.	Mrs. Patricia Willis, Pres. 3846 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53208
Spina Bifida Assn., Wis.	Douglas Petersen, Pres. 5651 N. 78th St., Milwaukee 53218
Sporting Goods Assn., Wis.	Chris Tackett, Dir. Suite 710, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Spot Assn., Wis.	Norman Ries, Pres. Rt. 1, Lomira 53048
Student Governments, United Council of UW	Kim Kachelmyer, Pres. Rm. 203, 8 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Supervision and Curriculum Development, Wis. Assn. for	LeRoy McGary, Pres. 718 N. Broadway, Menomonie 54751
Surgical Soc., Wis.	Henry F. Twelmeyer, Pres. 2500 N. 108th St., Wauwatosa 53213
Surveyors, Wis. Soc. of Land	Harold S. Charlier, Secy.-Treas. 2935 Coventry Ln., Waukesha 53186
Tavern Hosts of Wis.	Richard Weishaupt, Exec. Dir. R.R. 5, Box 264, Hayward 54843
Tavern League of Wis., Inc.	John J. Rohrer, Exec. Secy. P.O. Box 170, Madison 53701
Tax Executives Institute (Wis. Chap.)	Michael Juneau, Pres. c/o Briggs & Stratton Corp., P.O. Box 702, Milwaukee 53201
Taxicab Owners, Wis. Assn. of	John C. Fenske, Secy.-Treas. 125 Brookdale Dr., South Milwaukee 53172
Taxpayers Alliance, Wis.	James R. Morgan, Pres. 335 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Taxpayers Conference, Wis.	Blaine McDowell, Chm. P.O. Box 1316, Madison 53701
Teacher Educators, Wis. Assn. of	Peter J. Burke, Pres. 109 Education Building, UW--Madison, Madison 53706
Teachers, Wis. Fed. of	Carston Kueller, Pres. 6525 W. Bluemound Rd., Milwaukee 53213
Teachers Assn., Wis. Retired	Clyde W. Yeazel, Pres. 1920 Ludington Ave., Wauwatosa 53226
Teachers Credit Union, Wis.	Suzanne Trocinski, Pres. 101 W. Beltline Hwy., Box 8003, Madison 53708
Teachers of English, Wis. Council of	Nancy Hoefs, Financial Officer c/o Nicolet H.S., Milwaukee 53217
Teamsters Joint Council, Wis.	James Jesinski, Secy.-Treas. P.O. Box 2073, 6200 Bluemound Rd., Milwaukee 53201
Telephone Assn., Wis. Locally Owned	Karl Mess, Secy. 105 N. Avon, P.O. Box 108, Phillips 54555
Telephone Assn., Wis. State	Ray J. Riordan, Jr., Exec. Vice-Pres. 617 N. Segoe Rd., Madison 53705
Temperance Union of Wis., Women's Christian	Mrs. Dorothy Springer, Pres. 416 Gillette, Viroqua 54665
Temporary Services, Wis. Assn. of	Anthony J. Petullo, Legislative Chm. c/o Olsten Temporary Services, 700 N. Water St., Milwaukee 53202
Tennis Assn., Wis.	Mrs. Jaclyn Seidler, Pres. 5442 N. Kent Ave., Whitefish Bay 53217
Theatre Owners of Wis., Natl. Assn. of	Henry Kratz, Exec. Dir. Suite 208-10, 212 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Thoracic Soc., Wis.	James Pender, Exec. Dir. 1701 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53233
Tire Dealers and Retreaders Assn., Wis. Independent	Dean Ford, Exec. Dir. 2825 N. Mayfair Rd., Milwaukee 53222

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN— (Cont.)

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Title Assn., Inc., Wis. Land	Theodore W. Schneider, Secy.-Treas. 5909 Sixth Ave., "A", Kenosha 53140
Tobacco and Candy Distributors, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	James W. Wimmer, Jr., Exec. Vice President 22 N. Carroll St. Madison 53703
Tourism Federation, Wis.	Thomas Coenen, Exec. Vice-Pres. P.O. Box 6, McFarland 53558
Towns Assn., Wis.	Ed. K. Krueger, Exec. Secy. R.R. 4, Box 320, Shawano 54166
Tractor Pullers Assn., Wis.	Kenneth L. Mack, Pres. 195 Amber Tr., Sun Prairie 53590
Training and Development, Amer. Soc. of (Wis. Chap.)	Curtis Plott, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 5037, Madison 53705
Transportation Development Assn. of Wis., Inc.	Thomas Walker, Exec. Dir. Rm. 203, 22 N. Carroll St., Madison 53703
Transportation Union, United	Gerald A. Hagen, State Dir. 735 Division St., Altoona 54720
Trauma Society, Amer. (Wis. Div.)	Charles Aprahamian, M.D. P.O. Box 13451, Milwaukee 53213
Travelers Protective Assn. of Amer (Wis. Div.)	Anton S. Hren, Secy.-Treas. P.O. Box 517, Sheboygan 53081
Treasurers Assn., Wis. Municipal	Warren J. Hirschinger, Exec. Secy. 7525 W. Greenfield Ave., West Allis 53214
Trees for Tomorrow Environmental Center	A. Earl Plourde, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 609, Eagle River 54521
Truck Stop Operators of Wis., Natl. Assn. of	Roger Kluge, Pres. P.O. Box 3248, Madison 53704
Trustees Assn., Wis.	Frederik W. Jensen, Vice Pres. First Wisconsin National Bank of Madison, P.O. Box 1271, Madison 53701
Turkey Fed., Wis.	Louis C. Arrington, Secy. Poultry Science Dept., UW-Madison, Madison 53706
Underwriters, Wis. Assn. of Life	Ray C. Martin, Exec. Vice-Pres. 4513 Vernon Blvd., Madison 53705
Underwriters, Wis. Assn. of Health	Joseph Hinkes, Pres. 2001 W. Beltline Hwy., Madison 53713
United Commercial Travelers of Amer., Grand Aux. of Wis.	Carol Thompson, Grand Secy. 2171 Green Bay St., La Crosse 54601
United Nations Assn., U.S.A. (Wis. Div.)	Helen Wenberg, Pres. 4103 N. Murray, Milwaukee 53211
University of Wis. Faculties, Assn. of	Edward J. Muzik, Exec. Secy. 139 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703
University of Wis. Foundation	Robert B. Rennebohm, Exec. Dir. 702 Langdon, Madison 53706
University Women, Amer. Assn. of (Wis. State Div.)	Janice McCarthy, Pres. 924 Chicago St., Green Bay 54301
Utilities Assn., Wis.	Kenyon C. Kies, Managing Dir. P.O. Box 600, 44 E. Mifflin St., Madison 53701
Utility Tax Assn., Wis.	Mike Lotto, Exec. Secy. 1 W. Dayton St., Madison 53703
Veterans, Disabled Amer. (Dept. of Wis.)	John Karraker, Cmdr. 139 S. Park St., Antigo 54409
Veterans, Disabled Amer., Aux. (Dept. of Wis.)	Sally Roslansky #2, 5742 Cambridge Cr., Racine 53406
Veterans, Jewish War (Dept. of Wis.)	J. George Garrett, Dept. Cmdr. 12543 N. Woodberry Dr., Mequon 53092
Veterans, Polish Legion of Amer.	Henry Obremski, Dept. Cmdr. 2307 C.T.H. DB, Mosinee 54455
Veterans, Polish Legion of Amer., Ladies Aux. (Dept. of Wis.)	Rosmarie Broskowski, Pres. 977 W. Lincoln Ave., Milwaukee 53215
Veterans, United Spanish War	Anthony Brefka, Cmdr. Ward 8A North, V.A. Medical Center, Milwaukee 53193
Veterans, United Spanish War, Aux	Catherine Kaminski, Pres. 2316 W. Orchard St., Milwaukee 53204
Veterans Council, Wis.	Ed Molenda, Pres. 1518 Manitowoc Ave., S. Milwaukee 53172
Veterans of Foreign Wars (Dept. of Wis.)	Carl H. Decker, St. Cmdr. 4031 S. Katherine Dr., New Berlin 53151
Veterans of Foreign Wars, Ladies Aux. to the	Vivian L. Paduano, State Pres. 190 E. 9th St., Fond du Lac 54935
Veterans of the Civil War, Sons of Union (Dept. of Wis.)	Grover R. Huff, Dept. Cmdr. 1809 N. Davies Dr., Oconomowoc 53066
Veterans of the Civil War, Aux., Sons of Union	Evelyn Jung, Dept. Pres. 39 South St., Plymouth 53073
Veterans of U.S.A., Catholic War	Leon G. Urban 3483 E. O'Brien Rd., Oak Creek 53154

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN— (Cont.)

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Veterans of U.S.A., Catholic War, Ladies Aux. (Dept. of Wis.)	Martha Samolyk, Pres. 1218 E. Townsend St., Milwaukee 53212
Veterans of World War I Aux.	Helen L. Smith, Dept. Pres. 5817 Hwy 151, Manitowoc 54220
Veterans of World War I U.S.A. Inc. (Dept. of Wis.)	Ray Tousey, Cmdr. 5748 N. 38th St., Milwaukee 53209
Veterans' Service Commissions, Wis. State Assn. of County	Paul Dalton, Pres. 156 S. Main St., Lodi 53555
Veterinary Medical Assn., Wis.	W.J. O'Rourke, Exec. Secy. 540 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Victim/Witness Network, Wis.	Jo Beaudrey, Chp., P.O. Box 11408, Shorewood 53211
Vocational and Adult Education, Wis. Assn. for	William P. McCarthy, Exec. Secy. 222 N. Midvale Blvd., Madison 53705
Vocational Industrial Clubs of America	David Lancello, Pres., Board of VTAE, 7th Floor, 4802 Sheboygan Ave., Madison 53702
War Mothers, Amer. (Wis. State Chap.)	Mrs. Eleanor France, Pres. 707 Grand Ave., Wausau 54401
Warehousemen's Assn., Wis.	Edward J. Konkol, Exec. Secy. Suite 423, 110 E. Main St., Madison 53703
Waste Disposal Assn., Wis. Onsite	Sharon Martinson, Secy. P.O. Box 9075, Madison 53715
Water Quality Assn., Wis.	William J. Van Allen, Leg. Chm. 133 Stafford St., Plymouth 53073
Waterways Assn., Wis. Inland	Dorothy Lagerroos #6, 323 Island Dr., Madison 53705
Welfare Assn., Wis. Local	Merton P. Ehricke, Secy. P.O. Box 152, Appleton 54911
Wetlands Assn., Wis.	Dan Homblette 111 King St., Madison 53703
Wholesalers Assn., Inc., Wis.	Edwin F. Maurer, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 1346, Milwaukee 53201
Wilderness Watch	Dr. Jerry Gandt, Pres. P.O. Box 3184, Green Bay 54303
Wildlife Fed., Wis.	Jerry Landon, Dir. 606 Columbia Ave., S. Milwaukee 53172
Wildlife Society, Wis. Chap.	Charles M. Pils, Pres. Box 7921, Madison 53707
Wine and Spirit Inst., Wis.	Mary A. Campbell, Exec. Vice-Pres. 710 N. Plankinton Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Wisconsin State University Conference	Max Sparger, Comr. P.O. Box 8010, 1930 Monroe St. Madison 53708
Woman Abuse, Wis. Coalition Against	Jo Beaudrey, Chp. 1228 W. Mitchell St., Milwaukee 53204
Women, Wis. National Organization for	Chris Roerden, Coordinator P.O. Box 422, Elm Grove 53122
Women Highway Safety Leaders, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	Mrs. La Verne Holvig, Pres. 1321 Clara Ave., Sheboygan 53081
Women for Soviet Jewry, Wis.	Margi Flanagan 4837 N. Ardmore, Milwaukee 53217
Women of the Blue Goose, Wis.	Mrs. Marguerite K. Hughes, Pres. 4236 N. 71st St., Milwaukee 53216
Women Voters of Wis., Inc., League of	Sue S. Cleary, Admin. Secy. 625 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Women's Clubs, Wis. Fed. of	Mrs. Ivan Niedling 1008 3rd S., Stevens Point 54481
Women's Political Caucus, Wis.	Liesl M. Blockstein P.O. Box 2233, Madison 53701
Women's Relief Corps, Aux. to the Grand Army of the Republic, Inc.	Mrs. Dorothy Wehrle 1354 Lincoln Ave., Fennimore 53809
Woodland Owners Assn., Inc., Wis.	A.H. Wakeman, Pres. P.O. Box 188, Madison 53701
World Federalists Assn., (Wis. Branch)	Everett Refior, Pres. 205 N. Fremont, Whitewater 53190
World Wars, Military Order of the	Lt. Col. James Billerbeck, State Cmdr. 3520 Cherry Hill Dr., Brookfield 53005
Yorkshire Assn., Wis.	Byron Meech, Pres. 1236 Bluff St., Beloit 53511

Source: This list was compiled from a questionnaire mailed to all known statewide associations other than religious, cooperative and similar organizations on October 1, 1980.

Note

If you know of any additional PERMANENT, STATEWIDE, NONPROFIT associations—other than religious, fraternal, cooperative or similar organizations—please send the information to the Blue Book Editor, Legislative Reference Bureau, Room 201 North, State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin 53702. This will enable the editor to list that organization in the next edition of the WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY STATISTICS SUMMARY

Value added by manufacturing in Wisconsin totaled $15 billion in 1976, an increase of nearly $2 billion over 1975. The industry groups with the highest total value added in 1976 were machinery (except electrical) with $3,338 million, food and kindred products with $2,067 million, and paper and allied products with $1,483 million.

In 1977, Wisconsin ranked 12th among the states in value added by manufacture with a total of $16.8 billion in value added. This represented a drop from the state's ranking of 11th in 1976. California, with $55.5 billion, New York with 44.7 and Ohio with 43.3 led the nation in this category as they had in preceding years.

During the 1980 fiscal year, fees collected by the state from domestic and foreign corporations totaled $1.9 million. This was a decrease from the $2.0 million in total fees collected in fiscal year 1979. There were 7,334 articles of incorporation filed in fiscal year 1980, while 753 foreign corporations were licensed. This represented an increase in the number of domestic articles filed but a decrease in the number of foreign corporations licensed.

The number of banks in Wisconsin increased from 631 in 1977 to 639 in 1979. The number of total offices, including branches, also increased from 1,058 in 1977 to 1,139 in 1979.

Total deposits in Wisconsin banks have generally shown an annual increase every year. As of June 30, 1980, 634 FDIC-insured commercial banks in the state had total deposits of $24.8 billion.

Milwaukee County, the state's largest in population, has the greatest number of banks--a total of 59. The county with the next highest total, Dane, has 41 banks.

At the end of 1980, Wisconsin's 108 state and federal savings and loan associations had a total of 2,537,705 investors and $12.69 billion in assets. Although the number of associations has gradually decreased since 1968, the number of investors and the total assets have increased annually.

In 1978, Wisconsin's total energy use per capita was 291 millions of BTU. The two types of energy that led consumption were petroleum with 121 millions of BTU per capita and natural gas with 75 millions of BTU per capita.

VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURING IN WISCONSIN BY INDUSTRY GROUP

1971-1976*

	Value Added (in millions)					
Industry Group	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Machinery, except electrical	$1,746.6	$1,992.9	$ 2,340.1	$ 2,724.4	$ 2,872.7	$ 3,338.1
Food and kindred products	1,274.4	1,326.2	1,439.8	1,603.8	1,879.2	2,067.5
Paper and allied products	775.6	844.3	978.9	1,271.5	1,221.2	1,483.4
Fabricated metal products	672.2	984.8	1,126.6	1,245.0	1,287.4	1,481.9
Transportation equipment	880.9	786.0	995.5	1,106.0	1,223.6	1,444.0
Electrical and electronic equipment	762.7	828.8	896.5	1,182.7	1,024.0	1,149.7
Primary metal industries	419.9	415.4	513.6	625.4	669.7	734.5
Printing and publishing	377.1	421.0	469.6	484.4	594.1	692.0
Chemicals and allied products	353.4	372.8	383.7	415.8	429.6	482.8
Lumber and wood products	144.8	245.7	294.3	315.9	304.3	378.2
Rubber and plastic products	164.9	226.2	279.5	335.9	310.9	369.9
Stone, clay and glass products	135.3	167.9	182.9	233.4	216.0	267.0
Instruments and related products	137.5	120.9	159.4	205.7	202.2	228.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	102.5	204.0	235.6	228.8	83.1	188.3
Furniture and fixtures	105.7	126.8	139.2	148.3	134.4	167.3
Textile mill products	88.1	103.2	84.8	84.4	82.2	105.7
Apparel and related products	76.2	74.6	93.2	136.3	78.4	95.8
Petroleum and coal products	—	12.2	29.1	8.6	28.3	34.0
TOTAL	$8,476.4	$9,443.3	$10,825.2	$12,544.2	$12,926.1	$14,905.5

*Data may not be strictly comparable for various years due to changes in categories.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Annual Survey of Manufactures: 1975-76*, May 1979, and previous issues.

VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE BY STATE, 1977

(In Millions)

Rank	State	Value Added	Rank	State	Value Added
1	California	$ 55,452.3	27	Oregon	6,255.7
2	New York	44,676.9	28	Mississippi	5,598.5
3	Ohio	43,294.0	29	Kansas	5,385.3
4	Illinois	40,277.2	30	Arkansas	4,865.0
5	Michigan	37,480.4	31	Oklahoma	4,650.7
6	Pennsylvania	35,984.7	32	Colorado	4,551.8
7	Texas	32,922.9	33	West Virginia	3,908.1
8	New Jersey	23,197.1	34	Arizona	3,387.6
9	Indiana	22,593.7	35	Nebraska	2,821.8
10	North Carolina	18,105.6	36	Rhode Island	2,764.8
11	Massachusetts	16,895.4	37	Maine	2,346.6
12	WISCONSIN	16,761.5	38	New Hampshire	2,162.6
13	Missouri	12,813.5	39	Utah	1,971.5
14	Tennessee	12,635.0	40	Delaware	1,618.0
15	Georgia	12,499.7	41	Idaho	1,418.5
16	Connecticut	10,998.9	42	Vermont	1,050.0
17	Virginia	10,765.4	43	Montana	860.3
18	Louisiana	9,503.1	44	Hawaii	790.9
19	Kentucky	9,440.1	45	New Mexico	790.0
20	Florida	9,332.1	46	D.C.	612.2
21	Minnesota	9,245.3	47	South Dakota	608.5
22	Iowa	8,715.8	48	Nevada	497.8
23	Washington	8,628.9	49	Alaska	479.3
24	Alabama	8,348.7	50	North Dakota	474.6
25	South Carolina	8,095.4	51	Wyoming	380.7
26	Maryland	7,108.7		United States	$586,023.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1977 Census of Manufactures*, "Selected Statistics for States: 1977 and 1972", December 1979.

BASIC DATA ON WISCONSIN CORPORATIONS 1905-1980[1]

	Domestic						
Year	Articles of Incorp. Filed	Amdts. & Restated Articles	Foreign Corporations Licensed	Fees for Articles of Incor-portion	Fees for Foreign Corp.[2]	Other Corp. Fees[3]	Total Fees Collected
1905	98	—	95	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 69,312
1915	1,043	382	112	28,287	3,743	89,695	121,725
1925	1,438	896	198	57,614	11,139	78,153	146,906
1935	1,272	439	176	30,839	8,956	41,631	81,426
1945	1,120	680	131	31,823	4,826	113,963	150,612
1955	2,537	874	287	89,951	31,146	175,973	297,070
1965	4,063	1,320	401	344,906	120,506	193,844	659,256
1970	5,056	1,615	679	251,257	222,812	630,115	1,104,184
1971	5,472	1,598	695	262,299	245,247	598,224	1,105,770
1972	6,077	1,855	726	259,247	235,420	874,840	1,369,507
1973	5,982	1,721	635	286,116	173,428	706,498	1,116,042
Fiscal							
1974	5,881	1,358	703	271,827	399,294	722,295	1,121,589
1975	5,976	1,483	663	361,013	386,061	594,498	1,341,572
1976	6,340	1,765	668	361,013	386,062	555,950	1,303,024
1977	6,758	1,871	609	322,176	230,303	1,130,123	1,682,601
1978	7,149	2,061	764	373,543	598,443	751,097	1,723,082
1979	6,952	1,997	751	353,890	711,102	963,124	2,028,116
1980	7,334	1,978	753	373,220	753,461	788,204	1,914,885

[1] Beginning in 1974, data is computed on a fiscal year basis.

[2] Beginning in 1974, totals include fees for foreign corporation annual reports.

[3] Includes fees for filing restated articles, amendments, mergers, statements of intent to dissolve, articles of dissolution, changes of registered office or agent, and domestic corporation annual reports.

Source: Corporation Division of Office of Secretary of State, February 1981. This table includes only those required to file with the Secretary of State. Among those not required to file are banks, insurance companies, county agricultural societies, churches, cemetery associations, and fire departments outside cities and villages.

WISCONSIN ENERGY CONSUMPTION, BY RESOURCE
1974-1978 (In Millions of BTU Per Capita)

Energy Resource	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Petroleum					
Wisconsin	106	107	116	119	121
U.S.	158	155	163	170	173
% of U.S. per capita	67	69	71	70	70
Natural Gas					
Wisconsin	85	79	78	69	75
U.S.	103	93	95	91	91
% of U.S. per capita	83	85	82	76	82
Coal					
Wisconsin	57	61	66	68	66
U.S.	61	60	64	65	65
% of U.S. per capita	93	102	103	105	102
Hydro, Nuclear					
Wisconsin	21	26	27	27	29
U.S.	22	24	23	23	28
% of U.S. per capita	95	108	117	117	104
Total Resource Use					
Wisconsin	269	273	287	283	291
U.S.	343	330	345	350	357
% of U.S. per capita	78	83	83	81	82

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Division of State Energy, *Wisconsin Energy Statistics.*

WISCONSIN USE OF PETROLEUM, BY SECTOR
1974 - 1978
(In Trillions of BTU)

Sector	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Residential	93.0	88.0	85.0	82.0	76.0
Commercial	50.7	50.7	70.5	69.5	76.3
Industrial	17.2	14.4	18.6	22.3	20.8
Transportation	305.0	316.1	334.6	344.4	362.1
Utilities	12.0	13.2	16.1	19.8	15.6
Agriculture	5.4	5.8	8.8	12.7	14.6
Other	1.3	1.0	1.1	.9	.8
TOTAL	484.6	489.2	534.8	551.6	566.2

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Division of State Energy, *Wisconsin Energy Statistics.*

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, BY COUNTY
December 31, 1979

County	State Associations		Federal Associations	
	Number	Total Assets	Number	Total Assets
Adams	0	$ ——	0	$ ——
Ashland	1	29,318,970	0	——
Barron	1	16,425,511	2	83,205,991
Bayfield	0	——	0	——
Brown	3	477,004,623	1	36,498,322
Buffalo	0	——	0	——
Burnett	0	——	0	——
Calumet	0	——	0	——
Chippewa	1	47,490,690	0	——
Clark	0	——	0	——
Columbia	0	——	1	24,871,678
Crawford	0	——	1	35,080,099
Dane	4	752,146,060	1	248,511,099
Dodge	1	10,768,213	0	——
Door	0	——	0	——
Douglas	1	35,343,933	0	——
Dunn	0	——	0	——
Eau Claire	1	14,820,192	1	240,168,189
Florence	0	——	0	——
Fond du Lac	1	89,596,660	2	206,776,402
Forest	0	——	0	——
Grant	0	——	1	6,201,840
Green	0	——	0	——
Green Lake	0	——	0	——
Iowa	0	——	0	——
Iron	0	——	0	——
Jackson	0	——	0	——
Jefferson	2	192,398,326	0	——
Juneau	0	——	0	——
Kenosha	1	190,044,081	0	——
Kewaunee	2	27,070,999	0	——
La Crosse	1	49,942,576	1	306,043,225
Lafayette	0	——	0	——
Langlade	1	40,491,913	0	——
Lincoln	1	17,006,902	1	16,657,944
Manitowoc	0	——	0	——
Marathon	1	58,479,648	0	——
Marinette	0	——	0	——
Marquette	0	——	0	——
Menominee	0	——	0	——
Milwaukee	27	5,324,471,250	5	340,909,034
Monroe	1	45,736.707	1	94,903,658
Oconto	0	——	0	——
Oneida	2	65,880,533	0	——
Outagamie	3	239,434,600	0	——
Ozaukee	2	76,879,680	0	——
Pepin	0	——	1	39,033,695
Pierce	0	——	1	37,279,020
Polk	0	——	1	49,340,176
Portage	2	227,629,526	0	——
Price	0	——	0	——
Racine	4	416,873,289	0	——
Richland	0	——	1	47,554,152
Rock	3	75,702,307	0	——
Rusk	0	——	1	13,117,203
St. Croix	1	23,369,758	0	——
Sauk	0	——	1	47,501,514
Sawyer	0	——	0	——
Shawano	0	——	0	——
Sheboygan	2	258,096,218	0	——
Taylor	0	——	1	59,436,477
Trempealeau	0	——	0	——
Vernon	0	——	1	20,844,393
Vilas	0	——	0	——
Walworth	0	——	1	35,753,626
Washburn	0	——	0	——
Washington	2	104,652,581	0	——
Waukesha	4	521,607,245	3	126,679,523
Waupaca	2	76,051,143	1	25,989,058
Waushara	0	——	0	——
Winnebago	2	200,567,858	0	——
Wood	3	102,672,867	0	——
TOTAL	83	$9,807,974,919	31	$2,142,356,318

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Savings and Loan, *Eighty-Third Annual Report on the Condition of Wisconsin Savings and Loan Associations, December 31, 1979.*

BANKING IN WISCONSIN BY COUNTY

June 30, 1980

County	No. of Banks	Total Offices	No. of Accounts[1]	Deposits (in thousands)
Adams	4	4	15,728	$ 35,364
Ashland	3	7	—	82,802
Barron	12	14	80,534	183,278
Bayfield	4	8	19,988	46,105
Brown	16	56	295,564	875,144
Buffalo	6	8	27,391	64,505
Burnett	2	6	—	52,356
Calumet	9	9	43,814	115,772
Chippewa	10	15	78,428	179,794
Clark	10	14	64,808	163,534
Columbia	11	18	99,743	244,166
Crawford	4	8	35,879	106,913
Dane	41	77	510,087	1,278,088
Dodge	16	20	102,498	265,097
Door	3	13	—	114,199
Douglas	6	9	59,515	134,793
Dunn	7	14	53,022	110,338
Eau Claire	7	14	112,087	299,270
Florence	1	1	—	7,581
Fond du Lac	14	22	157,278	401,898
Forest	3	3	—	30,475
Grant	17	25	113,073	286,929
Green	9	12	77,931	213,192
Green Lake	7	8	40,883	99,380
Iowa	8	13	41,630	99,557
Iron	2	2	—	20,728
Jackson	2	7	—	60,946
Jefferson	16	17	132,188	301,104
Juneau	5	9	35,474	84,930
Kenosha	9	15	175,446	352,222
Kewaunee	7	8	41,791	110,616
La Crosse	10	22	130,809	349,066
Lafayette	10	10	36,625	98,760
Langlade	3	5	—	64,494
Lincoln	3	6	—	86,349
Manitowoc	15	25	155,058	374,268
Marathon	18	25	165,812	464,210
Marinette	9	13	80,553	195,603
Marquette	4	5	22,326	50,456
Menominee	—	—	—	—
Milwaukee	59	109	1,852,042	5,160,763
Monroe	7	11	47,136	119,171
Oconto	5	10	52,933	112,321
Oneida	7	11	64,147	147,096
Outagamie	17	32	209,240	601,626
Ozaukee	9	12	85,396	195,325
Pepin	2	2	—	37,692
Pierce	7	10	57,410	127,580
Polk	9	13	59,016	144,847
Portage	10	15	77,586	205,450
Price	4	6	24,528	72,522
Racine	16	31	280,011	667,990
Richland	5	6	31,767	75,051
Rock	19	31	206,739	505,395
Rusk	3	6	—	56,217
St. Croix	11	12	65,476	141,407
Sauk	9	17	87,411	238,669
Sawyer	5	6	25,987	63,632
Shawano	10	15	86,664	208,806
Sheboygan	15	18	180,903	519,985
Taylor	5	6	28,251	77,754
Trempealeau	9	11	46,284	119,308
Vernon	9	12	43,224	111,598
Vilas	5	9	26,844	66,775
Walworth	14	23	118,300	301,043
Washburn	3	5	—	48,860
Washington	11	13	117,184	275,688
Waukesha	30	54	385,160	866,108
Waupaca	12	15	102,114	226,422
Waushara	3	7	—	66,850
Winnebago	12	29	202,450	528,448
Wood	10	21	133,966	314,855
TOTAL[2]	636	1,145	8,002,672	$20,590,182

[1] Data not disclosed for 3 or fewer banks.

[2] Includes 3 mutual savings banks with total deposits of $80,646,000. Total does not include number of accounts in mutual savings banks.

Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, "Summary of Accounts and Deposits in all Commercial and Mutual Savings Banks, June 30, 1980".

BANKS AND BRANCHES IN WISCONSIN
December 31, 1979

Type of Bank	All Banks 1975	All Banks 1977	All Banks 1979	Commercial and Stock Savings Banks and Nondeposit Trust Companies						
				Insured			Noninsured			
				Mbr. F.R. Sys		Not Mbr	Banks of	Nondeposit	Mutual Savings Banks	
				Natl	State	F.R. Sys	Deposit	Trust Cos	Insured	Noninsured
Banks	631	631	639	131	27	473	—	5	3	—
Unit banks	428	413	401	83	18	292	—	5	3	—
Banks operating branches*	203	218	238	48	9	181	—	—	—	—
Branches*	336	427	500	163	22	315	—	—	—	—
TOTAL OFFICES	967	1,058	1,139	294	49	788	—	5	3	—

*Branch banks are prohibited in Wisconsin, except where permitted under strict geographic rules in some bankless municipalities (Section 221.04 (1) (f), (i) and (j), Wisconsin Statutes), or where such branches existed prior to the ban.
Source: *Annual Report of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation - 1979*, August 1980, and previous issues.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS IN WISCONSIN, 1971-1980
as of December 31

	No. of Associations			No. of Savings Accounts			Assets		
Year	Total	State*	Federal	Total	State	Federal	Total	State	Federal
1971	131	90	41	1,207,005	804,052	402,953	$4,555,038,717	$2,992,763,545	$1,562,275,172
1972	126	88	38	1,298,815	897,134	401,681	5,319,379,314	3,604,186,156	1,715,193,158
1973	123	88	35	1,444,719	1,052,632	392,087	5,928,638,014	4,203,647,111	1,724,990,903
1974	122	87	35	1,590,175	1,171,959	418,216	6,421,518,561	4,567,013,041	1,854,505,520
1975	122	87	35	1,763,166	1,297,706	465,460	7,282,789,096	5,196,433,224	2,086,355,872
1976	118	85	33	2,010,761	1,378,369	632,392	8,460,830,273	6,008,876,982	2,451,953,291
1977	118	85	33	2,168,838	1,483,943	684,895	9,864,748,925	6,987,186,369	2,877,562,556
1978	116	84	32	2,209,670	1,779,602	430,068	11,029,362,930	8,895,936,269	2,133,426,661
1979	114	83	31	2,260,382	1,882,582	377,800	11,950,331,237	9,807,974,919	2,142,356,318
1980	108	81	27	2,537,705	2,147,992	389,713	12,688,975,915	10,713,958,589	1,975,017,326

*Peak of 188 associations in 1930 (304,861 members and $290,625,985 total assets).
Source: Office of Commissioner of Savings and Loan, *Eighty-Fourth Annual Report on the Condition of Wisconsin Savings and Loan Associations, December 31, 1980*, and previous issues.

DEPOSITS AND NUMBER OF BANKS IN WISCONSIN
1900-1980

Year	No. of Banks	Deposits as of June 30 (In thousands)					
		Total	Interbank	Government[1]	Demand[2]	Time[2]	Savings[2]
1900	349	$ 124,892	$ 9,161	$ 1,220	$ 71,448	$ 43,063	$ ——
1910	630	268,766	18,929	858	121,413	127,566	——
1920	976	767,534	41,452	2,065	332,353	391,664	——
1930	936	935,006	44,274	2,418	360,538	527,776	——
1940	574	993,155	85,239	13,414	437,274	457,228	——
1950	556	2,965,580	120,860	81,222	1,506,246	1,257,252	——
1960	561	4,385,838	190,967	135,348	2,172,423	1,887,100	——
1965	582	5,608,599	202,673	190,894	2,485,637	3,114,672	——
1966	586	6,470,394	183,961	655,980	2,960,701	3,509,693	——
1967	599	7,112,785	218,015	624,634	3,060,742	4,052,043	——
1968	605	7,808,963	232,743	676,798	3,250,117	4,558,846	——
1969	605	8,389,296	279,970	592,334	3,495,497	4,893,799	——
1970	602	8,750,823	277,635	711,908	3,525,878	5,224,945	——
1971	608	10,064,272	319,292	944,359	3,782,306	6,281,966	——
1972	612	11,065,211	300,436	963,847	4,008,389	7,056,822	——
1973	619	12,494,510	226,879	1,237,586	4,301,608	8,192,902	——
1974	617	13,441,620	252,357	1,329,119	4,377,799	9,063,821	——
1975	621	14,426,012	291,584	1,344,781	4,591,759	9,834,253	——
1976	623	15,487,990	304,881	1,295,484	4,620,570	6,212,779	4,654,641
1977	623	18,538,624	410,636	1,447,905	6,062,841	6,896,827	5,578,956
1978	625	18,742,594	406,447	1,730,762	5,613,377	5,749,527	7,379,690
1979	631	20,798,061	481,127	1,967,839	6,502,343	8,562,511	5,733,208
1980	634	24,763,910	426,907	1,830,450	5,804,877	9,470,369	5,201,145

[1] As of 1966, "Government" includes deposits of state and subdivisions as well as U.S. government deposits.
[2] Prior to 1965, "Demand" and "Time" totals did not include interbank and government deposits. Beginning in 1976, data is presented for "Savings" as well as "Demand" and "Time" deposits.
Source: 1900-1955: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, *All-Bank Statistics, U.S.*, 1959; 1956-1964: Wisconsin Commissioner of Banks, December 1965; 1965-1978: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, *Assets and Liabilities — Commercial and Mutual Savings Banks*, June 30, 1978, and previous issues; 1979-1980: data provided by Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION STATISTICS SUMMARY

Over 14 thousand lakes, 2 thousand trout streams, 5 thousand campsites, and 6.1 million acres of hunting land contribute to the recreational facilities of Wisconsin. As a result, over 65 million fish and 3 million game of various kinds are taken each year, over 380 thousand boats are registered, 160 thousand annual and 250 thousand daily park admission stickers and tags are sold, and over a million hunting licenses and tags and a million fishing licenses are issued.

Wisconsin has 63 state parks, 9 state forests, and 9 state trails. The parks range in size from Devil's Lake with 7,215 acres to Cadiz Springs with 18 acres. The largest single state recreational facility is the Northern Highlands American Legion Forest with 213,809 acres. A more recent addition to the state recreational facilities program has been the state's growing trails system. Nine trails presently total 3,502 acres; 118 miles of trails are presently usable for hiking, biking, and snowmobiling, and 139 miles are under development.

Over 8.4 million people visited Wisconsin's state parks in 1979; or — to put it another way — 2 million cars brought visitors to the parks. Utilization of the state forests and trails also increased, with 3.6 million people visiting the forests and over 137 thousand people using the trails.

Wisconsin's Outdoor Recreation Act Program, better known as ORAP, was created in 1969. Since then over 91 thousand acres of land have been acquired under the program, and over $72 million has been spent in acquiring and developing the land.

Although ORAP funds have been used for many recreational purposes, including fish and wildlife management, youth conservation camps, and the Olympic Ice Rink, the largest expenditures of ORAP funds since 1969 have been made for water pollution abatement aids--$135.1 million--and for state parks--$42.8 million. The water pollution abatement aids account for about 50% of the total expenditures made in the ORAP program to date. From 1969 to 1980, $257.3 million has been spent on the total ORAP program.

A water pollution control program has been in operation in Wisconsin since the 1949-50 fiscal year. The total amount of funds expended on water pollution in this state has steadily increased from $66 thousand in 1950 to nearly $7 million in 1980.

In 1978, pollution abatement efforts were marked by the passage of the law creating the Wisconsin Fund. This multi-faceted law established new state assistance programs for local governments in point source (replacing ORAP 2000) and nonpoint water pollution abatement and solid waste site planning. In 1978-79, $60 million was appropriated, while $134.6 million was appropriated in the 1979-81 biennium.

In the area of air pollution, over $15.2 million has been spent in the past 12 years, with $2.6 million of that amount spent in the 1979-80 fiscal year. The federal government has contributed over 50 percent of the program's total cost.

Under its solid waste program the state spent $1.7 million in fiscal 1979-80 and a total of $6.8 million since the 1969-70 fiscal year. Although funding was a joint enterprise of both the federal and state governments, the state has funded approximately 81 percent of the program's cost.

DATA ON CONSERVATION AND RECREATION

Inventory of Recreational Facilities	
Lakes totaling 970,869 acres of water (including flowages)	14,927
Trout streams (total mileage 9,561)	2,674
Acres of publicly owned or controlled land open to hunters	6,100,000
State parks (total acreage 61,573)	63
State park trails, 253 miles (total acreage 3,502)	9
State forests (total acreage 465,926)	10
Recreation areas (total acreage 5,159)	2
Campsites	5,178

Licenses and Permits	**1978**	**1979**
Boats registered	384,201	404,185
Snowmobiles registered	191,512	196,850
Annual park admission stickers for automobiles	164,365	169,139
Daily park admission tags for automobiles	258,618	252,706
Deer hunting and license tags including nonresidents	352,972	364,235
Small game hunting license tags including nonresident	204,226	184,531
Nonresident annual fishing licenses	109,081	104,884
Resident annual fishing licenses	467,070	477,310
Nonresident family fishing licenses	67,782	66,083
Resident husband and wife fishing licenses	109,712	114,433
15-day nonresident fishing licenses	74,748	73,037
4-day nonresident fishing licenses	157,251	150,401
Voluntary sportsman's licenses	289,837	251,093
Resident archer's licenses	146,599	138,519
Nonresident archer's licenses	11,239	5,992
Guide licenses	983	730

Estimated Fish Taken (1979 Season)		**Estimated Game Taken** (1979 Season)	
Bass, perch, other panfish	59,397,000	Squirrels	1,700,000
Trout	2,050,000	Cottontail rabbits	1,000,000
Walleye	1,747,000	Ruffed grouse	600,000
Northern pike	2,360,000	Pheasants	290,000
Salmon	102,000	Deer (with guns)*	125,518
Muskellunge	69,000	Bears	737

Wild Fur Harvest, 1979-80	
Total Value	$15,284,478
Beavers only (29,447)	$967,628

Restocking Forests and Wildlife, 1979	
Adult pheasant roosters stocked	34,000
Day-old pheasants distributed	85,000
Trees and shrubs distributed from state nurseries	13,917,668
Warmwater fish, including 102,600,000 fry produced and distributed (58,000 pounds)	105,121,000
Federal fish distributed (17,000 pounds)	1,179,000
Trout distributed (610,543 pounds) (includes salmon)	7,240,485

*16,018 with arrows.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, departmental data, October 1980.

STATE PARK, FOREST AND TRAIL ATTENDANCE, 1977-79

	Number of Visitors[1]			Number of Cars[2]		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
State Parks						
Amnicon Falls	63,156	55,635	65,820	15,789	13,908	16,455
Aztalan	77,220	70,212	78,119	19,305	19,553	19,529
Belmond Mound	20,244	17,775	19,882	5,061	4,443	4,970
Big Bay	48,574	64,117	47,445	12,144	16,029	11,861
Big Foot Beach	106,800	113,861	122,910	26,700	28,465	30,727
Blue Mound	198,970	200,821	125,182	49,698	50,205	31,295
Brunet Island	91,643	120,940	101,218	22,911	30,235	25,304
Cadiz Springs	65,927	55,905	69,202	16,482	13,976	17,300
Copper Culture	—	1,029	1,041	—	257	260
Copper Falls	125,904	114,507	96,837	31,476	28,627	24,209
Council Grounds	143,665	171,900	185,153	35,916	42,975	46,288
Devil's Lake	1,408,334	1,212,660	1,236,839	352,084	303,165	309,210
First Capitol	3,731	10,910	5,587	933	2,727	1,397
Governor Dodge	416,368	511,458	400,944	104,092	127,864	100,236
Harrington Beach	87,300	93,575	57,955	21,825	23,393	14,488
Hartman Creek	167,093	177,578	162,656	41,773	44,394	40,664
Heritage Hill	52,493	18,733	61,274	13,123	4,683	15,318
High Cliff	337,250	348,100	501,701	84,313	87,025	125,425
Interstate	358,050	419,650	370,150	89,513	104,912	92,537
Kohler-Andrae	300,179	291,820	283,843	75,045	72,955	70,960
Lake Kegonsa	175,070	174,468	174,726	43,768	43,617	43,681
Lake Wissota	175,195	239,500	205,444	43,799	59,875	51,361
Lizard Mound	28,746	32,640	29,836	7,187	8,160	7,459
Lost Dauphin	24,600	33,150	33,800	6,150	8,287	8,450
Lucius Woods	52,316	49,791	22,313	13,079	12,447	5,578
Merrick	112,284	112,460	110,735	28,071	28,115	27,683
Mill Bluff	74,417	71,351	67,361	18,604	17,837	16,840
Mirror Lake	186,812	177,194	188,810	46,703	44,298	47,202
Natural Bridge	14,336	18,150	32,889	3,584	4,537	8,222
Nelson Dewey	87,873	79,933	66,205	21,968	19,983	16,551
New Glarus Woods	23,615	24,970	19,110	5,904	6,242	4,777
Newport	106,377	109,245	110,694	26,594	27,311	27,673
Ojibwa	17,755	31,200	17,438	4,439	7,800	4,359
Old Wade House	30,290	29,792	25,380	7,573	7,448	6,345
Parfrey's Glen	25,231	21,750	21,969	6,308	5,437	5,492
Pattison	156,321	172,109	132,080	39,080	43,027	33,020
Peninsula	905,263	918,444	6,226,774	226,316	229,611	306,693
Perrot	190,237	240,141	250,531	47,559	60,035	62,632
Pike Lake	160,314	187,229	143,861	40,079	46,807	35,965
Potawatomi	220,021	271,833	212,945	55,005	67,958	53,236
Rib Mountain	221,782	271,061	189,475	55,446	67,765	47,368
Roche-A-Cri	31,428	25,740	36,213	7,857	6,435	9,053
Rock Island	19,988	24,334	25,375	Not accessible by vehicle		
Rocky Arbor	90,786	86,344	75,497	22,697	21,586	18,874
Tower Hill	53,897	30,396	40,956	13,474	7,599	10,239
Whitefish Dunes	30,440	40,000	46,501	7,610	10,000	11,625
Wildcat Mountain	116,529	110,034	125,076	29,132	27,508	31,269
Willow River	226,228	230,584	285,507	56,557	57,646	71,376
Wyalusing	142,234	137,897	149,059	35,559	34,474	37,264
Yellowstone Lake	396,381	375,841	398,795	99,095	93,960	99,698
TOTAL	8,189,055	8,406,767	8,459,113	2,042,229	2,095,596	2,078,418
Northern Forests						
American Legion and Northern Highland	812,140	1,020,140	1,100,340	203,035	255,037	275,085
Black River	249,190	258,204	248,880	62,298	64,551	62,220
Brule River	50,960	54,975	58,500	12,740	13,743	14,625
Flambeau River	64,340	77,700	82,535	16,085	19,425	20,633
St. Croix River	35,901	18,465	14,175	8,975	4,616	3,543
TOTAL	1,212,531	1,429,494	1,504,430	303,133	357,372	376,106
Southern Forests						
Kettle Moraine						
Northern Unit	883,083	826,894	830,126	220,771	206,723	207,531
Southern Unit	947,671	1,102,582	1,143,407	236,918	275,645	285,851
Point Beach	248,142	261,408	209,571	62,036	65,352	52,392
TOTAL	2,078,896	2,190,884	2,183,104	519,725	547,720	545,774
State Trails						
Ahnapee Trail	12,083	13,237	13,838	—	—	—
Bear Skin Trail	8,225	32,572	26,345	—	—	—
Elroy-Sparta Trail	41,428	29,275	45,909	—	—	—
Sugar River Trail	35,015	34,420	30,520	—	—	—
Tuscobia-Park Falls Trail	20,850	10,231	21,147	—	—	—
TOTAL	117,601	119,735	137,758			

[1] Computed estimates.

[2] Derived by dividing the number of visitors by 4 (average number of persons per car).

Source: Department of Netural Resources, Bureau of Parks and Recreation, October 1980.

WISCONSIN STATE PARKS, FORESTS, AND TRAILS

Name	Location and Highway Connection[1]	Dominant Features	Picnic Area	Swimming	Camp Units	Miles Hiking	Fishing	Boating[1]	Winter Sports[1]	Acres
State Park										
Amnicon Falls	10 mi. SE of Superior USH2	Scenic water falls, covered bridge	Yes	No	40	1.0	Yes	No	S	825
Aztalan	4 mi. E of Lake Mills CTH Q	Ancient Indian village	Yes	No	0	0	Yes	No	No	172
Big Bay	On Madeline Island in Lake Superior	Sand beach, natural history	Yes	Yes	17	4.0	Yes	B	No	2,204
Big Foot Beach	1 mi. S of Lake Geneva STH 12 & 120	A beach park	Yes	Yes	100	1.0	Yes	No	S	272
Blue Mound	1 mi. NW of Blue Mounds STH 151 & 18	Highest point in southern part of state	Yes	Yes	78	3.3	No	No	S/CS	1,082
Brunet Island	1 mi. N of Cornell STH 27	River island park	Yes	Yes	69	4.8	Yes	B/C	No	1,032
Buckhorn	13 mi. N of Mauston on CTH Q & G	River scenery	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	B/W	No	2,484
Cadiz Springs	6 mi. W of Monroe STH 11	Spring fed lakes	Yes	Yes	0	1.1	Yes	No	No	18
Copper Culture	1 mi. W of Oconto off Mill St.	Indian burial grounds	Yes	No	0	0	No	No	No	42
Copper Falls	4 mi. N of Mellen STH 13 & 169	River gorge, waterfalls	Yes	Yes	33	5.0	Yes	No	S/CS	2,279
Council Grounds	1 mi. NW of Merrill STH 107	River scenery	Yes	Yes	55	2.5	Yes	Yes	CS	322
Devils Lake	3 mi. S of Baraboo STH 123	Bluffs, mountain scenery	Yes	Yes	453	16.0	Yes	B/C	CS	7,215
First Capitol	3 mi. N of Belmont CTH G	First territorial capitol	Yes	No	0	0	No	No	No	256
Governor Dodge	3 mi. N of Dodgeville STH 23	Rocky promontories	Yes	Yes	266	5.5	Yes	B	S/CS	5,029
Harrington Beach	10 mi. N of Port Washington STH 32	Lake Michigan shoreline	Yes	Yes	0	1.8	Yes	No	S	636
Hartman Creek	6 mi. W of Waupaca STH 54	Lake scenery, pine plantation	Yes	Yes	100	16.0	Yes	B	S/CS	1,156
Heritage Hill	STH 57 in S Green Bay	Restored early American buildings	No	No	0	0	No	No	No	40
High Cliff	9 mi. E of Menasha STH 114	Wooded bluffs, Lake Winnebago	Yes	Yes	53	7.5	Yes	B/W	S/CS	1,140
Interstate	St. Croix Falls USH 8	River gorge, rocky bluffs	Yes	Yes	85	6.6	Yes	B	CS	1,254
Kohler-Andrae	4 mi. S of Sheboygan STH 141	Lake Michigan sand dunes	Yes	Yes	105	9.0	Yes	No	CS	750
Lake Kegonsa	3 mi. N of Stoughton CTH N	Prairie park	Yes	Yes	72	4.2	Yes	B/W	S	343
Lake Wissota	E of Chippewa Falls 5 mi. STH 29 N on K	Lake scenery	Yes	Yes	76	5.5	Yes	B/C/W	S/CS	1,044
Lizard Mound	2 mi. NE of West Bend STH 141	Indian mounds	Yes	No	0	.8	No	No	No	31
Lost Dauphin	5 mi. SW of DePere USH 41, CTH D	Home of Lost Dauphin of France	Yes	No	0	0	No	No	No	19
Lucius Woods	Solon Springs USH 53	Virgin pine timber	Yes	Yes	0	1.0	Yes	B/C/W	S	41
Merrick	1 mi. N of Fountain City STH 35	A river park, fall color	Yes	Yes	76	.5	Yes	B/C/W	S	325
Mill Bluff	4 mi. W of Camp Douglas USH 12 & 16	Rocky bluffs	Yes	Yes	21	.3	No	No	No	1,130
Mirror Lake	1 mi. SE of Lake Delton	Lake scenery	Yes	Yes	144	10.0	Yes	B/C	S/CS	2,033
Natural Bridge	15 mi. NW of Sauk City CTH C	Natural rock bridge	Yes	No	0	3.6	No	No	S	530
Nelson Dewey	1 mi. N of Cassville CTH VV	Home of first governor	Yes	No	31	2.8	Yes	No	No	744
New Glarus Woods	1 mi. S of New Glarus STH 69	Wooded valleys, natural oakwoods	Yes	No	18	1.2	No	No	No	106
Newport	2 mi. SE of Gill's Rock, tip of Door County	Lake scenery	Yes	Yes	0	28.0	No	No	CS	2,187
Ojibwa	1 mi. E of Ojibwa STH 70	River scenery	Yes	No	6	0	Yes	No	S	366
Old Wade House	6 mi. W of Plymouth STH 23	Restored early American inn	Yes	No	0	0	No	No	No	254
Pattison	10 mi. S of Superior STH 35	Highest waterfall in state	Yes	Yes	59	3.5	Yes	C	S/CS	1,370
Peninsula	Fish Creek STH 42	Green Bay, limestone bluffs	Yes	Yes	466	15.3	Yes	B/W	S/CS	3,763
Perrot	1 mi. N of Trempealeau STH 35	River scenery, wooded bluffs	Yes	No	97	4.8	Yes	B/C	S/CS	1,393

WISCONSIN STATE PARKS, FORESTS, AND TRAILS Continued

Name	Location and Highway Connection[1]	Dominant Features	Picnic Area	Swimming	Camp Units	Miles Hiking	Fishing	Boating[1]	Winter Sports[1]	Acres
Pike Lake	2 mi. E of Hartford STH 60	Glacial lake	Yes	Yes	32	6.5	Yes	No	S/CS	678
Potawatomi	2 mi. NW of Sturgeon Bay STH 42	Limestone bluffs	Yes	No	125	9.0	Yes	B/C/W	S/CS	1,126
Rib Mountain	4 mi. SW of Wausau CTH N & NN	A high point in the state	Yes	No	30	3.1	No	No	S	859
Roche A Cri	2 mi N of Friendship STH 13	Woodlands, rocky bluffs	Yes	No	45	3.5	No	No	CS	411
Rock Island	50 mi. SE of Sturgeon Bay	Island scenery	Yes	Yes	40	10.5	Yes	B	S	783
Rocky Arbor	1 mi. NW of Wisconsin Dells USH 12	Rocky ledges, wooded valleys	Yes	No	89	1.0	No	No	No	225
Tower Hill	3 mi. S of Spring Green STH 23	Historic shot tower, river	Yes	No	21	1.5	Yes	B/C	No	108
Wildcat Mountain	3 mi. S of Ontario STH 33	Bluff lands	Yes	No	38	5.3	Yes	C	S/CS	3,305
Willow River	NE of Hudson along Willow River	River scenery, 3 dams	Yes	Yes	72	6.8	Yes	B/C	CS	2,599
Wyalusing	12 mi. S of Prairie du Chien USH 18	Junction Wis. & Miss. Rivers	Yes	No	132	10.5	Yes	B/C	S/CS	2,597
Yellowstone	7 mi. NW of Argyle CTH N	Lake scenery, wooded valleys	Yes	Yes	129	4.0	Yes	B/W	S	373
State Forests										
Apostle Islands	Transferred to the Federal Government.									
Black River	SE of Black River Falls USH 12, STH 27 & 54	Abundance of wildlife and scenery	Yes	Yes	91	53.0	Yes	B/C	S/CS	65,021
Brule River	NE of Solon Springs CTH P	Excellent fishing and canoeing	Yes	No	37	3.7	Yes	B/C	S/CS	38,447
Flambeau River	23 mi. W of Philips on CTH W	Outstanding canoeing river	Yes	Yes	60	2.5	Yes	B/C	S/CS	87,744
Kettle Moraine N	N of Kewaskum STH 45, 23 & 67	Glacial formations	Yes	Yes	359	54.8	Yes	B/C/W	S/CS	27,017
Kettle Moraine S	S & E of Whitewater USH 12, STH 59 & 67	Glacial topography, historic ethnic structures	Yes	Yes	289	77.7	Yes	B/C/W	S/CS	16,274
Northern Highlands American Legion	SE Iron, WC Vilas, NC Oneida Counties	Scenic lakes and forests	Yes	Yes	904	10.3	Yes	B/C/W	S/CS	213,809
Point Beach	4 Mi. N of Two Rivers STH 42	Sand beach, natural history	Yes	Yes	137	8.0	Yes	No	S/CS	2,838
St. Croix	1 mi. W of Grantsburg STH 70	River scenery	(limited use)			45.0			S/CS	14,776
State Trails										
Ahnapee Trail	3/4 mi. N of Algoma or 1 mi. S of Sturgeon Bay	15 miles old railroad grade	No	No		15.0	No	No	S	208
Bearskin Trail	STH 51	Old railroad grade	Yes	No	0	18.5	Yes	No	S	447
Buffalo River Trail	USH 10 between Fairchild & Mondovi	36 miles old railroad grade	No	No	0	36.0	No	No	S	420
Elroy-Sparta Trail	1/2 mi. NW of Elroy or 2 mi. SE of Sparta STH 71	Scenic hills & valleys, old railroad tunnels	Yes	No	30	32.5	No	No	S	638
Sugar River Trail	STH 69, 39, 11 & CTH E	23 miles old railroad grade	No	No	0	23.5	No	No	S	268
Tuscobia Trail	STH 40, 48 & 70	76 miles old railroad grade			(limited use)				S	808

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[1] Abbreviations: USH, United States Highway; STH, State Trunk Highway; CTH, County Trunk Highway; B, boating; C, canoeing; W, waterskiing, S, snowmobiling; CS, cross-country skiing.

Note: Biking is permitted on 4 trails (excluding Tuscobia & Buffalo river) and in the following parks and forests: Brunet Island, Lake Wissota, Pattison, Peninsula, Potawatomi, and Point Beach. Backpacking is permitted in the following parks and forests: Newport, Black River, Brule River, Flambeau River, Kettle Moraine N., and Northern Highlands American Legion. Hiking mileage includes both hiking and nature trails.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Parks and Recreation, September 1980.

ORAP LAND ACREAGE AND EXPENDITURES*
Fiscal Years 1974-1980

ORAP Land	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	Total 1974-1980
Acres								
Land acquisition	17,563	7,423	4,772	4,034	2,101	5,483	9,659	51,035
Land easements	578	216	15	164	42	260	164	1,439
Expenditures								
Land acquisition	$4,917,473	$2,277,276	$2,013,168	$1,873,464	$ 970,875	$1,784,838	$4,198,946	$18,036,040
Land easements	128,990	69,181	5,327	27,855	28,508	90,216	38,358	388,435
Land development	1,656,009	2,001,409	2,455,180	2,558,415	1,335,450	1,544,154	1,822,079	13,3[illegible],696
Land maintenance	1,437,856	1,703,473	1,622,918	1,643,100	1,846,300	2,072,100	2,235,306	12,5[illegible],053
Aid in lieu of taxes	265,241	331,452	347,576	367,959	423,303	447,071	436,679	2,619,281
Options, appraisals, etc	451,944	265,669	237,626	235,626	243,278	276,786	354,094	2,065,023
TOTAL	$8,857,513	$6,648,460	$6,681,795	$6,706,419	$4,847,714	$6,215,165	$9,085,462	$62,257,089

*"ORAP" is the acronym for Wisconsin's Outdoor Recreation Act Program, established by Chapter 427, Laws of 1961, and expanded by Chapter 353, Laws of 1969.
Source: Department of Natural Resources, departmental data, November 1980.

ORAP Program	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	Totals 1974-1980
Fish management	$ 1,718,564	$ 942,869	$ 725,154	$ 483,832	$ 578,336	$ 805,876	$ 1,429,683	$ 6,684,314
Game management	2,109,632	604,133	530,446	1,003,285	697,498	768,434	1,229,415	6,942,843
Northern forests	1,193,776	474,263	717,124	513,021	357,994	425,259	1,317,661	4,999,098
Southern forests	154,710	145,781	135,177	135,077	218,724	381,769	256,268	1,427,506
State parks	3,663,049	4,443,057	4,482,306	4,516,333	2,875,435	3,569,657	4,827,549	28,377,386
Recreation aids to counties	46,299	18,927	19,894	5,911	16,250	4,150	—	111,431
Tourist information centers	159,893	165,786	—	—	—	—	—	325,679
Long-range planning	25,000	25,000	25,000	23,978	24,201	19,405	24,635	167,219
Youth conservation camps	443,836	536,721	700,348	713,601	735,200	893,718	699,045	4,722,469
Other conservation projects	1,958,022	1,756,238	974,666	998,430	1,146,986	1,290,600	994,574	9,119,516
Artificial lake creation	39,784	43,306	28,217	22,997	—	—	—	134,304
Recreation planning aids	72,172	59,459	56,570	68,531	43,253	30,406	25,521	338,419
Water pollution abatement aids	17,303,232	17,610,156	15,802,088	16,635,487	5,104,357	5,467,524	5,244,528	83,167,372
Scenic easement, historic sites, etc	291,693	322,354	348,181	358,551	189,335	231,506	245,341	1,986,961
Land development - information and education	1,566	236	—	10,779	—	—	13,976	26,557
Bond retirement - recreation	1,670,546	2,053,428	2,316,881	3,380,079	3,722,998	3,561,834	3,698,453	20,404,219
Preservation scientific areas	17,213	48,287	93,112	44,125	94,480	129,720	130,639	557,576
Olympic Ice Rink - debt service	44,215	44,215	44,215	39,794	35,373	35,373	35,373	278,558
Olympic Ice Rink - repair & maintenance	—	—	35,704	6,294	5,344	24,741	31,671	103,754
TOTAL	$30,913,202	$29,294,216	$27,035,083	$28,960,105	$15,845,764	$17,639,972	$20,204,332	$169,775,081

*For the fiscal years 1972-1978, easement projects were administered by the Department of Transportation and historic sites projects were administered by the State Historical Society.
Source: Department of Natural Resources, departmental data, November 1980.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE WISCONSIN WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM

1949-1950 to 1979-80

Fiscal Year	Expenditures		
	State	Federal	Total
1949-50	$ 50,000	$ 16,000	$ 66,000
1954-55	81,520	——	81,520
1959-60	101,099	60,500	161,599
1964-65	119,384	101,900	221,284
1969-70	959,602	196,393	1,155,995
1970-71	1,219,492	195,516	1,415,008
1971-72	1,345,400	201,520	1,546,920
1972-73	2,373,053	536,063	2,909,116
1973-74	2,863,321	701,551	3,564,872
1974-75	2,276,873	1,718,845	3,995,718
1975-76	2,443,942	1,834,896	4,278,838
1976-77	2,653,656	2,577,337	5,230,993
1977-78	3,318,926	2,873,115	6,192,041
1978-79	3,515,876	3,011,486	6,527,362
1979-80	3,927,541	2,941,851	6,869,392
TOTAL	$28,346,000	$17,158,365	$45,504,365

Source: Department of Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Standards, departmental data, October 1980.

MUNICIPAL WATER POLLUTION POINT SOURCE ABATEMENT ASSISTANCE

1972-73 to 1979-80

Fiscal Year	Appropriations (In Millions)		
	Federal*	State ORAP	Wisconsin Fund
1972-73	$ 34.8	$ 15.8	$ ——
1973-74	52.2	17.3	——
1974-75	52.3	17.6	——
1975-76	——	15.8	——
1976-77	177.9	16.6	——
1977-78	87.8	5.1	——
1978-79	80.8	7.3	58.2
1979-80	65.4	6.8	64.0
TOTAL	$551.2	$102.3	$122.2

*U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Public Law 92-500, Title II.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, departmental data, November 1980.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE WISCONSIN AIR POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM

1969-70 to 1979-80

Fiscal Year	Expenditures		
	State	Federal	Total
1969-70	$ 25,400	$ 39,100	$ 64,500
1970-71	48,426	165,920	214,346
1971-72	346,100	422,323	768,423
1972-73	544,549	431,726	976,275
1973-74	629,930	497,418	1,127,348
1974-75	1,001,030	936,825	1,937,855[1]
1975-76	685,737	971,316	1,657,053
1976-77	688,389	1,021,566	1,709,955
1977-78	864,260	1,008,695	1,872,955
1978-79	1,065,713	1,153,234	2,218,947
1979-80	1,284,172	1,385,603	2,669,775
TOTAL	$7,195,106	$8,056,526	$15,251,632

[1] Fluctuation due to equipment purchases.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Standards, departmental data, October 1980.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE WISCONSIN SOLID WASTE PROGRAM

1969-70 to 1979-80

Fiscal Year	Expenditures		
	State	Federal	Total
1969-70	$ 45,011	$ —	$ 45,011
1970-71	99,466	—	99,466
1971-72	188,800	78,610	267,410
1972-73	385,578	72,294	457,872
1973-74	399,363	62,500	461,863
1974-75	456,713	31,250	487,963
1975-76	445,335	63,756	509,091
1976-77	461,363	101,599	562,962
1977-78	629,108	258,598	887,706
1978-79	922,654	438,925	1,361,579
1979-80	1,237,985	478,718	1,716,703
TOTAL	$5,271,376	$1,586,250	$6,857,626

Source: Department of Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Standards, departmental data, October 1980.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS SUMMARY

Over 155 thousand students are enrolled in the University of Wisconsin System. The 1980-81 school year is slightly below the 1979-80 year. The enrollment increased from 143,282 in 1976-77 to 155,405 in 1979-80 before dipping in 1980-81.

Enrollment at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, the system's largest campus, decreased 621 in 1976-77 from the previous year. Since the decrease in 1976-77, however, its enrollment has increased over each previous fall enrollment by 1,098 in 1977-78; 408 in 1978-79; 803 in 1979-80; and 1,116 in 1980-81. Similarly the Milwaukee campus enrollment, which had steadily increased during the previous 5 years, but declined in 1976-77 and 1977-78, has also experienced an enrollment increase in 1978-79, with a 686 increase over the 1978-79 fall enrollment.

The Extension enrollment in the University System over the past 6 years has increased by approximately 93.1 thousand or 70 percent.

The University of Wisconsin's summer school enrollment reached a peak of 54.4 thousand in 1975, but has declined by 2.7 percent, to 52.9 thousand, in 1980. A summer session enrollment range of 50,000 to 53,000 plus has been the norm over the past 5 years.

Wisconsin's private college enrollment has remained stable over the past 5 years, with a mean of about 30,491 students enrolled per year. The figures also reflect the undergraduate orientation of the state's private colleges, with 86 percent of the students enrolled as undergraduates in 1980-81.

Wisconsin's vocational, technical and adult education system had a total enrollment in the 1979-80 school year of 453.4 thousand.

Enrollment in Wisconsin's public schools has declined in the past half dozen years. Since 1971-72, when the enrollment totaled 999.9 thousand it has declined to a 1980-81 figure of 830.3 thousand.

The greatest decline in enrollment has occurred in the early school grades, particularly kindergarten through sixth grade. The 1980-81 kindergarten figure is the lowest enrollment during the past 10 years. In grades one through six, enrollment has declined 109,063. The higher grades, in recent years, have also become part of the decreasing enrollment trend. However, preschool enrollment has more than tripled during the decade.

Over 162 thousand students are enrolled in private elementary and secondary schools in Wisconsin as of the opening of the 1980-81 school year. A 10-year trend of declining enrollments was slightly reversed in 1976-77, as enrollment increased by 1,107 from the previous school year. However, the downward trend continued with declines of 3,363 in 1979-80 and 1,294 in 1980-81, from the previous school years.

The private kindergarten enrollment figures have been an exception to the trend. From 1970-71 to 1980-81 enrollment increased from 3,032 to 10,424.

Wisconsin has 433 school districts. The total number has decreased substantially over the years. Since the peak year of 1937-38 with over 7 thousand districts, through 1980-81, there has been a decrease of 94.5 percent. The decrease in the number of elementary school districts is primarily responsible for this change. In contrast, districts operating high schools have remained relatively stable.

Common school districts are the predominate type of school district in the state. City school districts follow a distant second. The number of school districts per county vary from 21 in Waukesha and Walworth counties to one each in Adams, Florence and Menominee.

Of Wisconsin's 56.6 thousand public school teachers, 35.8 thousand hold the Bachelor of Arts degree, while an additional 18.8 thousand, approximately 33 percent, hold advanced degrees. Most holding advanced degrees are either in secondary education or in an administrative or supervisory position.

Approximately 71.7 percent of the public school teachers in Wisconsin are in a $15,000 and over salary range.

For all teachers the average salary has more than doubled from 1965-66 to 1980-81. However, senior high school teachers have been the greatest beneficiaries of this upward salary trend.

Expenditures for public education in Wisconsin in the 1979-80 school year totaled $3.2 billion, or $685 per capita, compared with a $3.0 billion, or $633 per capita, in 1978-79. The preponderance of public funds are spent on the public schools, with the University of Wisconsin System ranking next.

Wisconsin ranks 16th in the nation in total expenditures for education, 8th in higher education expenditures, and 15th in state aid to local government for education. While the state ranks 11th in per capita education expenditures, it ranks 22nd nationally in personal income.

In 1977-78, Wisconsin ranked 10th among the states in doctoral degrees conferred, 12th in high school diplomas and 14th in bachelor's degrees earned. California ranked first in each of these categories.

Wisconsin's educational attainment borders near the median when compared to other states. The state's high school completion percentage is just above the median, while the college percentage is below the national median.

ENROLLMENT IN WISCONSIN PRIVATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
1976-77 TO 1980-81[1]

	Total Enrollment				1980-81			
Institution	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	Men	Women	Total Enrollment	Under-Graduate Total
University[2]								
Lawrence	1,320	1,152	1,147	1,120	557	549	1,106	1,106
Marquette	10,466	10,855	11,044	11,205	6,715	4,904	11,619	9,124
Liberal Arts Colleges								
Alverno	857	1,101	1,165	1,340	10	1,353	1,363	1,363
Beloit	1,222	1,044	1,009	987	564	493	1,057	1,038
Cardinal Stritch	1,121	1,173	1,123	1,130	177	959	1,136	803
Carroll	1,257	1,295	1,276	1,302	624	719	1,343	1,343
Carthage	1,628	1,615	1,502	1,526	734	817	1,551	1,494
Concordia[3]	476	387	376	367	211	294	505	505
Edgewood	545	533	430	624	164	502	666	661
Holy Redeemer	60	64	55	55	51	22	73	73
Lakeland	540	572	580	609	415	297	712	712
Marian	517	530	479	499	59	458	517	517
Milton	409	540	340	707	195	88	283	283
Mount Mary	1,125	1,102	1,115	1,126	—	1,170	1,170	1,170
Mount Senario	280	370	422	474	189	259	448	448
Northland	742	731	683	622	376	319	695	695
Northwestern	240	235	237	243	255	—	255	255
Ripon	944	949	931	919	526	404	930	930
St. Francis de Sales	103	87	87	82	67	6	73	73
St. Norbert	1,519	1,526	1,559	1,628	845	841	1,686	1,686
Silver Lake	345	328	341	313	83	262	345	345
Viterbo	925	941	1,012	1,074	220	893	1,113	1,113
Wisconsin Lutheran	28	32	49	86	34	62	96	96
Tech. and Prof.								
Inst. Paper Chemistry	103	98	97	91	32	7	39	—
Medical College of Wisconsin[4]	588	626	683	776	611	226	837	—
Milw. Sch. of Arts and Design	—	—	168	216	117	138	255	255
Milw. Sch. of Engineering	2,244	2,396	2,573	2,573	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
Wis. Conservatory of Music	161	168	168	160	92	54	146	132
Theological Seminaries								
Nashotah House	98	93	97	83	70	8	78	—
Sacred Heart Sch. of Theology	97	111	114	137	119	—	119	—
St. Francis Sch. of Pastoral Ministry	120	108	115	92	66	19	85	—
Wis. Lutheran	174	184	243	228	235	—	235	—
TOTAL	30,254	30,946	31,220	32,394	14,413	16,123	30,536	26,220

[1] First semester students enrolled for collegiate credit.
[2] Degree granting, based on minimum of 4-years' work.
[3] Became a 4-year institution as of the opening fall enrollment for 1979-80.
[4] Formerly Marquette School of Medicine.
[5] Failed to submit enrollment figures for opening fall enrollment for 1980-81.

Source: Wisconsin Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, *Twenty-Seventh Enrollment Report - Wisconsin Colleges, First Semester, 1980-81*, and previous years.

ENROLLMENT IN UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM
1975-76 TO 1980-81

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81		
						Men	Women	Total
Eau Claire	9,857	9,974	10,323	10,475	10,622	4,686	6,335	11,021
Green Bay	3,876	3,612	3,632	3,676	3,799	1,806	2,321	4,127
La Crosse	7,750	7,775	8,550	8,431	8,860	3,963	5,048	9,011
Madison	38,545	37.924	39,022	39.430	40,233	22,579	18,770	41,349
Undergraduate	25,507	24,882	25,801	26,192	26,428	14,715	13,030	27,745
Agriculture and Life Sciences	13,412	2,461	2,511	2,492	2,601	1,605	1,075	2,680
Allied Health Professions	2,398	943	988	1,004	928	154	789	943
Business	974	1,042	1,158	1,175	1,208	793	385	1,178
Education	923	2,688	2,610	2,458	2,293	546	1,723	2,269
Engineering	991	2,859	3,271	3,768	4,215	4,008	593	4,601
Family Resources and Consumer Science	2,701	898	943	900	937	64	896	960
Letters and Science	2,595	12,552	12,853	12,942	13,051	7,339	6,575	13,914
Nursing	982	909	934	924	971	64	905	969
Pharmacy	529	530	533	529	506	261	190	451
Guest[2]	187	242	299	294	312	128	163	291
University Special[2]	2,011	2,327	2,246	2,407	2,581	1,291	1,643	2,934
Graduate	9,319	8,943	9,114	10,537[3]	10,630[3]	6,573[3]	4,097[3]	10,670[3]
Professionals								
Law	877	878	893	901	901	541	486	907
Medical	627	642	658	647	670	486	182	668
Milwaukee	24,961	24,686	24,132	24,818	25,078	12,458	13,475	25,933
Undergraduate	20,313	20,026	19,760	20,556	20,610	10,352	11,026	21,378
Allied Health Professions	248	192	808	917	941	127	759	886
Applied Science and Engineering	1,070	1,207	1,236	1,321	1,344	1,386	163	1,549
Architecture and Urban Planning	250	209	553	564	604	555	108	663
Business Administration	1,318	1,390	1,554	1,568	1,607	976	552	1,528
Education	1,455	1,443	1,341	1,187	889	228	563	791
Fine Arts	1,614	1,548	1,581	1,435	1,375	476	824	1,300
Letters and Science	12,370	12,000	10,783	10,391	9,976	5,340	5,065	10,405
Library Science	15	9	7	2	1	—	—	—
Nursing	1,408	1,345	1,316	1,244	1,099	109	1,016	1,125
Social Welfare	565	591	506	825	818	242	476	718
Urban Outreach	—	92	75	1,102	1,956	913	1,500	2,413
University Special[2]	1,398	1,313	1,506	2,231	2,601	1,206	1,824	3,030
Graduate	4,648	4,660	4,372	4,262	4,468	2,106	2,449	4,555
Oshkosh	10,239	10,082	9,734	9,787	10,055	4,663	5,366	10,029
Parkside	5,405	4,984	5,183	5,241	5,292	2,716	2,519	5,235
Platteville	4,300	4,447	4,620	4,528	4,652	3,174	1,710	4,884
River Falls	4,423	4,873	5,022	5,003	5,128	2,718	2,621	5,339
Stevens Point	8,220	8,542	8,904	8,993	8,942	4,494	4,717	9,211
Stout	5,585	6,002	6,496	7,001	7,154	3,648	3,655	7,303
Superior	2,607	2,450	2,418	2,284	2,149	1,182	1,141	2,323
Whitewater	8,700	9,387	9,589	9,601	9,678	4,703	5,303	10,006
Center System	8,871	8,564	8,639	8,377	8,707	4,277	5,028	9,305
Baraboo	433	440	510	427	426	253	197	450
Barron	549	466	422	407	363	185	194	379
Fond du Lac	953	705	613	561	571	260	295	555
Fox Valley	945	918	965	901	964	477	577	1,054
Manitowoc	301	309	415	407	391	231	163	394
Marathon	812	841	833	933	985	499	551	1,050
Marinette	406	359	343	412	376	166	220	386
Marshfield	480	498	502	516	638	237	471	708
Medford	186	177	162	157	126	39	52	91
Richland	259	326	336	272	242	111	175	286
Rock	657	622	615	538	645	359	447	806
Sheboygan	647	631	648	614	636	332	336	668
Washington	542	590	547	544	616	286	331	617
Waukesha	1,701	1,682	1,728	1,688	1,728	842	1,019	1,861
TOTAL	143,399	143,282	146,264	147,645	155,405	77,067	78,009	155,076

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[1] Full and part-time on-campus students for first semester.

[2] "Guest Students" are students who enroll for courses on an audit only basis, at a reduced enrollment fee. "University Specials" are included in the enrollment reports. These are students in a program that will allow individuals to take courses without need to qualify as degree candidates. While these students are different from the college specials, who are associated with a particular school or college, two are grouped together for computational purposes.

[3] Total figures for graduate and professional students.

Source: Wisconsin Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, *Twenty-Seventh Annual Report of Opening Fall Enrollment in Wisconsin Institutions of Higher Education, First Semester 1980-81*, and previous issues; University of Wisconsin, *The University of Wisconsin Madison Campus Enrollment Report for First Semester 1980-81*; *The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Enrollment Report for First Semester 1980-81*, and previous issues; and departmental data.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN EXTENSION ENROLLMENT SYSTEM, 1974-75 TO 1979-80

Type of Course	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Correspondence courses	7,760	8,817	9,379	9,912	8,395	10,367
Credit	4,048	4,422	4,459	5,974	4,043	4,576
Noncredit	3,712	4,395	4,920	3,938	4,352	5,791
Classes	126,106	127,617	152,550	190,012	204,305	216,637
Credit	2,728	3,404	4,166	4,054	2,544	2,413
Noncredit	118,813	118,091	142,154	181,385	198,810	211,472
Audit	563	584	461	319	176	265
Graduate	4,002	5,538	5,769	4,254	2,775	2,487
TOTAL	133,866	136,434	161,929	199.924	212,700	227,004

Opening fall enrollment.
Noncredit includes credit courses taken for noncredit, continuing education courses, seminars, workshops, etc.
Source: University of Wisconsin System, *1980 Fact Book;* and University of Wisconsin Extension, departmental data, January 1981.

SUMMER SESSION ENROLLMENTS, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM, 1976-1980

Unit	Total Enrollment				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Eau Claire	2,864	3,059	2,931	2,993	3,219
Green Bay	1,458	1,604	1,500	1,614	1,841
La Crosse	2,163	2,209	2,386	2,286	2,508
Madison (by college)	14,315	14,643	14,014	14,072	14,481
Agriculture and Life Sciences	1,520	1,556	1,581	1,505	1,593
Allied Health Professions	291	255	213	228	244
Business	775	790	798	842	916
Education	1,840	1,865	1,726	1,675	1,615
Engineering	1,013	1,170	1,258	1,352	1,604
Family Resources and Consumer Sciences	376	373	365	365	367
Institute for Environmental Studies	59	63	67	58	59
Law	305	284	297	312	296
Letters and Science	5,325	5,327	4,898	4,595	4,698
Medicine	69	89	107	278	261
Nursing	337	347	328	347	374
Pharmacy	152	171	153	151	155
Summer Session Specials	2,249	2,347	2,216	2,499	2,415
C.I.C. Scholars[1]	4	6	7	2	4
Milwaukee	11,050	10,940	10,313	10,156	10,503
Oshkosh	3,050	2,865	2,918	2,534	2,543
Parkside	1,969	1,878	1,827	1,962	2,011
Platteville	1,628	1.659	1,603	1,671	1,650
River Falls	1,659	1,506	1,535	1,567	1,553
Stevens Point	2,580	2,408	2,370	2,699	2,773
Stout	2,407	2,648	2,536	2,743	2,790
Superior	1,212	1,111	980	1,134	1,094
Whitewater	3,126	3,139	3,203	3,087	3,134
Center System	2,235	1,859	1.982	2,350	2,840
Baraboo	34	37	25	57	60
Barron	112	—	—	—	28
Fond du Lac	270	158	140	111	120
Fox Valley	426	339	353	425	491
Manitowoc	123	128	129	156	168
Marathon	176	170	270	348	362
Marinette	115	86	130	123	129
Marshfield	119	90	79	112	148
Medford	—	—	—	—	—
Richland	—	—	—	—	49
Rock	228	188	217	232	308
Sheboygan	93	128	129	104	226
Washington	121	125	94	198	175
Waukesha	418	410	416	484	576
TOTAL	51,716	51,528	50,098	50,867	52,940

[1] Graduate exchange students under auspices of the Committee on Institutional Cooperation.
Source: University of Wisconsin, Office of the Registrar, *University of Wisconsin-Madison Enrollment Report, Summer Session 1980*, and earlier editions, for Madison campus figures only; University of Wisconsin, Central Administration. *University of Wisconsin System Report of Enrollments, 1980 Summer Sessions*, and earlier editions; University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Office of Institutitional Studies, *1980 Summer Enrollment*.

ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
1970-71 to 1980-81

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Kindergarten (4 yr. old)	1,027	1,067	1,579	1,582	2,247	2,782	3,039	4,044	4,135	5,491	6,760
Kindergarten (5 yr. old)	82,314	78,242	74,097	74,899	72,901	74,503	68,528	61,354	58,466	57,021	56,102
1	74,364	70,455	66,894	63,779	63,305	61,922	63,598	59,746	54,436	52,315	50,947
2	73,446	71,484	67,886	64,603	61,498	61,126	59,565	60,820	58,199	58,850	50,355
3	74,621	73,256	77,273	68,417	65,215	62,220	61,402	59,151	61,367	59,241	53,629
4	74,121	74,113	71,605	70,585	66,465	63,417	60,349	59,292	59,535	61,075	57,821
5	72,948	74,600	74,192	71,628	70,237	66,165	63,073	59,504	59,817	59,026	60,415
6	71,511	73,213	75,169	74,495	72,324	70,096	65,963	62,317	60,100	59,821	58,781
7	72,372	75,592	76,298	77,375	76,561	73,873	72,293	67,142	65,377	62,508	61,823
8	72,084	73,153	76,006	76,327	77,625	76,438	73,577	72,013	67,921	65,420	62,684
9	81,677	84,527	84,332	86,198	85,330	87,121	85,511	82,264	80,808	76,574	73,603
10	81,971	82,462	84,952	84,605	86,264	86,423	87,219	85,210	82,318	80,386	75,747
11	76,682	79,664	79,699	81,803	80,981	83,496	83 161	83,629	81,422	77,871	76,334
12	69,816	72,972	74,235	73,415	74,920	74,890	77,184	76,925	76,654	74,781	72,758
Other[1]	14,782	15,121	16,006	17,311	18,460	19,747	21,613	24,452	15,864	13,475	12,488
TOTAL	993,736	999,921	995,223	987,022	974,333	964,219	945,337	917,863	886,419	857,855	830,247
County teachers colleges demonstration schools	570	47	—[2]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

[1] Includes ungraded K-8, 9-12 and postgraduate students.
[2] Discontinued in 1972-73.
Source: Department of Public Instruction, 1) *1975-76 Biennial Report* and 2) *Wisconsin Education Statistics June 1980*, and departmental data, January 1981.

ENROLLMENT IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS
1970-71 to 1980-81

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Kindergarten (4 yr. old)	481	737	759	1,107	1,322	2,108	2,319	2,313	2,760	2,206	2,537
Kindergarten (5 yr. old)	2,551	2,786	2,957	3,425	4,161	5,326	6,084	6,059	6,284	6,924	7,887
1	17,105	16,324	15,664	15,187	15,276	15,078	16,148	15,552	14,272	14,017	14,165
2	19,191	18,322	17,286	16,434	15,764	15,779	15,730	16,430	15,411	14,341	14,198
3	20,294	19,164	18,391	17,489	16,675	16,001	16,297	15,945	16,292	15,642	14,461
4	21,317	19,987	18,929	18,348	17,442	16,855	16,343	16,422	15,742	16,269	15,601
5	21,862	20,786	19,614	18,869	18,386	17,594	17,108	16,449	16,281	15,683	16,325
6	21,901	21,162	20,139	19,397	18,720	18,430	17,824	17,151	16,300	16,226	[illegible]
7	19,736	19,163	18,569	18,304	17,829	17,428	17,133	16,682	15,734	15,197	15,155
8	19,626	18,779	18,340	17,935	17,716	17,333	16,890	16,496	16,075	15,251	14,820
9	8,146	7,990	7,914	7,985	8,220	8,308	8,530	8,292	8,161	8,129	7,950
10	7,913	7,514	7,348	7,147	7,455	7,699	7,830	7,730	7,506	7,582	7,784
11	7,993	7,409	7,085	6,824	6,782	7,076	7,329	7,224	7,245	7,236	7,507
12	8,061	7,672	7,128	6,716	6,593	6,605	6,843	6,945	6,807	6,863	6,873
Other	667	600	494	904	956	830	1,149	1,273	1,744	1,685	1,053
TOTAL	196,844	188,395	180,617	176,071	173,297	172,450	173,557	170,963	166,614	163,251	161,957

Includes ungraded K-8, 9-12 and postgraduate students.
Source: Department of Public Instruction, *1975-76 Biennial Report*, and previous issues; *Wisconsin Education Statistics June 1980*; and departmental data, January 1981.

WISCONSIN SCHOOL DISTRICTS, 1848 to 1980

		Elementary Districts				
School Year	Total No. Districts	Non-Operating	One-Room	Two Teacher	Three Or More Teachers	Districts Operating High Schools[1]
1848	1,430	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
1900	6,529	NA	6,185	NA	NA	209
1922-23	7,739	202	6,475	396	259	407 (74)
1932-33	7,771	380	6,275	447	259	428 (52)
1937-38[2]	7,777	472	6,181	436	262	426
1943-44	6,936	870	5,063	412	247	441 NA
1952-53	4,905	534	3,242	360	339	430 (70)
12/15/60	2,371	31	1,286	235	413	406 (74)
10/1/61	1,840	26	793	153	470	398 (66)
10/1/62	869	20	156	59	232	402 (58)
10/31/63	738	3	114	58	167	396 (48)
10/1/64	679	4	91	37	152	395 (41)
10/1/65	575	2	41	22	115	395 (33)
11/1/66	545	2	29	18	100	396 (28)
10/1/67	494	5	6	9	84	390 (20)
10/1/68	465	2	2	3	76	389 (17)
10/1/69	457	2	1	1	69	384 (15)
10/1/70	454	2	0	0	68	384 (15)
10/1/71	444	0	0	0	62	382 (14)
10/1/72	441	0	0	0	59	382 (13)
10/1/73	436	0	0	0	54	382 (12)
10/1/74	436	0	0	0	54	382 (12)
10/1/75	435	0	0	0	53	382 (11)
10/1/76	436	0	0	0	53	383 (11)
10/1/77	436	0	0	0	53	383 (11)
10/1/78	427	0	0	0	44	383 (10)
10/1/79	433	0	0	0	50	383 (10)
10/1/80	433	0	0	0	50	383 (10)

[1] Figures in parentheses are union high school districts included in the district total; all others are K-12 districts.

[2] The 1937-38 school year had the highest total number of districts.

Source: Department of Public Instruction, *Planning for Better Education in Wisconsin*;; departmental data, October 1980.

WISCONSIN SCHOOL DISTRICTS, BY TYPE
October 1, 1980

Type of District	Number	Percent of Total
Common school districts	363	83.8%
Grades K-8 (49 districts - 11.3%)		
Grades K-12 (314 districts - 72.5%)		
City school districts[1]	41	9.5
Grades K-8 (1 district - 0.2%)		
Grades K-12 (40 districts - 9.2%)		
Unified school districts, grades K-12	18	4.2
First class city charter, Ch. 38, Wis. States., grades K-12	1	0.2
Union high schools, grades 9-12	10	2.3
TOTAL	433	100.0%

[1] City school districts are the only fiscally dependent districts; although the school board prepares and administers the budget, it must be approved by a fiscal board which also sets the school tax levy. All other school districts are fiscally independent.

Source: Department of Public Instruction, departmental data, October 1980.

WISCONSIN SCHOOL DISTRICTS, BY COUNTY
October 1980

County	Type of District					
				Common		
	City	Unified	Union High	Elementary	K12	Total
Adams	0	0	0	0	1	1
Ashland	0	1	0	0	3	4
Barron	1	0	0	0	6	7
Bayfield	0	0	0	0	5	5
Brown	2	0	0	0	6	8
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	4	4
Burnett	0	0	0	0	3	3
Calumet	0	0	0	0	5	5
Chippewa	2	0	0	0	5	7
Clark	0	0	0	0	8	8
Columbia	1	0	0	0	9	10
Crawford	1	0	0	0	3	4
Dane	1	0	0	0	15	16
Dodge	0	1	0	3	5	9
Door	1	0	0	0	4	5
Douglas	1	0	0	0	2	3
Dunn	0	0	0	0	4	4
Eau Claire	1	0	0	0	3	4
Florence	0	0	0	0	1	1
Fond du Lac	1	0	0	0	6	7
Forest	0	0	0	0	3	3
Grant	0	0	0	0	11	11
Green	0	0	0	0	6	6
Green Lake	0	0	0	0	4	4
Iowa	0	1	0	0	4	5
Iron	0	0	0	0	2	2
Jackson	0	0	0	0	4	4
Jefferson	0	2	0	0	5	7
Juneau	0	0	0	0	5	5
Kenosha	0	1	2	10	0	13
Kewaunee	0	1	0	0	2	3
La Crosse	2	0	0	0	3	5
Lafayette	0	0	0	0	7	7
Langlade	0	1	0	0	2	3
Lincoln	1	1	0	0	0	2
Manitowoc	2	0	0	0	4	6
Marathon	1	1	0	0	6	8
Marinette	2	0	0	0	6	8
Marquette	0	0	0	0	2	2
Menominee	—	—	—	—	1	1
Milwaukee	4	2[a]	1	3[b]	8	18
Monroe	0	0	0	0	4	4
Oconto	0	1	0	0	4	5
Oneida	0	0	1	2	2	5
Outagamie	2	0	0	0	6	8
Ozaukee	2	1	0	0	2	5
Pepin	0	1	0	0	2	3
Pierce	0	0	0	0	6	6
Polk	0	0	0	0	8	8
Portage	1	0	0	0	3	4
Price	0	0	0	0	3	3
Racine	0	1	2	8	1	12
Richland	0	0	0	0	2	2
Rock	2	0	0	0	6	8
Rusk	0	0	0	0	4	4
St. Croix	0	0	0	0	6	6
Sauk	2	0	0	0	3	5
Sawyer	0	0	0	0	2	2
Shawano	0	0	0	0	5	5
Sheboygan	1	0	0	0	8	9
Taylor	0	0	0	0	3	3
Trempealeau	0	0	0	0	7	7
Vernon	0	0	0	0	6	6
Vilas	0	0	0	2	2	4
Walworth	0	1	2	8	4	15
Washburn	0	0	0	0	4	4
Washington	0	0	1	5	4	10
Waukesha	1	1	1	9	10	21
Waupaca	0	2	0	0	5	7
Waushara	0	0	0	0	3	3
Winnebago	3	0	0	0	2	5
Wood	2	0	0	0	4	6
TOTAL	40	19	10	50	314	433

[a] Includes Milwaukee, the only city of the first class district in the state. Total unified districts = 18.

[b] Includes one city elementary district, [illegible]. 1 city of Glendale *et al.* All other elementary districts are common school districts.

Source: Department of Public Instruction, departmental data, October 1980.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS IN WISCONSIN

TRAINING, 1980-81

Number Years or Degrees	Statewide Total Staff	Administrative Staff (district office)	Elementary & Middle School Teachers	Junior & Senior High Teachers
Under 2 years	11	3	6	4
2 years	50	3	43	3
3 years	176	32	117	29
BA	35,844	696	22,125	14,984
MA	18,751	2,285	6,796	9,044
6 year special	244	81	32	72
Ph.D	330	202	36	47
Other	53	14	25	15
No data reported	1,141	314	733	363
TOTAL	56,600	3,630	29,919	24,561

TEACHERS' CONTRACT SALARIES CLASSIFIED, 1980-81

Salary Range*	Elementary Schools	Middle Schools	Junior High Schools	Senior High Schools
Under $10,799	150	16	12	95
10,800 - 10,999	105	11	7	85
11,000 - 11,499	419	77	59	284
11,500 - 11,999	634	95	115	414
12,000 - 12,499	723	125	132	513
12,500 - 12,999	890	142	166	573
13,000 - 13,499	801	148	174	522
13,500 - 13,999	944	123	151	635
14,000 - 14,499	980	166	168	569
14,500 - 14,499	1,050	198	169	649
15,000 - 15,499	1,028	180	220	741
15,500 - 15,599	1,129	205	219	701
16,000 - 16,499	1,070	162	216	666
16,500 - 16,999	1,173	229	213	766
17,000 - 17,499	1,112	183	232	699
17,500 - 17,999	990	225	214	743
18,000 - 18,499	1,017	184	227	747
18,500 - 18,999	917	191	206	670
19,000 - 19,499	881	220	218	642
19,500 - 19,999	1,088	210	275	788
20,000 - 20,499	698	142	186	596
20,500 & Over	3,908	1,139	1,346	5,231
TOTAL	21,707	4,371	4,925	17,409

CLASSROOM TEACHERS' CONTRACT SALARIES, 1965-66 TO 1980-81

	All Teachers		Elementary		Middle School		Junior High School		Senior High School	
Year	Median	Average	Median	Average	Median	Average	Median	Average	Median	Average
1965-66	$ 6,233	$ 6,422	$ 5,933	$ 6,149	—	—	$ 6,489	$ 6,681	$ 6,523	$ 6,743
1966-67	6,505	6,702	6,280	6,431	—	—	6,683	6,898	6,837	7,049
1967-68	7,072	7,292	6,845	7,029	—	—	7,168	7,443	7,413	7,633
1968-69	7,992	8,228	7,773	7,948	—	—	8,317	8,594	8,103	8,386
1969-70	8,796	9,021	8,577	8,732	—	—	8,855	9,163	9,160	9,408
1970-71	9,511	5,729	9,278	9,428	—	—	9,577	9,874	9,987	10,136
1971-72	9,843	10,070	9,666	9,777	—	—	9,835	10,155	10,237	10,488
1972-73	10,284	10,466	10,048	10,181	—	—	10,289	10,561	10,674	10,867
1973-74	11,003	11,274	10,749	10,948	—	—	11,176	11,466	11,451	11,691
1974-75	11,289	11,432	10,963	11,116	—	—	11,468	11,645	11,656	11,846
1975-76	12,112	12,438	11,800	12,100	—	—	12,500	12,831	12,500	12,820
1976-77	12,935	13,253	12,600	12,894	—	—	13,400	13,665	13,300	13,653
1977-78	13,763	14,053	13,400	13,665	—	—	14,300	14,543	14,100	14,460
1978-79	14,665	14,915	14,258	14,487	$14,622	$14,630	15,445	15,478	15,115	15,331
1979-80	15,792	16,002	15,299	15,518	16,249	16,409	16,016	16,110	16,324	16,479
1980-81	NA	17,606	16,800	17,077	17,700	17,893	17,900	17,981	17,900	18,087

*Includes full-time teachers only.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, departmental data, February 1981.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION IN WISCONSIN
1974-75 to 1979-80

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Public schools (excluding state aid)	$ 850,199,594	$ 930,250,708	$ 943,097,133	$1,074,793,805	$1,129,258,632	$1,194,661,407
Public Instruction, Dept. of	581,261,923	648,317,735	693,577,039	745,160,237	828,494,803	924,972,468
State operations	17,881,616	21,674,849	23,798,105	8,461,337	20,165,764	22,470,056
State aid and local assistance	563,380,307	626,642,886	669,778,934	726,698,900	808,329,039	902,502,412
Cooperative educational service agencies	688,287	727,700	745,903	792,300	1,259,745	1,530,246
Cooperative educational service agencies school committee	80,000	133,937	120,298	122,923	155,785	185,730
County handicapped classes*	9,652,931	13,496,410	14,750,298	16,430,450	17,571,937	20,598,860
University of Wisconsin System	627,695,541	675,494,676	736,355,489	794,105,226	879,296,831	969,655,653
Higher Educational Aids Board	30,077,535	36,990,369	38,186,730	37,466,715	37,700,166	28,213,539
Medical College of Wisconsin (private insti.)	2,267,100	2,564,150	3,711,313	3,913,052	4,436,117	5,275,860
Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, Board of	51,580,731	47,597,044	49,228,626	56,572,992	61,207,687	68,593,216
State aid and local assistance	48,697,900	44,257,331	45,306,595	53,047,510	57,339,230	64,705,947
State operations	2,882,831	3,339,713	3,922,031	3,525,482	3,868,457	3,887,269
Educational Communications Board	2,451,419	3,071,074	3,291,997	4,159,018	4,365,744	5,784,509
State Historical Society	3,040,813	3,699,180	4,352,570	5,054,538	6,264,370	6,583,684
Arts Board (Dept. of Administration)	283,048	433,148	467,245	666,218	714,670	1,097,493
TOTAL	$2,159,278,922	$2,362,776,131	$2,487,884,641	$2,739,237,474	$2,970,726,487	$3,227,152,665
Per capita expenditure	$468	$512	$537	$588	633	685

*The cost of county handicapped classes represents only those costs claimed by the county as eligible for state aid; however, this is not the entire cost incurred by the county. These figures do not include such costs as those associated with the school - heat, electricity, etc.

Source: Department of Public Instruction, departmental data; U.S. Census, *Current Population Reports: Population Estimates*, Series P-25, Nos. 468, 500, 508, 533 and 640; and Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *Official Population Estimates*, 1979, and previous issues; *Preliminary Results 1980 Decennial Census - Wisconsin Counties and Municipalities*, for population estimates in computing per capita expenditures; Department of Administration, *Annual Fiscal Report 1980*, and previous editions.

EDUCATION EXPENDITURES OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE

(In Millions)

		Direct Education Expenditures, 1978-79				State Aid to Local Govt.
State	Level of Govt.	Total Expended[1]	Local Schools	Higher Education	Other Education	for Education 1979[2]
Alabama	State	782.1	25.2	574.4	182.5	754.8
	Local	1,080.6	1,080.6	—	—	—
Alaska	State	242.8	120.7	106.8	15.2	212.0
	Local	328.1	328.1	—	—	—
Arizona	State	439.9	—	389.3	50.6	615.9
	Local	1,174.5	1,047.2	127.3	—	—
Arkansas	State	305.4	—	234.0	71.3	375.8
	Local	623.1	623.1	—	—	—
California	State	2,694.9	42.8	2,238.4	413.6	7,011.1
	Local	10,306.7	8,953.8	1,352.6	0.2	—
Colorado	State	594.9	—	553.8	41.1	562.1
	Local	1,191.4	1,170.6	20.8	—	—
Connecticut	State	366.3	—	258.3	108.1	372.8
	Local	1,185.7	1,185.7	—	—	—
Delaware	State	156.3	—	128.5	27.8	153.9
	Local	221.3	221.3	—	—	—
Florida	State	738.0	20.0	604.2	113.8	2,047.4
	Local	3,243.5	2,882.6	361.0	—	—
Georgia	State	713.4	17.5	593.4	102.5	994.4
	Local	1,667.6	1,648.0	19.6	—	—
Hawaii	State	501.2	304.1	187.1	10.1	—
	Local	0.6	0.6	—	—	—
Idaho	State	131.6	—	105.4	26.1	167.3
	Local	308.6	293.1	15.6	—	—
Illinois	State	1,324.1	38.2	921.4	364.4	2,098.7
	Local	4,554.8	4,183.9	370.8	—	—
Indiana	State	887.7	—	756.2	121.5	834.4
	Local	1,776.4	1,776.4	—	—	—
Iowa	State	488.8	—	419.3	69.5	687.0
	Local	1,307.2	1,178.9	128.3	—	—
Kansas	State	393.7	—	363.5	30.2	423.1
	Local	938.3	868.6	69.7	—	—
Kentucky	State	658.6	6.4	508.2	144.0	760.7
	Local	1,056.5	1,056.5	—	—	—
Louisiana	State	628.4	14.3	515.9	98.2	850.7
	Local	1,302.4	1,301.4	1.0	—	—
Maine	State	135.2	2.8	108.1	24.3	215.9
	Local	371.4	371.4	—	—	—
Maryland	State	644.6	—	485.8	158.8	746.1
	Local	1,896.9	1,743.8	153.1	—	—
Massachusetts	State	562.3	—	409.7	152.6	1,082.1
	Local	2,595.8	2,593.0	2.9	—	—
Michigan	State	1,567.2	—	1,273.4	293.8	1,859.0
	Local	4,273.6	4,002.9	270.7	—	—
Minnesota	State	701.6	—	617.0	84.6	1,194.9
	Local	1,696.2	1,696.2	—	—	—
Mississippi	State	361.9	4.1	286.1	71.7	550.2
	Local	792.3	708.4	83.9	—	—
Missouri	State	468.4	—	409.0	59.3	735.8
	Local	1,592.8	1,521.0	71.3	—	—
Montana	State	120.0	—	100.4	19.6	158.3
	Local	364.4	360.0	4.4	—	—
Nebraska	State	256.2	—	223.3	33.0	128.8
	Local	644.9	595.3	49.6	—	—
Nevada	State	103.9	—	91.8	12.1	161.1
	Local	262.7	262.7	—	—	—
New Hampshire	State	116.1	—	101.7	14.5	45.3
	Local	274.9	274.9	—	—	—
New Jersey	State	799.9	—	516.3	283.7	1,318.6
	Local	3,380.7	3,219.4	161.3	—	—
New Mexico	State	297.8	9.7	253.5	34.5	401.8
	Local	524.2	524.2	—	—	—
New York	State	1,986.3	—	1,145.0	841.3	4,041.7
	Local	8,601.3	7,767.5	833.8	—	—
North Carolina	State	820.5	20.4	690.4	109.6	1,471.4
	Local	2,057.2	1,853.3	203.9	—	—
North Dakota	State	135.2	—	118.3	16.9	129.2
	Local	249.2	249.2	0.2	—	—
Ohio	State	1,389.7	—	1,225.9	163.8	1,953.6
	Local	4,008.9	3,922.7	86.2	—	—
Oklahoma	State	520.7	6.8	445.2	68.7	555.1
	Local	927.3	927.3	—	—	—

EDUCATION EXPENDITURES OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE — Continued

State	Direct Education Expenditures, 1978-79					State Aid to Local Govt.
	Level of Govt.	Total Expended[1]	Local Schools	Higher Education	Other Education	for Education 1979[2]
Oregon	State	405.0	—	334.9	70.1	489.3
	Local	1,269.2	1,144.8	124.4	—	—
Pennsylvania	State	1,253.6	13.1	685.4	555.1	2,214.5
	Local	4,347.5	4,220.8	126.7	—	—
Rhode Island	State	181.5	—	123.0	58.5	131.7
	Local	320.5	320.5	—	—	—
South Carolina	State	627.3	40.0	461.3	126.0	505.8
	Local	880.1	879.2	0.8	—	—
South Dakota	State	136.1	—	123.9	12.1	66.5
	Local	247.7	247.7	—	—	—
Tennessee	State	646.5	—	498.7	147.8	616.8
	Local	1,228.6	1,228.6	—	—	—
Texas	State	1,725.9	29.7	1,536.5	159.7	2,815.5
	Local	5,198.8	4,767.2	431.4	0.2	—
Utah	State	328.5	—	302.7	25.8	332.9
	Local	606.9	606.9	—	—	—
Vermont	State	121.1	—	98.8	22.3	67.8
	Local	180.0	180.0	—	—	—
Virginia	State	861.2	—	751.4	109.9	834.8
	Local	1,766.8	1,766.8	—	—	—
Washington	State	988.2	117.0	775.4	95.9	1,000.1
	Local	1,643.4	1,643.4	—	—	—
West Virginia	State	305.2	—	255.0	50.3	510.1
	Local	675.3	675.3	—	—	—
WISCONSIN	State	835.1	—	707.8	127.3	856.5
	Local	2,158.9	1,951.3	207.7	—	—
Wyoming	State	75.9	—	66.3	9.6	93.0
	Local	267.0	238.7	28.3	—	—

[1] This total does not include state payments to local governments for education. Since state education aids are intergovernmental payments, they are considered to be part of the total spent for education by local governments and are not included in the direct educational expenditures of the states.

[2] Figures rounded-off by the Legislative Reference Bureau.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, *Governmental Finances in 1978-79, Table 12, State Government Finances in 1979, Table 11.*

PERSONAL INCOME AND EDUCATION EXPENDITURES, PER CAPITA BY STATE

	Personal Income (calendar year 1979)		Per Capita Education Expenditure (fiscal year 1979)				
State	Per Capita	Rank*	Total	Rank*	Local Schools	Higher Education	Other Education
Alabama	$ 6,962	48	$ 492.22	37	$ 293.41	$152.40	$48.41
Alaska	11,219	1	1,406.01	1	1,105.45	263.13	37.43
Arizona	8,423	30	658.95	7	427.42	210.87	20.66
Arkansas	6,933	49	425.91	49	285.84	107.35	32.72
California	10,047	4	572.91	19	396.43	158.24	18.23
Colorado	9,122	14	644.41	9	422.29	207.29	14.83
Connecticut	10,129	3	498.23	36	380.63	82.91	34.70
Delaware	9,327	11	648.88	8	380.31	220.83	47.74
Florida	8,546	26	449.38	45	327.60	108.94	12.84
Georgia	7,630	35	465.31	43	325.47	119.80	20.03
Hawaii	9,223	13	548.42	24	332.96	204.44	11.02
Idaho	7,571	37	486.44	39	323.84	133.71	28.89
Illinois	9,799	6	523.55	27	376.01	115.08	32.45
Indiana	8,570	24	491.49	38	328.95	140.04	22.50
Iowa	8,772	20	618.88	12	406.23	188.70	23.95
Kansas	9,233	12	562.26	22	366.63	182.87	12.76
Kentucky	7,390	40	486.28	40	301.36	144.09	40.83
Louisiana	7,583	36	480.53	41	327.46	128.64	24.43
Maine	7,039	47	461.77	44	341.14	98.50	22.13
Maryland	9,331	10	612.71	14	420.39	154.03	38.29
Massachusetts	8,893	17	547.43	25	449.47	71.51	26.45
Michigan	9,403	9	634.39	10	434.77	167.71	31.91
Minnesota	8,865	18	590.60	17	417.79	151.97	20.84
Mississippi	6,178	50	475.18	42	293.32	152.32	29.53
Missouri	8,251	32	423.50	50	312.51	98.79	12.19
Montana	7,684	34	616.24	13	457.98	133.32	24.94
Nebraska	8,684	22	572.54	20	378.20	173.39	20.95
Nevada	10,521	2	522.14	28	374.15	130.76	17.23
New Hampshire	8,351	31	440.80	47	309.87	114.61	16.33
New Jersey	9,747	7	570.19	21	439.09	92.41	38.69
New Mexico	7,560	38	662.37	6	430.27	204.30	27.79
New York	9,104	15	599.94	16	440.14	112.13	47.67
North Carolina	7,385	41	513.32	32	334.24	159.53	19.56
North Dakota	8,231	33	585.00	18	379.02	180.30	25.68
Ohio	8,715	21	503.08	34	365.55	122.27	15.26
Oklahoma	8,509	28	500.70	35	323.00	153.93	23.77
Oregon	8,938	16	662.53	5	453.03	181.76	27.73
Pennsylvania	8,558	25	447.46	46	360.92	69.22	47.32
Rhode Island	8,510	27	540.37	26	344.97	132.39	63.00
South Carolina	7,057	46	514.11	31	313.53	157.60	42.98
South Dakota	7,455	39	556.94	23	359.48	179.83	17.63
Tennessee	7,343	43	428.09	48	280.50	113.86	33.73
Texas	8,788	19	517.54	30	358.51	147.08	11.95
Utah	7,197	45	684.23	3	443.95	221.40	18.88
Vermont	7,329	44	610.81	15	365.14	200.44	45.24
Virginia	8,587	23	505.68	33	339.96	144.58	21.14
Washington	9,565	8	670.30	4	448.39	197.50	24.42
West Virginia	7,372	42	522.10	29	359.56	135.77	26.76
WISCONSIN	8,484	29	634.33	11	413.40	195.95	26.98
Wyoming	9,922	5	762.10	2	530.52	210.21	21.36

*Ranking by Legislative Reference Bureau.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1980; U.S. Bureau of Census, *Governmental Finances in 1978-79*.

HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMAS AND HIGHER EDUCATION EARNED DEGREES, BY STATE, 1977-78

State	High School Diplomas (Pub. & Priv.)[1]	Bachelor's Degree	First Professional Degree	Master's Degree	Doctor's Degree (Ph.D., etc.)
Alabama	50,452	16,100	809	6,139	269
Alaska	5,035	357	0	160	3
Arizona	32,644	9,486	335	4,097	403
Arkansas	29,207	6,522	372	1,795	108
California	286,611	84,274	8,280	31,680	3,642
Colorado	39,581	14,480	712	5,353	679
Connecticut	47,670	13,433	668	6,019	530
Delaware	9,565	2,997	0	495	75
Florida	102,294	27,770	1,714	8,990	1,321
Georgia	66,273	16,351	1,263	7,539	563
Hawaii	13,754	3,679	125	1,046	129
Idaho	13,656	2,877	83	676	59
Illinois	163,539	43,451	4,643	17,423	1,874
Indiana	79,640	23,607	1,501	9,472	1,015
Iowa	49,048	13,199	1,592	2,470	515
Kansas	34,673	11,621	660	3,645	480
Kentucky	45,855	11,226	1,303	4,976	242
Louisiana	55,901	15,307	1,308	4,458	319
Maine	17,660	4,679	109	565	41
Maryland	63,409	16,453	899	5,404	578
Massachusetts	92,138	38,434	3,335	14,546	1,952
Michigan	147,060	36,279	2,601	15,558	1,338
Minnesota	72,159	18,185	1,454	3,554	501
Mississippi	31,755	8,784	460	3,518	269
Missouri	72,533	21,818	2,177	8,147	593
Montana	12,658	3,577	65	635	49
Nebraska	25,876	7,657	680	1,816	206
Nevada[1]	8,640	1,543	0	479	18
New Hampshire	13,882	6,177	58	1,001	52
New Jersey	112,120	25,086	1,364	7,992	713
New Mexico	19,276	4,620	166	1,753	155
New York	246,825	85,209	5,633	35,073	3,399
North Carolina	73,987	23,792	1,284	5,740	742
North Dakota	11,492	3,436	96	488	47
Ohio	169,126	40,407	3,382	12,675	1,603
Oklahoma	40,084	12,744	859	3,885	390
Oregon	32,134	10,329	948	3,403	331
Pennsylvania	186,690	53,514	3,577	13,701	1,645
Rhode Island	12,743	6,859	64	1,588	188
South Carolina[2]	41,812	11,343	623	3,559	198
South Dakota	12,059	3,750	124	659	50
Tennessee	52,744	17,801	1,289	4,935	513
Texas	175,402	52,306	3,589	16,774	1,502
Utah	20,648	8,589	359	2,255	357
Vermont	8,124	3,768	182	1,181	32
Virginia	70,840	20,709	1,232	5,669	538
Washington	54,008	16,139	1,031	3,895	453
West Virginia	24,871	7,638	293	2,254	117
WISCONSIN	78,831	21,347	890	5,438	757
Wyoming	6,245	1,359	59	414	58

[1] Public high school figure (8,319) in state total is for the 1978-79 school year.

[2] Public high school figure (38,735) in state total is for calendar year 1978.

[3] Public high school figure (51,101) in state total includes persons receiving high school equivalency certificates.

Source: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics 1980*, Tables 59 and 109, May 1980.

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME STATISTICS SUMMARY

In 1980 Wisconsin's civilian labor force ranged from a low of 2,369,100 workers in October to a high of 2,457,100 in June. The employment high for the year was 2,275,700 in June; the low was 2,209,500 in November. Unemployment was highest in June — 181.4 thousand (about 7.6 percent of the work force) — and lowest in January — 132.2 thousand (5.1 percent of the work force).

In the 7-year period from 1973 through 1979, the civilian work force increased from 2,016,400 to 2,381,000. Unemployment was at its highest level in 1975 with almost 7 percent of the work force, constituting 148,000 workers, unemployed. Total employment in 1979 averaged 2,273,000 an increase over the 1978 total of 2,191,000 and the 1973 employment average of 1,923,700.

Total employment in nonagricultural establishments reached 89,482,000 nationally in 1979. In Wisconsin, 1,965,000 were employed in 1979, excluding agricultural occupations, an increase over 1977's 1,785,000 of 180 thousand. The East North Central region, of which Wisconsin is a part, led the nation in nonagricultural employment with 17,211,000 employes.

In 1978, the number of workers employed in manufacturing industries in Wisconsin totaled 559,249. This was an increase of 26,249 over the 1978 total and represented the most number of manufacturing employes in recent years. As in previous years, the largest number of employes was in machinery industries, followed by fabricated metal and food industries. Electrical equipment, paper, and transportation equipment industries also ranked in the first 6 industry groups with over 37,000 employes.

Of 8,085 Wisconsin manufacturing establishments, 6,243 employ fewer than 50 employes. There are 215 manufacturing establishments employing 500 or more workers; 2,159 Wisconsin manufacturing establishments have from 1 to 4 employes, constituting the most common employe size group. The machinery manufacturing industry, the state's largest industry group, has the most number of establishments, 365 in the 1 to 4 employe category.

There were 110 work stoppages in Wisconsin in 1978, involving 28,000 workers and resulting in 573,000 idle days. All totals represented decreases from 1977. Nationally, Pennsylvania and Ohio experienced the most work stoppages during 1978 with 480 and 441 stoppages, respectively.

In 1979, 2,433,000 unemployed workers throughout the nation received unemployment insurance benefits during an average week. This represented almost 3 percent of all workers covered by unemployment insurance, and was a decrease from the 3.3 percent of eligible workers receiving benefits during an average week in 1978. In Wisconsin, an average of 54,000 workers, or 3.0 percent of those eligible, received weekly benefits in 1979 compared to the 1978 weekly averages of 46,000 and 2.7 percent. The 1979 average weekly benefit paid in Wisconsin was $103.39, compared to the national average of $89.67. Wisconsin ranked 6th among the states in average benefits paid per week; the highest average weekly benefit, $114.59, was paid by Ohio.

Personal income in Wisconsin in 1979 totaled $40,043 million. Per capita income was $8,484 compared to the U.S. average of $8,773. In 1974, Alaska supplanted North Dakota as the jurisdiction with the highest per capita income, while Mississippi remained last in this category.

The average adjusted per capita gross income in Wisconsin has increased each year from 1974 through 1979. Adjusted per capita income includes only income taxed by the state of Wisconsin and excludes transfer payments, retirement benefits and other tax-exempt income. In 1979, this figure was $6,618 compared to $5,936 in 1974. The two counties with the highest adjusted per capita income in 1979 were Ozaukee and Waukesha with $8,922 and $8,505, respectively. Menominee County, with a per capita income of $1,082, and Forest County, with a per capita income of $3,674, had the lowest totals.

Wisconsin's total gross income in 1979 was $31,028,584,815, an increase of more than 3 billion over 1978. Milwaukee County, the state's most populous county, had the highest adjusted gross income in 1979 with a total of $7,084,027,263. Menominee County, the least populated county in the state, had $3,396,005 in gross income, the lowest total of the 72 counties.

Total labor and proprietors' income in Wisconsin was $31,108 million in 1979 a $3.6 billion increase over the 1978 total. Manufacturing provided the most income, $11,088 million, followed by service industries with $4,354 million. Farming earned $1,689 million while $3,924 million was earned from government-related jobs.

The total $31.1 billion earned income in Wisconsin placed Wisconsin 14th among the 50 states. California, with $175.8 billion in earned income, and New York with $122.4 billion, ranked first and second, respectively.

In Wisconsin, the largest amount of income was earned from manufacturing, followed by services and government. Manufacturing industries provided over 35 percent of Wisconsin's total earned income of $31,108 million in 1979. Fourteen percent of the state's total income was earned in services, followed by government with 12.8 percent and retail trade with 9.5 percent.

WISCONSIN INCOME BY INDUSTRY, 1975-1979
(In Millions)

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Farm	$ 875	$ 713	$ 1,279	$ 1,285	$ 1,689
Nonfarm	18,778	20,950	23,291	26,219	29,419
Private	15,924	17,832	19,978	22,573	25,495
Agricultural services, forestry and fisheries	55	63	71	82	94
Manufacturing	6,867	7,670	8,565	9,808	11,088
Mining	41	40	44	49	55
Construction	1,037	1,210	1,422	1,605	1,774
Wholesale trade	1,183	1,292	1,407	1,554	1,781
Retail trade	2,009	2,199	2,409	2,668	2,993
Finance, insurance, real estate	847	998	1,159	1,315	1,471
Transportation and public utilities	1,175	1,317	1,481	1,653	1,884
Services	2,710	3,043	3,420	3,838	4,354
Government	2,854	3,118	3,313	3,647	3,924
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME	$19,652	$21,663	$24,569	$27,504	$31,108

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1980, and previous issues.

PERSONAL INCOME IN WISCONSIN, 1929-1979*

Year	Wis. Personal Income (in millions)	Per Capita Personal Income**			
		Wis.	U.S.	High State	Low State
1929	$ 2,007	$ 684	$ 705	$1,292 (D.C.)	$ 269 (S.C.)
1940	1,734	552	592	1,198 (D.C.)	216 (Miss.)
1950	5,078	1,477	1,496	2,221 (D.C.)	755 (Miss.)
1955	6,682	1,816	1,876	2,549 (Nev.)	1,020 (Miss.)
1960	8,631	2,178	2,201	2,838 (Conn.)	1,196 (Miss.)
1961	8,870	2,212	2,248	2,993 (Conn.)	1,272 (Miss.)
1962	9,336	2,313	2,353	3,059 (Nev.)	1,313 (Miss.)
1963	9,702	2,359	2,436	3,131 (Conn.)	1,443 (Miss.)
1964	10,444	2,508	2,572	3,269 (Conn.)	1,505 (Miss.)
1965	11,368	2,686	2,750	3,451 (Conn.)	1,638 (Miss.)
1966	12,435	2,909	2,963	3,741 (Conn.)	1,796 (Miss.)
1967	13,137	3,053	3,142	4,043 (Conn.)	1,957 (Miss.)
1968	14,142	3,255	3,401	4,341 (Conn.)	2,146 (Miss.)
1969	15,363	3,509	3,667	4,642 (Conn.)	2,327 (Miss.)
1970	16,427	3,712	3,893	4,871 (Conn.)	2,547 (Miss.)
1971	17,606	3,945	4,132	5,064 (D.C.)	2,770 (Miss.)
1972	19,253	4,266	4,493	5,523 (D.C.)	3,094 (Miss.)
1973	21,579	4,754	4,981	6,117 (N.Dak.)	3,451 (Miss.)
1974	23,667	5,183	5,428	7,138 (Alaska)	3,777 (Miss.)
1975	25,771	5,616	5,861	9,673 (Alaska)	4,042 (Miss.)
1976	28,061	6,087	6,401	10,274 (Alaska)	4,519 (Miss.)
1977	31,685	6,823	7,043	10,417 (Alaska)	5,027 (Miss.)
1978	35,382	7,555	7,854	10,485 (Alaska)	5,582 (Miss.)
1979	40,043	8,484	8,773	11,219 (Alaska)	6,178 (Miss.)

*Personal income includes all forms of income received by persons from business establishments, federal, state and local governments, households and institutions, and foreign countries. Allowance is made for income received in kind rather than cash.

**Alaska and Hawaii included after 1960.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1980, and previous issues.

WISCONSIN ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME BY COUNTY, 1978-1979

County	1979 Population	1978 Adjusted Gross Income	1979 Adjusted Gross Income
Adams	12.221	$ 48,931,066	$ 54,316,076
Ashland	16,031	65,627,219	72,521,003
Barron	37,395	168,202,575	193,486,940
Bayfield	13,103	52,276,260	58,232,062
Brown	176,217	1,047,550,048	1,176,228,699
Buffalo	14,703	64,987,664	72,796,510
Burnett	11,456	42,739,638	47,126,751
Calumet	30,629	169,262,671	194,673,036
Chippewa	50,992	229,322,688	254,969,294
Clark	32,163	135,669,411	155,982,186
Columbia	42,504	229,562,351	257,697,943
Crawford	15,539	65,061,351	75,757,590
Dane	323,499	2,088,159,358	2,343,142,913
Dodge	74,257	418,157,122	472,461,723
Door	24,567	135,171,109	155,752,976
Douglas	44,061	210,043,325	238,790,297
Dunn	31.316	134,450,729	154,355,325
Eau Claire	75,648	394,431,548	437,318,890
Florence	3,869	15,332,540	17,790,044
Fond du Lac	88,985	494,933,778	560,837,236
Forest	8,713	28,062,793	32,009,565
Grant	51,699	244,047,974	270,571,750
Green	29,186	174,072,676	200,429,140
Green Lake	17,701	93,592,861	104,805,675
Iowa	19,880	91,678,954	105,829,302
Iron	6,565	23,254,521	26,355,082
Jackson	16,083	70,103,052	79,555,769
Jefferson	64,291	363,982,259	407,543,365
Juneau	19,384	82,969,097	94,231,945
Kenosha	126,638	751,792,948	868,880,063
Kewaunee	19,704	99,296,020	112,007,556
La Crosse	91,347	480,930,335	537,408,752
Lafayette	18,320	84,661,924	95,003,678
Langlade	19,797	79,821,123	88,882,781
Lincoln	26,031	124,203,030	136,330,331
Manitowoc	83,951	465,229,888	521,169,861
Marathon	111,487	612,159,282	679,051,351
Marinette	38,392	181,125,125	211,951,491
Marquette	10,334	44,861,430	49,482,127
Menominee	3,140	2,581,620	3,396,005
Milwaukee	953,127	6,381,254,785	7,084,027,263
Monroe	34,350	153,392,038	178,110,887
Oconto	28,873	125,719,784	140,754,782
Oneida	30,379	156,052,316	167,209,139
Outagamie	132,016	772,896,588	878,679,583
Ozaukee	70,833	560,630,405	631,986,620
Pepin	7,621	32,637,892	36,272,920
Pierce	29,881	147,127,216	168,190,861
Polk	30,997	143,870,158	165,540,531
Portage	56,587	276,057,740	313,634,157
Price	15,326	64,000,148	71,625,869
Racine	179,502	1,175,477,707	1,338,028,468
Richland	16,877	74,303,141	85,292,401
Rock	139,771	856,274,820	944,800,192
Rusk	15,047	55,936,803	64,236,645
St. Croix	43,091	241,339,103	278,075,995
Sauk	41,743	218,219,252	244,138,791
Sawyer	11,421	44,832,547	49,753,465
Shawano	35,374	158,606,597	178,048,770
Sheboygan	100,912	611,065,069	686,838,634
Taylor	19,152	79,073,002	91,514,708
Trempealeau	25,591	108,722,276	123,568,596
Vernon	25,233	105,449,269	120,996,806
Vilas	15,504	68,745,405	77,968,797
Walworth	69,870	391,884,114	438,954,202
Washburn	12,660	51,404,904	58,187,178
Washington	86,163	560,098,028	629,014,291
Waukesha	293,779	2,209,284,035	2,498,622,158
Waupaca	41,969	206,869,737	229,720,531
Waushara	17,009	76,051,919	85,864,711
Winnebago	133,770	789,446,435	888,342,649
Wood	72,052	413,522,827	461,451,132
TOTAL	4,688,278	$27,618,545,423	$31,028,584,815

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Division of Research and Analysis, November 1980.

WISCONSIN PER CAPITA ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME, BY COUNTY, 1974-79

County	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Adams	$2,814	$2,853	$3,152	$3,469	$4,059	$4,444
Ashland	2,806	3,060	3,408	3,645	4,034	4,524
Barron	3,063	3,119	3,606	3,926	4,510	5,174
Bayfield	2,669	2,923	3,162	3,466	3,997	4,444
Brown	4,072	4,380	4,885	5,428	6,032	6,675
Buffalo	3,033	3,105	3,554	3,803	4,431	4,951
Burnett	2,565	2,649	2,983	3,262	3,728	4,114
Calumet	3,864	3,835	4,369	4,882	5,581	6,356
Chippewa	3,159	3,249	3,610	3,989	4,536	5,000
Clark	2,802	2,910	3,344	3,644	4,203	4,850
Columbia	3,828	3,982	4,402	4,819	5,402	6,063
Crawford	2,812	2,972	3,407	3,603	4,133	4,875
Dane	4,604	4,892	5,378	5,926	6,544	7,243
Dodge	3,927	4,033	4,581	4,930	5,642	6,363
Door	3,658	4,092	4,505	4,942	5,601	6,340
Douglas	3,241	3,617	3,957	4,171	4,774	5,420
Dunn	2,927	3,053	3,451	3,722	4,356	4,929
Eau Claire	3,833	3,980	4,373	4,869	5,301	5,781
Florence	2,828	3,126	3,348	3,637	3,938	4,598
Fond du Lac	3,921	4,018	4,536	4,995	5,587	6,303
Forest	2,210	2,295	2,703	3,004	3,232	3,674
Grant	3,175	3,362	3,750	4,091	4,721	5,234
Green	3,990	4,188	4,869	5,302	5,964	6,867
Green Lake	3,759	3,869	4,295	4,776	5,317	5,921
Iowa	3,094	3,177	3,636	3,915	4,605	5,323
Iron	2,659	2,781	2,935	3,113	3,455	4,014
Jackson	2,979	3,103	3,547	3,905	4,418	4,947
Jefferson	3,836	4,076	4,565	5,026	5,658	6,339
Juneau	2,882	3,084	3,467	3,809	4,338	4,861
Kenosha	4,407	4,596	4,864	5,252	5,976	6,861
Kewaunee	3,328	3,618	4,046	4,334	5,035	5,685
La Crosse	3,768	4,047	4,433	4,831	5,471	5,883
Lafayette	3,140	3,299	3,743	3,969	4,586	5,186
Langlade	2,890	2,942	3,318	3,602	4,048	4,490
Lincoln	3,136	3,335	3,864	4,312	4,786	5,237
Manitowoc	3,878	3,984	4,517	4,942	5,570	6,208
Marathon	3,755	3,932	4,493	5,015	5,571	6,091
Marinette	3,188	3,378	3,778	4,114	4,728	5,521
Marquette	2,977	3,124	3,523	3,825	4,368	4,788
Menominee	1,711	1,893	726	712	802	1,082
Milwaukee	4,713	4,923	5,379	5,898	6,640	7,432
Monroe	3,137	3,264	3,704	3,984	4,504	5,185
Oconto	2,895	3,083	3,444	3,875	4,347	4,875
Oneida	3,583	3,698	4,210	4,658	5,177	5,504
Outagamie	4,088	4,253	4,787	5,309	5,943	6,656
Ozaukee	5,526	5,722	6,447	7,206	8,019	8,922
Pepin	2,949	3,050	3,387	3,770	4,234	4,760
Pierce	3,270	3,447	3,914	4,314	4,981	5,629
Polk	3,098	3,199	3,680	4,000	4,703	5,341
Portage	3,434	3,617	4,115	4,481	4,969	5,543
Price	2,821	2,745	2,309	3,746	4,194	4,673
Racine	4,619	4,798	5,257	5,797	6,628	7,454
Richland	3,039	3,119	3,587	3,805	4,427	5,054
Rock	4,088	4,212	4,910	5,516	6,197	6,760
Rusk	2,491	2,536	2,893	3,258	3,721	4,269
St. Croix	3,782	3,937	4,459	4,927	5,729	6,453
Sauk	3,761	3,819	4,237	4,627	5,234	5,849
Sawyer	2,609	2,793	3,082	3,342	3,919	4,356
Shawano	3,018	3,177	3,624	4,008	4,492	5,033
Sheboygan	4,206	4,278	4,906	5,445	6,111	6,806
Taylor	2,727	2,876	3,228	3,576	4,127	4,778
Trempealeau	3,082	3,114	3,506	3,778	4,279	4,829
Vernon	2,736	2,938	3,338	3,637	4,211	4,795
Vilas	3,312	3,562	3,968	4,132	4,593	5,029
Walworth	3,860	4,086	4,585	5,076	5,675	6,282
Washburn	2,851	3,081	3,391	3,598	4,064	4,596
Washington	4,585	4,681	5,385	6,002	6,725	7,300
Waukesha	5,323	5,607	6,283	7,003	7,749	8,505
Waupaca	3,209	3,482	3,948	4,351	4,994	5,474
Waushara	3,093	3,264	3,590	4,055	4,522	5,048
Winnebago	4,129	4,420	4,804	5,295	5,945	6,641
Wood	3,882	4,152	4,719	5,135	5,774	6,404
STATE	$4,155	$4,352	$4,844	$5,327	$5,936	$6,618

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Division of Research and Analysis, November 1980.

EARNED INCOME, BY INDUSTRY AND BY STATE, 1979*

(In Millions)

State	Total	Farm	Agricultural Services, Forestry, Fisheries	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and Public Utilities	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance Insurance and Real Estate	Services	Government
Alabama	$ 20,287	$ 576	$ 72	$ 416	$ 1,234	$ 5,831	$ 1,507	$ 1,222	$ 1,881	$ 922	$ 2,684	$ 3,952
Alaska	4,355	6	40	261	442	320	554	153	382	182	626	1,388
Arizona	15,543	393	94	556	1,602	2,585	1,050	833	1,819	944	2,589	3,077
Arkansas	11,130	1,024	55	114	723	2,982	876	646	1,137	489	1,458	1,624
California	175,810	5,176	1,359	1,108	10,633	38,237	12,603	11,307	18,562	11,674	35,586	29,565
Colorado	20,046	541	76	832	1,566	3,342	1,689	1,313	2,214	1,289	3,457	3,727
Connecticut	23,187	90	79	54	1,105	8,416	1,264	1,476	2,089	1,832	4,170	2,614
Delaware	4,374	121	12	4	267	1,680	257	188	407	192	630	615
Florida	50,604	1,688	460	195	3,844	6,895	4,435	3,427	6,630	3,676	10,578	8,777
Georgia	31,577	899	112	132	1,657	7,490	3,043	2,877	3,229	1,809	4,586	5,742
Hawaii	6,554	204	26	1	505	364	628	299	785	503	1,316	1,922
Idaho	5,312	475	38	92	437	971	415	340	574	262	819	887
Illinois	85,268	2,168	193	883	4,844	25,199	6,927	6,981	7,909	5,450	13,996	10,718
Indiana	36,885	1,133	78	279	2,229	15,035	2,508	1,965	3,478	1,559	4,493	4,128
Iowa	18,904	2,107	65	51	1,245	4,987	1,244	1,359	1,879	1,023	2,529	2,415
Kansas	15,812	1,616	50	337	988	3,488	2,385	1,123	1,495	796	2,157	2,377
Kentucky	19,965	784	57	1,476	1,338	5,198	1,531	1,073	1,924	790	2,659	3,133
Louisiana	23,956	436	107	1,862	2,440	4,080	2,460	1,771	2,469	1,132	3,741	3,459
Maine	5,689	99	71	3	339	1,614	364	302	622	240	957	1,077
Maryland	26,687	264	82	35	1,751	4,556	1,747	1,509	3,075	1,453	5,369	6,845
Massachusetts	38,826	101	188	20	1,549	11,319	2,569	2,462	3,808	2,463	8,688	5,658
Michigan	69,539	999	156	358	3,377	29,503	3,842	3,610	6,094	2,687	9,789	9,123
Minnesota	28,987	1,994	96	465	1,891	7,077	2,269	2,388	2,916	1,621	4,471	3,799
Mississippi	11,638	801	56	205	753	3,095	817	644	1,149	507	1,502	2,109
Missouri	32,246	1,531	83	191	1,944	8,257	3,250	2,454	3,262	1,785	5,137	4,353
Montana	4,439	229	18	200	356	489	489	289	533	208	705	922
Nebraska	10,595	1,622	36	39	650	1,619	998	795	1,043	654	1,466	1,672
Nevada	6,006	75	19	90	613	331	489	229	701	293	2,237	929
New Hampshire	5,179	20	17	8	384	1,743	284	282	596	266	882	696
New Jersey	50,322	144	154	59	2,515	14,990	4,424	3,929	4,797	2,594	9,249	7,465

EARNED INCOME, BY INDUSTRY AND BY STATE, 1979*—Continued
(In Millions)

State	Total	Farm	Agricultural Services, Forestry, Fisheries	Mining	Contruction	Manufacturing	Transportation and Public Utilities	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance Insurance and Real Estate	Services	Government
New Mexico	7,147	366	24	667	565	507	585	348	779	305	1,190	1,812
New York	122,411	628	339	212	4,286	26,520	11,015	9,433	10,110	12,028	26,811	19,028
North Carolina	33,069	1,291	112	85	1,807	10,780	2,262	2,112	3,263	1,439	4,412	5,504
North Dakota	4,077	704	16	133	366	252	347	357	408	181	549	765
Ohio	74,754	1,000	175	809	4,039	28,856	5,339	4,502	7,037	3,183	11,022	8,793
Oklahoma	17,836	1,166	52	1,557	1,113	3,129	1,450	1,141	1,832	886	2,451	3,060
Oregon	17,691	593	133	52	1,314	4,510	1,368	1,300	2,035	998	2,722	2,667
Pennsylvania	77,351	862	179	1,369	4,242	26,161	6,167	4,448	7,128	3,899	13,050	9,845
Rhode Island	5,648	9	27	4	262	1,864	262	315	556	319	1,080	951
South Carolina	16,212	365	68	28	1,066	5,467	1,026	804	1,534	677	1,967	3,211
South Dakota	3,862	766	15	60	238	399	274	275	414	178	540	703
Tennessee	25,800	532	60	204	1,471	7,735	1,820	1,855	2,594	1,280	3,957	4,292
Texas	92,517	2,421	425	5,234	7,809	18,417	7,571	7,669	9,942	5,358	14,189	13,482
Utah	7,992	110	16	443	683	1,407	708	561	840	399	1,194	1,631
Vermont	2,739	125	14	13	172	810	180	127	286	117	503	394
Virginia	32,893	418	109	616	2,278	6,456	2,383	1,756	3,182	1,609	5,498	8,588
Washington	29,227	1,111	286	76	2,541	6,536	2,073	2,009	3,078	1,607	4,603	5,308
West Virginia	10,580	48	17	1,787	764	2,515	915	532	933	329	1,271	1,470
WISCONSIN	31,108	1,689	94	55	1,774	11,088	1,884	1,781	2,993	1,471	4,354	3,924
Wyoming	3,646	259	12	846	435	177	348	152	345	120	391	560
D.C	12,392	—	89	3	261	345	695	275	527	582	3,182	6,432
U.S	$1,488,671	$41,763	$6,209	$24,579	$90,706	$387,327	$114,594	$98,998	$147,280	$86,260	$253,466	$237,189

*Consists of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, and proprietors' income.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1980.

PERCENT OF EARNED INCOME, BY INDUSTRY AND BY STATE, 1979

State	Total Earned Income (in millions)*	Farming	Agricultural Services, Forestry, Fisheries	Mining	Construction	Manu-facturing	Transporta-tion and Public Utilities	Whole-Sale Trade	Retail Trade	Insurance and Real Estate	Finance Services	Govern-ment
Alabama	$ 20,287	2.84%	0.35%	2.05%	6.08%	28.74%	7.43%	6.02%	9.27%	4.54%	13.23%	19.48%
Alaska	4,355	0.14	0.92	5.99	10.15	7.35	12.72	3.51	8.77	4.18	14.37	31.87
Arizona	15,543	2.53	0.60	3.58	10.31	16.63	6.76	5.36	11.70	6.07	16.66	19.80
Arkansas	11,130	9.20	0.49	1.02	6.50	26.79	7.87	5.80	10.22	4.39	13.10	14.59
California	175,810	2.94	0.77	0.63	6.05	21.75	7.17	6.43	10.56	6.64	20.24	16.82
Colorado	20,046	2.70	0.38	4.15	7.81	16.67	8.43	6.55	11.04	6.43	17.25	18.59
Connecticut	23,187	2.70	0.34	0.23	4.77	36.30	5.45	6.37	9.01	7.90	17.98	11.27
Delaware	4,374	2.77	0.27	0.09	6.10	38.41	5.88	4.30	9.30	4.39	14.40	14.06
Florida	50,604	3.34	0.91	0.39	7.60	13.63	8.76	6.77	13.10	7.26	20.90	17.34
Georgia	31,577	2.85	0.35	0.42	5.25	23.72	9.64	9.11	10.23	5.73	14.52	18.18
Hawaii	6,554	3.11	0.40	0.02	7.71	5.55	9.58	4.56	11.98	7.67	20.08	29.33
Idaho	5,312	8.94	0.72	1.73	8.23	18.28	7.81	6.40	10.81	4.37	15.42	16.70
Illinois	85,268	2.54	0.23	1.04	5.68	29.55	8.12	8.19	9.28	6.39	16.41	12.57
Indiana	36,885	3.07	0.21	0.76	6.04	40.76	6.08	5.33	9.43	4.23	12.18	11.19
Iowa	18,904	11.15	0.34	0.27	6.59	26.38	6.58	7.19	9.94	5.41	13.38	12.78
Kansas	15,812	10.22	0.32	2.13	6.25	22.06	15.08	7.10	9.45	5.03	13.64	15.03
Kentucky	19,965	3.93	0.29	7.39	6.70	26.04	7.67	5.37	9.64	3.96	13.32	15.69
Louisiana	23,956	1.82	0.45	7.77	10.19	17.03	10.27	7.39	10.31	4.73	15.62	14.44
Maine	5,689	1.74	1.25	0.05	5.96	28.37	6.40	5.31	10.93	4.22	16.82	18.93
Maryland	26,687	0.99	0.31	0.13	6.56	17.07	6.55	5.65	11.52	5.44	20.12	25.65
Massachusetts	38,826	0.26	0.48	0.05	3.99	29.15	6.62	6.34	9.81	6.34	22.38	14.57
Michigan	69,539	1.44	0.22	0.51	4.86	42.93	5.52	5.19	8.76	3.86	14.08	13.12
Minnesota	28,987	6.88	0.33	1.60	6.52	24.41	7.83	8.24	10.06	5.59	15.42	13.11
Mississippi	11,638	6.88	0.48	1.76	6.47	26.59	7.02	5.53	9.87	4.36	12.91	18.12
Missouri	32,246	4.75	0.26	0.59	6.03	25.61	10.08	7.61	10.12	5.54	15.93	13.50
Montana	4,439	5.16	0.41	4.51	8.02	11.02	11.02	6.51	12.02	4.69	15.88	20.77
Nebraska	10,595	15.31	0.34	0.37	6.13	15.28	9.42	7.50	9.84	6.17	13.84	15.78

PERCENT OF EARNED INCOME, BY INDUSTRY AND BY STATE, 1979—Cont.

State	Total Earned Income (in millions)*	Farming	Agricultural Services, Forestry, Fisheries	Mining	Construction	Manu-facturing	Transporta-tion and Public Utilities	Whole-Sale Trade	Retail Trade	Insurance and Real Estate	Finance Services	Govern-ment
Nevada	6,006	1.25	0.32	1.50	10.21	5.51	8.14	3.81	11.67	4.88	37.25	15.47
New Hampshire	5,179	0.39	0.33	0.15	7.41	33.66	5.48	5.45	11.51	5.14	17.03	13.44
New Jersey	50,322	0.29	0.31	0.12	5.00	29.79	8.79	7.81	9.53	5.15	18.38	14.83
New Mexico	7,147	5.12	0.34	9.33	7.91	7.09	8.19	4.87	10.90	4.27	16.65	25.35
New York	122,411	0.51	0.28	0.17	3.50	23.30	9.00	7.71	8.26	9.83	21.90	15.54
North Carolina	33,069	3.90	0.34	0.26	5.46	32.60	6.84	6.39	9.87	4.35	13.34	16.64
North Dakota	4,077	17.27	0.39	3.26	8.98	6.18	8.51	8.76	10.01	4.44	13.47	18.76
Ohio	74,754	1.34	0.23	1.08	5.40	38.60	7.14	6.02	9.41	4.26	14.74	11.76
Oklahoma	17,836	6.54	0.29	8.73	6.24	17.54	8.31	6.40	10.27	4.97	13.74	17.16
Oregon	17,691	3.35	0.75	0.29	7.43	25.49	7.73	7.35	11.50	5.64	15.39	15.08
Pennsylvania	77,351	1.11	0.23	1.77	5.48	33.82	7.97	5.75	9.22	5.04	16.87	12.73
Rhode Island	5,648	0.16	0.48	0.07	4.64	33.0	4.64	5.58	9.84	5.65	19.12	16.84
South Carolina	16,212	2.25	0.42	0.17	6.58	33.72	6.33	4.96	9.46	4.18	12.13	19.81
South Dakota	3,862	19.83	0.39	1.55	6.16	10.33	7.09	7.12	10.72	4.61	13.98	18.20
Tennessee	25,800	2.06	0.23	0.79	5.70	29.98	7.05	7.19	10.05	4.96	15.34	16.64
Texas	92,517	2.62	0.46	5.66	8.44	19.91	8.18	8.29	10.75	5.79	15.34	14.57
Utah	7,992	1.38	0.20	5.54	8.55	17.61	8.86	7.02	10.51	4.99	14.94	20.41
Vermont	2,739	4.56	0.51	0.47	6.28	29.57	6.57	4.64	10.44	4.27	18.36	14.38
Virginia	332,893	1.27	0.33	1.87	6.93	19.63	7.24	5.34	9.67	4.89	16.71	26.11
Washington	29,227	3.80	0.98	0.26	8.69	22.36	7.09	6.87	10.53	5.50	15.75	18.16
West Virginia	10,580	0.45	0.16	16.89	7.22	23.77	8.65	5.03	8.82	3.11	12.01	13.89
WISCONSIN	31,108	5.43	0.30	0.18	5.70	35.64	6.06	5.73	9.62	4.73	14.0	12.81
Wyoming	3,646	7.10	0.33	23.20	11.93	4.85	9.54	4.17	9.46	3.29	10.72	15.36
D.C.	12,392	0.00	0.72	0.02	2.11	2.78	5.61	2.22	4.25	4.70	25.68	51.90
U.S.	$1,488,671	2.81	0.42	1.65	6.09	26.04	7.70	6.65	9.89	5.79	17.03	15.93

*Consists of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, and proprietors' income.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1980. Percentages computed by Legislative Reference Bureau.

DISTRIBUTION OF WISCONSIN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS BY NUMBER OF EMPLOYES, 1978

Type of Establishment	Number of Employes 1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 249	250 to 499	500 to 999	1000 or more	Total
Machinery, except electrical	365	234	269	263	133	78	37	33	20	1,432
Food and kindred products	261	175	223	219	117	83	21	7	5	1,111
Printing and publishing	355	232	189	141	65	41	14	4	1	1,042
Lumber and wood products	326	132	132	110	45	39	12	3	1	800
Fabricated metal products	163	109	140	167	88	63	30	16	5	781
Stone, clay and glass products	144	84	86	70	15	4	5	2	—	410
Miscellaneous manufacturing	115	51	56	53	27	15	5	3	—	325
Electrical and electronic equipment	66	25	30	48	32	42	26	19	9	297
Rubber and plastic products	47	24	37	57	46	33	13	1	1	259
Primary metal industries	25	17	29	52	32	40	19	12	3	229
Paper and allied products	20	14	21	38	37	51	20	20	5	226
Chemicals and allied products	62	33	38	52	21	9	3	—	2	220
Furniture and fixtures	44	25	22	33	15	[illegible]	6	1	1	161
Transportation equipment	35	19	31	19	17	[illegible]	7	5	7	160
Apparel and related products	33	22	16	34	4	[illegible]	8	1	—	133
Leather and leather products	11	11	12	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	3	1	108
Instruments and related products	24	17	17	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	2	101
Textile mill products	12	8	4	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	—	53
Petroleum and coal products	14	6	5	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	35
TOTAL	2,159	1,269	1,377	1,438	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	149	66	8,085

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *County Business Patterns 1978: Wisconsin*, August 1980.

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN WISCONSIN[1]
January 1961 - 1981
(In Thousands)

Month and Year		Civilian Labor Force[2]	Unemployment	Percent of work Force[3]	Total Employment	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment	Manufacturing	Workers in Labor-Mgt. Disputes
Jan.	1961	1,570.7	112.3	7.1	1,458.3	1,131.9	416.6	0.1
Jan.	1962	1,576.6	86.9	5.5	1,489.1	1,163.4	440.6	0.6
Jan.	1963	1,559.7	83.7	5.4	1,475.7	1,189.8	451.7	0.3
Jan.	1964	1,622.3	78.4	4.8	1,543.3	1,219.9	456.7	0.6
Jan.	1965	1,662.5	67.0	4.0	1,593.6	1,273.5	477.3	1.9
Jan.	1966	1,705.8	74.6	4.4	1,622.8	1,320.9	477.5	1.2
Jan.	1967	1,752.5	70.4	4.0	1,681.3	1,386.2	501.5	0.8
Jan.	1968	1,766.5	71.4	4.0	1,694.0	1,415.8	495.3	1.2
Jan.	1969	1,818.9	59.8	3.3	1,758.1	1,474.2	512.2	1.0
Jan.	1970	1,884.1	81.8	3.7	1,800.0	1,517.3	514.0	2.4
Jan.	1971	1,888.8	116.3	5.5	1,771.5	1,489.5	475.3	0.9
Jan.	1972	1,897.5	113.7	5.3	1,783.4	1,511.5	471.7	0.4
Jan.	1973	1,960.3	96.8	4.4	1,863.0	1,594.4	508.8	0.5
Jan.	1974	2,119.0	115.6	4.8	2,003.4	1,647.8	532.5	3.6
Jan.	1975	2,077.6	149.0	7.2	1,928.6	1,645.0	511.4	1.2
Jan.	1976	2,103.4	154.0	6.1	1,949.4	1,656.8	501.4	2.7
Jan.	1977	2,162.3	133.8	5.2	2,028.5	1,718.5	511.6	0.3
Jan.	1978	2,198.4	121.5	4.7	2,076.9	1,790.9	537.8	1.3
Jan.	1979	2,295.4	120.4	4.7	2,174.9	1,866.6	558.6	1.8
Jan.	1980	2,377.8	132.2	5.1	2,245.6	1,950.3	583.9	1.8
Feb.	1980	2,398.5	141.7	5.3	2,256.8	1,959.6	579.5	4.5
Mar.	1980	2,409.7	152.0	5.9	2,257.7	1,962.6	573.1	4.1
Apr.	1980	2,415.9	155.5	6.5	2,260.4	1,973.5	569.1	0.9
May	1980	2,431.4	170.0	7.9	2,261.4	1,975.8	546.9	1.3
June	1980	2,457.1	181.4	7.6	2,275.7	1,991.6	557.1	5.6
July	1980	2,431.3	177.8	7.2	2,254.5	1,972.5	554.1	10.8
Aug.	1980	2,414.6	170.4	7.2	2,244.2	1,987.0	562.4	7.2
Sept.	1980	2,393.3	158.9	7.3	2,234.4	2,004.3	565.6	4.1
Oct.	1980	2,369.1	153.3	7.2	2,215.8	2,003.9	553.9	2.2
Nov.	1980	2,372.6	163.0	6.7	2,209.5	2,010.4	555.9	N.A.
Dec.	1980	2,394.9	168.9	6.7	2,225.9	1,959.3	546.4	N.A.
Jan.	1981	2,346.4	203.9	6.6	2,142.5	1,913.2	543.2	N.A.

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[1] All data are estimates which are revised monthly and annually. Data may not be strictly comparable for various years due to changes in categories. As of January 1974, employment data are derived from a count by place of residence rather than a count by place of work.

[2] The civilian labor force includes both the employed and unemployed, age 16 and over, excluding current military personnel and institutionalized individuals.

[3] As of Jan. 1970, percentages are seasonally adjusted.

Source: Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, *Wisconsin Labor Force*, October 1980 and previous issues; and *Wisconsin Employment and Economic Indicators*, February 1981, and previous issues.

EMPLOYMENT IN WISCONSIN BY INDUSTRY
1973 - 1979
Annual Average (In Thousands)

Item	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Civilian labor force	2,016.4	2,082.0	2,121.0	2,175.0	2,217.0	2,310.0	2,381.0
Unemployment	90.6	94.0	148.0	122.0	109.0	118.0	108.0
% of labor force	4.5	4.5	6.9	5.6	4.9	5.1	4.5
Employment	1,923.7	1,998.0	1,973.0	2,053.0	2,107.0	2,191.0	2,273.0
Agriculture	143.1	115.1	112.1	111.3	112.5	107.8	113.1
All other nonagriculture employment*	154.9	156.4	151.1	152.0	159.1	169.8	173.1
Nonfarm wage and salary	1,655.7	1,706.4	1,709.8	1,789.7	1,835.4	1,913.4	1,986.8
Manufacturing	529.4	546.3	507.0	519.1	533.1	569.7	592.6
Wholesale and retail trade	363.7	376.7	374.7	473.8	493.1	426.6	446.1
Government	276.4	276.9	285.4	288.6	287.1	298.2	305.4
Service and misc	263.7	281.0	290.2	302.4	320.1	337.3	353.7
Transportation and public utilities	83.9	85.3	81.7	82.3	84.5	88.4	92.2
Contract construction	67.7	65.7	60.6	64.8	74.0	78.5	81.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	68.3	71.8	74.5	76.9	79.3	85.7	90.7
Mining	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.7
Workers involved in labor-management disputes	2.2	4.3	2.2	2.4	5.9	——	——

*Includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.

Source: Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, Bureau of Research and Statistics, *Wisconsin Employment and Economic Indicators*, March 1980, and previous issues.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYES BY INDUSTRY GROUP IN WISCONSIN
1973-1978*

Industry Group	Employes (mid-March pay period)					
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Machinery, except electrical	105,801	112,338	111,928	105,337	109,514	114,455
Fabricated metal products	48,738	56,704	49,966	50,754	52,495	56,591
Food and kindred products	51,173	50,905	51,665	53,987	55,500	55,859
Electric and electronic equipment	45,893	53,121	45,701	44,322	48,840	53,281
Paper and allied products	37,911	37,870	35,514	38,073	39,588	40,790
Transportation equipment	37,641	37,380	37,428	40,031	38,622	37,019
Printing and publishing	27,580	27,073	26,982	28,204	28,239	30,789
Primary metal industries	30,121	30,342	29,371	26,680	28,284	29,150
Lumber and wood products	18,006	20,738	17,397	19,306	21,296	24,413
Rubber and plastics products	11,957	15,327	13,537	15,239	16,471	18,388
Instruments and related products	8,261	9,441	9,247	10,372	10,510	11,833
Miscellaneous manufacturing	11,057	13,898	10,667	9,995	10,740	11,232
Leather and leather products	12,835	12,342	11,083	11,357	11,667	11,104
Furniture and fixtures	8,681	10,415	8,600	8,662	8,229	9,188
Stone, clay and glass products	8,426	7,870	7,052	7,259	7,684	8,680
Chemicals and allied products	10,976	10,014	9,614	8,509	8,573	8,641
Apparel and related products	7,827	7,249	6,568	6,924	6,928	7,149
Textile mill products	6,363	6,260	5,031	4,913	4,573	5,108
TOTAL	514,652	543,264	508,638	511,256	533,000	559,249

*Data may not be strictly comparable for various years due to changes in categories.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *County Business Patterns 1978 — Wisconsin*, August 1980, and previous issues.

EMPLOYES IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, 1979
(Average by State, in Thousands)

State or Region	Total[1]	Manufacturing	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Government	Services	Transportation, Public Utilities	Finance, Insurance Real Estate	Construction
New England	5,390	1,518	1,160	838	1,136	318	312	192
Maine	416	114	91	83	75	19	16	19
New Hampshire	377	116	83	57	68	14	19	21
Vermont	1 97	51	41	36	43	90	8	10
Massachusetts	2,599	670	567	420	596	120	148	77
Rhode Island	400	132	81	60	79	14	21	14
Connecticut	1,401	435	297	182	275	61	100	51
Middle Atlantic	15,038	3,689	3,146	2,559	3,169	896	990	528
New York	7,175	1,499	1,476	1,315	1,635	434	603	207
New Jersey	3,032	800	680	521	572	189	152	115
Pennsylvania	4,831	1,390	990	723	962	273	235	206
East North Central	17,211	5,135	3,826	2,701	3,048	883	834	696
Ohio	4,495	1,380	982	674	811	234	200	184
Indiana	2,260	741	500	354	333	111	101	109
Illinois	4,865	1,270	1,141	745	919	287	289	182
Michigan	3,628	1,151	757	623	631	159	153	140
WISCONSIN	1,965	593	446	305	354	92	91	81
West North Central	6,960	1,442	1,730	1,267	1,313	442	366	349
Minnesota	1,771	383	444	294	356	100	92	84
Iowa	1,128	258	286	206	203	58	57	58
Missouri	2,003	460	475	339	378	142	108	92
North Dakota	244	17	68	61	48	16	11	18
South Dakota	240	27	67	58	49	14	11	12
Nebraska	627	99	164	127	114	46	41	34
Kansas	947	198	226	182	165	66	46	51
South Atlantic	14,287	3,058	3,174	2,975	2,577	798	741	852
Delaware	256	70	56	45	46	13	12	15
Maryland	1,620	246	383	380	331	87	89	104
D.C.	618	15	65	289	173	26	34	15
Virginia	2,098	413	440	494	375	114	103	135
West Virginia	646	126	133	120	95	44	22	41
North Carolina	2,377	824	483	396	334	115	94	126
South Carolina	1,178	399	223	228	153	53	47	73
Georgia	2,114	527	494	418	327	136	107	98
Florida	3,380	438	897	605	743	210	233	245
East South Central	5,232	1,434	1,097	1,028	807	270	218	282
Kentucky	1,245	295	269	230	204	70	50	70
Tennessee	1,785	529	389	314	287	87	77	90
Alabama	1,363	375	276	292	198	72	58	75
Mississippi	839	235	163	192	118	41	33	47
West South Central	8,940	1,636	2,151	1,615	1,506	576	474	646
Arkansas	750	217	163	139	110	44	31	41
Louisiana	1,498	213	355	291	251	115	74	125
Oklahoma	1,089	183	258	226	184	65	54	60
Texas	5,603	1,023	1,375	959	961	352	315	420
Mountain	4,412	560	1,051	914	921	269	237	317
Montana	285	27	75	70	55	23	13	15
Idaho	337	59	83	70	60	20	23	19
Wyoming	203	10	45	40	29	17	7	22
Colorado	1,217	180	299	236	241	76	75	80
New Mexico	462	35	105	121	89	28	21	36
Arizona	971	142	234	198	190	48	55	83
Utah	554	87	133	124	97	34	26	35
Nevada	383	20	77	55	160	23	17	27
Pacific	12,830	2,571	2,994	2,387	2,668	727	790	649
Washington	1,576	306	382	317	290	88	90	102
Oregon	1,051	227	257	199	184	60	69	53
California	9,638	2,001	1,220	1,729	2,066	532	592	461
Alaska	168	13	30	55	30	17	9	10
Hawaii	397	24	105	87	98	30	30	23
U.S.	89,482	20,972	20,137	15,612	17,043	5,154	4,963	4,644

[1] Includes mining, not shown separately.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the U.S. 1980.*

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS BY STATE, 1978-1979

	Average Weekly Insured Unemployment				Average Weekly Benefits for Total Unemployment			
	Number (1,000)		Percent of Covered Employment		Current Dollars		As Percent of Average Weekly Wage	
State	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979
Alabama	36	42	3.5	3.4	$70.18	$73.38	35.1	33.5
Alaska	13	11	11.1	8.1	85.01	82.52	21.4	20.8
Arizona	14	14	2.1	1.6	73.82	76.44	34.9	32.4
Arkansas	23	25	3.9	3.5	72.00	77.53	39.5	38.2
California	310	292	4.1	3.2	75.84	77.82	31.6	29.7
Colorado	17	16	2.0	1.5	92.59	102.65	42.1	42.3
Connecticut	37	31	3.0	2.4	89.43	94.50	38.2	36.5
Delaware	7	6	3.2	2.6	93.56	100.25	38.3	38.4
Florida	59	56	2.1	1.8	63.68	66.53	32.2	30.2
Georgia	37	38	2.4	2.0	73.39	76.28	37.1	34.7
Hawaii	10	10	3.1	2.8	93.29	95.38	44.7	42.3
Idaho	9	11	3.7	3.6	84.30	90.07	42.2	41.6
Illinois	148	141	3.9	3.1	97.68	106.12	38.4	38.0
Indiana	32	45	1.8	2.2	75.75	79.41	32.4	31.1
Iowa	23	22	2.6	2.0	103.96	110.71	50.0	48.9
Kansas	13	14	2.0	1.6	84.47	94.91	41.8	41.9
Kentucky	32	38	3.5	3.8	79.30	92.31	37.0	39.2
Louisiana	32	32	2.8	2.3	91.62	98.64	41.8	40.4
Maine	15	14	4.7	3.8	73.33	77.98	40.4	39.5
Maryland	33	34	2.8	2.4	76.40	84.84	34.6	36.9
Massachusetts	78	75	3.9	3.1	84.00	89.47	38.7	37.6
Michigan	128	163	4.0	4.8	92.85	99.03	33.9	32.2
Minnesota	31	32	2.1	2.0	96.66	105.38	43.9	43.4
Mississippi	17	19	2.9	2.5	60.37	63.81	34.2	32.8
Missouri	50	52	3.3	2.8	75.62	77.82	34.9	32.9
Montana	9	9	4.0	3.6	84.14	88.29	42.8	41.9
Nebraska	8	7	1.7	1.3	79.54	83.93	41.4	39.3
Nevada	8	8	3.0	2.3	83.54	90.87	36.9	36.9
New Hampshire	4	4	1.5	1.4	74.35	78.76	38.7	36.9
New Jersey	118	126	5.1	4.5	87.68	93.39	36.2	35.4
New Mexico	9	8	2.9	2.1	68.71	75.49	34.8	34.4
New York	262	251	4.5	3.7	83.74	89.19	33.2	33.2
North Carolina	37	38	2.0	1.8	71.65	76.45	38.3	36.8
North Dakota	6	5	3.5	2.7	87.40	94.65	45.8	45.2
Ohio	88	117	2.3	2.8	100.32	114.59	41.3	42.1
Oklahoma	13	14	1.6	1.4	75.91	88.30	36.5	38.0
Oregon	32	34	3.7	3.6	81.18	88.05	35.8	35.0
Pennsylvania	185	184	4.8	4.2	97.83	102.78	42.7	41.2
Rhode Island	21	19	6.2	4.9	76.79	83.62	39.1	33.4
South Carolina	21	23	2.4	2.2	73.31	74.85	39.4	38.5
South Dakota	4	3	2.2	1.6	78.35	85.63	45.5	44.0
Tennessee	43	51	3.2	3.1	65.96	70.45	33.5	32.5
Texas	58	61	1.4	1.2	68.18	75.23	30.7	30.4
Utah	9	10	2.5	2.3	88.70	95.28	42.9	42.3
Vermont	6	6	4.2	3.5	76.10	82.30	40.5	40.0
Virginia	26	27	1.7	1.5	83.51	87.32	41.4	39.7
Washington	48	42	4.3	3.0	86.80	98.05	36.1	35.7
West Virginia	22	25	4.5	4.4	75.22	92.08	32.7	35.1
WISCONSIN	46	54	2.7	3.0	94.36	103.39	42.9	42.6
Wyoming	2	2	1.2	.9	88.03	95.30	37.9	36.3
D.C	10	10	2.9	2.6	106.66	114.49	41.4	41.1
U.S	2,359	2,433	3.3	2.9	$83.67	$89.67	37.0	36.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 1979 and 1980 editions.

WORK STOPPAGES, BY STATE
1977 and 1978[1]

	Work Stoppages		Workers Involved (1,000)		Days Idle During Year (1,000)	
State/Region	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978
New England						
Maine	15	24	3	7	52	214
New Hampshire	7	15	1	3	6	61
Vermont	6	11	1	1	3	12
Massachusetts	109	117	25	25	707	331
Rhode Island	20	36	3	7	15	75
Connecticut	65	55	14	8	293	239
Middle Atlantic						
New York	370	328	67	111	1,060	2,084
New Jersey	212	219	39	51	790	556
Pennsylvania	620	480	229	155	3,113	4,064
East North Central						
Ohio	556	441	219	141	3,574	3,757
Indiana	234	211	95	62	1,612	1,497
Illinois	420	341	197	136	2,246	3,037
Michigan	327	300	98	94	1,717	1,757
WISCONSIN	119	110	59	28	1,132	573
West North Central						
Minnesota	100	91	22	35	1,366	775
Iowa	98	47	30	13	652	166
Missouri	148	92	43	39	869	701
North Dakota	5	5	1	3	11	17
South Dakota	7	3	1	1	45	7
Nebraska	16	14	4	14	390	79
Kansas	28	21	8	15	176	120
South Atlantic						
Delaware	20	23	4	9	41	139
Maryland	43	46	12	14	126	231
District of Columbia	14	26	2	6	35	64
Virginia	147	69	62	35	755	1,291
West Virginia	445	142	240	36	2,549	3,393
North Carolina	22	31	7	12	141	125
South Carolina	5	21	1	10	15	69
Georgia	58	40	23	24	546	203
Florida	56	50	11	20	429	228
East South Central						
Kentucky	164	102	70	63	1,221	2,093
Tennessee	98	91	24	40	863	749
Alabama	138	69	65	22	1,059	1,069
Mississippi	22	29	4	12	133	202
West South Central						
Arkansas	24	28	4	9	70	121
Louisiana	26	38	7	21	141	236
Oklahoma	40	23	4	10	103	262
Texas	107	91	40	52	1,084	636
Mountain						
Montana	29	19	10	8	117	56
Idaho	13	15	4	5	189	41
Wyoming	2	5	(z)	9	92	125
Colorado	47	37	8	17	185	186
New Mexico	17	21	4	9	55	224
Arizona	27	31	14	20	304	318
Utah	20	11	11	5	205	205
Nevada	18	11	6	3	82	44
Pacific						
Washington	111	94	61	41	1,417	1,471
Oregon	78	44	24	20	358	570
California	409	296	144	124	2,911	2,295
Alaska	11	12	3	2	102	58
Hawaii	8	18	15	12	666	100
United States	5,506	4,230	2,040	1,623	35,822	36,923

[1] Workers counted more than once if involved in more than one stoppage during year.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1980.*

GEOGRAPHY STATISTICS SUMMARY

The State of Wisconsin has a gross acreage of 35.9 million acres. Almost 34.8 million acres are in land and 1.1 million acres are in water. The water area is slightly more than 3 percent of Wisconsin's total surface area, excluding the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes. The largest county in area is Marathon with over one million acres, the smallest is Ozaukee with 151,152 acres. Winnebago County has the largest water area — 164,224 acres — of which over 137 thousand acres comprise Lake Winnebago; while Calumet County has only 414 acres of water, the smallest amount.

The largest lake in Wisconsin is Lake Winnebago with 137,708 acres. The deepest lake is Big Green Lake with a depth of 236 feet. The 30 largest lakes tend to be concentrated in the northern two-thirds of the state and include artificial bodies of water created by dams.

Wisconsin is not a state with high mountains. The highest points in the state are less than 2 thousand feet in altitude. The four highest elevations are Timms Hill, Pearson Hill, Sugarbush Hill, and Rib Mountain. The highest points in the state tend to be concentrated in the north central portion of the state.

In 1979 the annual average temperature in the state varied from 38.3 degrees Fahrenheit in the north central region to 44.8 degrees in the southeastern part of the state. The annual average temperature for the state was 42.1 degrees. For the years 1973-1979, the coldest year was 1979 and the warmest year was 1973.

The total annual rainfall in the state varied in 1979 from a high of 34.64 inches in the northeast area to a low of 30.13 inches in the east central part of Wisconsin. The annual average precipitation for the state was 32.13 inches. The driest year in the 1973-1979 period was 1976, the wettest year was 1973.

WISCONSIN'S LARGEST LAKES

Name*	Location	Area in Acres
Lake Winnebago	Winnebago County	137,708
Lake Pepin	Mississippi Boundary	27,813
Petenwell Lake	Juneau County	23,040
Lake Chippewa	Sawyer County	15,300
Lake Poygan	Winnebago County	14,102
Castle Rock Lake	Juneau County	13,955
Turtle-Flambeau Flowage	Iron County	13,545
Lake Koshkonong	Jefferson County	10,460
Lake Mendota	Dane County	9,730
Lake Wisconsin	Columbia County	9,000
Lake Butte des Morts	Winnebago County	8,857
Lake Onalaska	La Crosse County	7,688
Big Green Lake**	Green Lake County	7,346
Big Eau Pleine Reservoir	Marathon County	6,830
Lake Du Bay	Marathon County	6,653
Beaver Dam Lake	Dodge County	6,542
Lake Wissota	Chippewa County	6,300
Shawano Lake	Shawano County	6,063
Lake Puckaway	Green Lake County	5,433
Lake Geneva	Walworth County	5,262
Willow Flowage	Oneida County	5,135
Lac Court Oreilles	Sawyer County	5,039
Lake St. Croix	St. Criox County	4,668
Lake Winneconne	Winnebago County	4,507
Holcombe Flowage	Chippewa County	3,890
Trout Lake	Vilas County	3,816
Pelican Lake	Oneida County	3,585
Fence Lake	Vilas County	3,555
Tomahawk Lake	Oneida County	3,392
Gile Flowage	Iron County	3,384

*In order of size.
**Wisconsin's deepest lake, maximum depth 236 feet.
Source: Department of Natural Resources, September 1980.

HIGH POINTS IN WISCONSIN

Name	Location	Altitude in Feet[1]
Four Highest Elevations		
Timms Hill	East of Ogema, Price County	1,951.5
Pearson Hill	East of Ogema, Price County	1,950.8
Sugarbush Hill	Near Laona, Forest County	1,939
Rib Mountain	Marathon County	1,924
Other High Points[2]		
East Hill near Crandon	T.36N., R.12E., Forest County	1,875
Mt. Whittlesey	Near Mellen, Ashland County	1,872
Muskellunge Hill	T.41N., R.7E., Vilas County	1,845
Meteor Hill	T.37N., R.8W., Sawyer County	1,801
Squirrel Hill	Oneida County	1,735
Blue Mounds (West Mound)	Near Mt. Horeb, Iowa County	1,719
McCaslin Mountain	Forest County	1,650
Upper Mosinee Hill	Marathon County	1,605
Point Sauk	T.11N., R.7E., Sauk County	1,593
Flambeau Ridge	Chippewa County	1,535
Powers Bluff	T.27N., R.4E., Wood County	1,481
Platte Mound	Lafayette County	1,445
Thunder Mountain	Marinette County	1,410
Ridge near Fairchild	Jackson County	1,405
Wadels Hill	T.18N., R.5W., La Crosse County	1,403
Bayfield Lookout Tower	Bayfield County	1,368
Bruce Mound	Clark County	1,365
Castle Rock	T.18N., R.4W., Monroe County	1,360
Holy Hill	Washington County	1,335
Ridge near North Bend	Jackson County	1,315
Friendship Mound	Adams County	1,280
Silver Mound	Jackson County	1,255
Gibralter Rock	Near Lodi, Columbia County	1,247
Lapham Hill	Waukesha County	1,233
Grandfather Bluff	La Crosse County	1,210
Sinsinawa Mound	Near Hazel Green, Grant County	1,170
Mt. Morris	Waushara County	1,137
Liberty Pole Hill	T 4N., R.9E., Green County	1,115
Petenwell Peak	Juneau County	1,110
Observatory Hill	Marquette County	1,100
Necedah Bluff	Juneau County	1,100

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[1] Figures rounded off to nearest whole number, except two highest points

[2] This list cites miscellaneous other high points. The order of listing, however, should not be construed as a ranking of the highest points in the state, as there may be others of comparable height. Many elevations are only approximations.

Source: Geological and Natural History Survey, 1980.

WISCONSIN AVERAGE MONTHLY TEMPERATURE, BY REGION, 1975-1979*

(In Degrees Fahrenheit)

Region and Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
Northwest													
1975	13.3	16.1	21.8	36.4	57.6	63.4	70.9	66.5	54.4	48.8	35.1	15.7	41.7
1976	7.7	23.3	26.9	46.3	53.6	66.6	70.4	67.9	57.2	40.9	24.0	6.4	40.9
1977	-.8	18.4	35.0	48.3	62.6	63.3	70.0	62.0	57.1	45.8	40.7	14.6	42.3
1978	6.2	9.4	26.4	41.1	56.9	62.9	66.6	66.7	61.3	46.5	28.7	11.0	40.3
1979	.1	6.8	25.8	38.7	50.1	61.7	67.9	64.5	59.2	43.9	30.5	22.8	39.3
North Central													
1975	13.3	15.3	21.0	34.7	57.1	62.4	68.7	64.8	52.2	47.9	35.5	16.3	40.8
1976	7.8	21.7	24.7	43.6	50.8	64.8	67.3	64.5	54.1	39.3	22.5	5.7	38.9
1977	-.8	16.5	33.0	45.7	61.9	60.7	68.4	50.0	56.1	44.7	30.8	15.1	41.0
1978	7.8	8.8	23.6	38.6	55.0	60.8	64.5	65.3	59.7	44.5	28.9	11.8	39.1
1979	1.1	6.7	25.6	37.5	48.5	60.3	66.6	62.8	57.3	42.4	29.6	21.7	38.3
Northeast													
1975	15.9	17.3	22.9	35.9	58.4	63.5	69.9	65.7	53.3	48.7	37.4	19.2	42.3
1976	10.3	23.2	27.4	45.1	51.6	65.9	68.5	65.0	55.3	41.0	25.3	8.9	40.6
1977	3.5	19.3	33.9	46.5	62.1	61.5	70.2	62.1	57.4	45.9	32.4	17.7	42.6
1978	11.3	11.5	25.5	39.4	56.4	62.1	65.2	66.0	59.8	45.5	31.2	15.3	40.8
1979	5.4	8.3	27.4	38.6	50.5	61.8	67.6	63.6	58.3	43.5	30.7	24.6	40.0
West Central													
1975	15.8	17.5	23.7	39.4	60.7	66.7	72.8	69.6	56.0	51.6	38.0	20.7	44.4
1976	10.8	26.2	32.3	49.0	55.5	68.7	72.4	69.6	59.2	43.4	26.3	9.8	43.6
1977	.4	20.2	37.8	52.8	66.2	66.4	73.6	65.6	60.7	47.1	32.0	15.7	44.9
1978	6.1	9.7	28.0	44.4	58.9	65.9	69.2	69.5	64.7	48.0	31.5	15.0	42.6
1979	2.0	9.4	29.3	42.4	54.5	65.5	70.0	67.2	61.5	46.0	33.0	25.6	42.2
Central													
1975	18.0	18.5	24.8	38.5	60.9	66.1	71.4	69.1	55.4	51.3	39.6	21.9	44.6
1976	12.0	25.4	32.2	47.7	54.5	68.3	71.7	67.2	58.2	43.5	26.5	10.5	43.1
1977	2.7	20.7	37.7	50.9	64.7	64.2	73.2	64.9	60.2	47.5	33.5	17.3	44.8
1978	9.6	11.5	27.3	42.6	58.2	64.8	68.2	68.9	63.7	47.3	33.3	17.7	42.8
1979	5.4	10.5	30.0	42.2	54.3	65.2	70.0	66.5	61.3	46.1	33.3	26.6	42.6

WISCONSIN AVERAGE MONTHLY TEMPERATURE, BY REGION, 1975-1979*—Cont.

(In Degrees Fahrenheit)

Region and Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
East Central													
1975	21.9	21.0	26.7	38.4	58.7	65.0	71.6	69.2	57.0	51.6	41.6	24.1	45.6
1976	14.6	26.4	33.1	45.7	52.3	67.8	71.4	67.8	59.5	45.1	29.2	13.2	43.8
1977	5.5	21.9	37.3	47.8	61.6	62.5	71.5	65.3	60.4	48.5	35.7	20.8	44.9
1978	13.7	14.6	28.1	41.5	56.0	63.5	67.0	68.5	63.9	48.6	35.6	20.1	43.4
1979	8.5	11.8	30.1	40.3	52.1	62.9	69.4	66.5	61.9	47.3	35.4	29.3	43.0
Southwest													
1975	20.4	20.5	25.7	40.9	61.7	68.3	72.4	71.1	57.4	53.0	41.0	25.5	46.5
1976	15.7	28.6	36.0	49.6	56.2	69.0	73.2	69.1	60.2	45.0	28.4	13.3	45.4
1977	2.9	22.6	40.7	53.6	66.0	66.8	74.5	66.5	61.6	48.7	34.2	18.1	46.4
1978	8.7	11.8	29.3	46.3	58.8	67.2	70.7	70.4	66.0	48.4	34.8	19.6	44.3
1979	4.9	11.1	31.1	43.2	57.0	67.3	70.8	68.7	62.9	48.7	35.1	28.3	44.1
South Central													
1975	22.0	21.8	27.0	41.0	62.6	68.7	72.3	71.3	58.0	53.4	42.4	25.8	47.2
1976	15.8	28.3	36.9	49.4	55.3	69.1	73.0	68.2	59.4	44.9	28.6	13.6	45.2
1977	4.3	22.1	40.2	52.9	65.6	65.4	73.9	66.2	62.0	48.7	35.6	19.6	46.4
1978	11.1	12.7	28.8	45.4	58.7	67.4	70.0	70.0	65.6	48.5	36.1	20.3	44.6
1979	6.5	11.7	31.1	42.9	57.1	66.9	70.6	67.3	62.4	48.5	35.5	28.7	44.2
Southeast													
1975	23.7	23.4	28.8	39.9	60.3	66.9	71.8	71.3	58.5	53.9	43.7	21.1	47.4
1976	17.2	29.9	37.7	48.3	53.4	68.5	72.7	69.2	60.7	45.9	20.0	15.2	45.7
1977	6.4	22.9	39.9	50.9	63.8	64.2	73.9	67.0	62.2	49.4	32.3	21.9	46.7
1978	14.1	15.5	29.8	44.0	56.9	66.2	69.3	69.9	66.0	49.8	37.6	22.3	45.1
1979	9.3	14.2	32.5	42.2	55.8	65.5	70.2	67.7	63.1	49.3	37.0	30.3	44.8

*Average temperature in degrees Fahrenheit, based on reports from U.S. Weather Bureau observation stations in each region.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture and Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Wisconsin Agriculture Reporting Service, *Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics*, 1976-1980 editions.

WISCONSIN AVERAGE MONTHLY PRECIPITATION, BY REGION, 1975-1979*

(In Inches)

Region and Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Total
Northwest													
1975	2.40	.69	1.97	3.68	2.39	6.15	1.86	5.06	2.83	1.35	5.22	1.00	34.60
1976	1.62	.94	3.50	1.53	.74	3.23	2.31	1.61	1.06	.52	.30	.44	17.80
1977	.62	.77	4.48	3.28	3.26	4.30	5.27	6.17	5.74	3.04	1.84	1.48	40.25
1978	.57	.31	.51	3.38	3.40	3.45	6.76	6.72	4.05	.94	1.69	1.16	32.94
1979	1.04	1.52	3.11	1.35	3.98	5.91	3.52	3.32	1.70	3.56	1.20	.33	30.54
North Central													
1975	1.90	1.11	1.50	3.37	2.27	4.08	1.65	4.85	3.48	1.66	4.92	1.54	32.33
1976	1.80	1.19	3.27	2.21	1.85	2.65	2.43	2.14	.96	.49	.43	.61	20.03
1977	.61	.67	3.52	3.66	2.21	4.47	4.16	6.25	5.35	2.51	2.39	1.56	37.36
1978	.85	.44	.41	2.80	4.22	3.44	7.01	7.15	4.47	1.37	1.93	1.33	35.42
1979	1.21	1.60	3.41	1.19	3.68	4.95	3.08	3.49	1.60	4.84	2.02	.65	31.72
Northeast													
1975	1.79	1.56	1.88	3.03	2.30	3.89	2.05	4.16	4.53	.93	3.31	1.62	31.05
1976	2.06	1.45	3.18	2.79	3.76	1.45	2.09	2.06	1.15	.70	.15	.58	21.42
1977	.50	1.08	5.46	3.69	1.89	3.13	3.70	3.71	4.39	2.11	3.55	2.27	35.48
1978	.81	.45	.26	3.78	4.08	2.35	5.89	5.83	5.39	1.60	2.00	1.53	33.97
1979	1.71	1.54	4.49	1.76	3.81	4.64	4.03	4.19	1.76	3.69	2.43	.59	34.64
West Central													
1975	1.52	1.03	1.86	5.35	3.50	5.85	1.55	7.73	2.62	.74	4.24	1.16	37.15
1976	.93	.67	3.45	3.49	2.15	2.39	2.84	1.23	1.04	.43	.04	.45	19.11
1977	.63	.79	3.51	3.45	3.41	4.74	4.03	4.08	3.78	2.94	2.02	1.76	35.14
1978	.70	.23	.32	3.48	3.63	5.35	8.88	3.47	5.68	1.02	2.02	.98	35.76
1979	1.37	1.03	2.81	1.73	5.63	3.96	3.86	5.73	.70	4.97	2.03	.52	34.34
Central													
1975	1.21	1.34	2.16	3.85	2.30	3.95	1.61	7.04	2.15	.71	3.33	1.25	30.90
1976	1.35	1.69	3.47	4.01	2.22	1.30	4.17	1.30	.59	1.01	.02	.43	21.56
1977	.51	1.23	3.91	3.02	3.46	3.56	3.68	3.02	4.37	2.45	3.19	1.98	34.38
1978	.99	.16	.24	4.32	3.95	4.36	6.43	3.83	6.35	1.76	2.78	1.19	36.36
1979	1.62	1.28	3.80	1.74	4.60	3.04	3.86	5.49	.56	3.83	2.12	.82	32.76

WISCONSIN AVERAGE MONTHLY PRECIPITATION, BY REGION, 1975-1979*—Cont.

(In Inches)

Region and Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Total
East Central													
1975	1.43	1.59	3.22	2.43	2.97	3.58	1.93	7.29	1.98	.36	3.03	.98	30.79
1976	1.62	1.69	4.72	3.28	2.58	1.21	3.50	1.06	.65	1.61	.20	.43	22.55
1977	.49	1.23	4.62	2.75	2.13	3.08	4.20	3.82	4.01	1.90	2.88	2.14	33.25
1978	1.56	.35	.22	3.80	4.92	3.35	4.11	3.30	5.50	2.40	2.84	2.05	34.40
1979	2.34	1.15	4.40	2.64	2.84	3.00	2.15	4.67	.80	2.58	2.17	1.39	30.13
Southwest													
1975	.94	1.31	2.20	4.44	3.02	4.57	1.97	5.38	.89	.47	3.58	.53	29.30
1976	.52	2.28	3.70	4.80	1.98	1.57	3.05	1.89	.82	1.77	.08	.34	22.80
1977	.58	1.15	3.76	3.00	3.02	3.42	6.10	3.97	3.46	2.47	2.75	1.34	35.02
1978	.88	.30	.42	4.37	4.59	7.71	7.05	2.09	4.46	1.46	3.01	.90	37.24
1979	1.79	1.09	2.97	2.04	3.33	2.71	3.52	7.62	.51	2.43	1.87	.96	30.84
South Central													
1975	1.16	1.47	3.33	3.57	3.02	5.17	3.08	4.91	.89	.54	3.49	.44	31.07
1976	.80	2.01	4.54	4.21	2.26	1.69	2.82	2.58	.62	1.79	.15	.36	23.83
1977	.45	1.08	3.86	2.65	2.09	3.24	5.42	4.32	3.15	2.25	2.51	1.81	32.83
1978	1.02	.26	.41	3.89	4.71	7.49	5.79	2.27	5.63	1.35	3.08	1.73	37.63
1979	2.31	.83	3.38	2.96	2.25	3.33	3.05	7.12	.34	2.65	2.29	1.43	31.94
Southeast													
1975	1.81	1.51	2.72	3.15	1.63	4.88	2.65	5.50	.92	.52	3.48	.95	29.72
1976	.96	1.67	5.57	4.30	3.32	1.96	2.20	1.96	1.20	2.30	.50	.34	26.28
1977	.59	.58	3.94	1.97	1.08	4.59	5.00	5.39	3.73	2.38	2.56	2.25	34.06
1978	1.46	.37	.62	3.76	3.85	5.45	6.34	3.80	5.84	1.70	2.23	2.29	37.71
1979	2.71	.80	3.56	4.49	2.09	3.30	2.23	6.55	.11	2.01	2.44	1.91	32.20

*Average rainfalls and snowfall in inches, based on reports from U.S. Weather Bureau observation stations in each region.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture and Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Wisconsin Agriculture Reporting Service, *Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics*, 1976-1980 editions.

LAND AND WATER AREA OF WISCONSIN COUNTIES

County	Land Area (acres)	Water Area[1] (acres)	Gross Area[2] (acres)
Adams	418,140	3,318	421,458
Ashland	656,140	7,932	664,072
Barron	559,551	18,551	578,102
Bayfield	937,110	24,151	961,261
Brown	336,000	2,004	338,004
Buffalo	455,700	8,390	464,090
Burnett	538,390	34,336	572,726
Calumet	201,600	414	202,014
Chippewa	645,843	21,966	667,809
Clark	777,990	4,103	782,093
Columbia	487,481	23,347	510,828
Crawford	375,000	7,516	382,516
Dane	767,261	22,781	790,042
Dodge	563,545	15,050	578,595
Door	328,124	3,388	331,512
Douglas	838,430	21,991	860,421
Dunn	545,900	6,522	552,422
Eau Claire	414,964	4,386	419,350
Florence	312,770	8,668	321,438
Fond du Lac	463,400	2,076	465,476
Forest	642,430	24,360	666,790
Grant	746,200	10,996	757,196
Green	373,857	1,431	374,828
Green Lake	227,200	17,754	244,954
Iowa	487,000	6,831	493,831
Iron	473,470	30,723	504,193
Jackson	628,460	5,654	634,114
Jefferson	359,700	17,192	376,892
Juneau	483,710	47,426	531,136
Kenosha	174,077	3,915	177,992
Kewaunee	211,511	696	212,207
La Crosse	300,200	1,756	301,956
Lafayette	411,000	1,562	412,562
Langlade	545,730	11,060	556,790
Lincoln	565,130	14,793	580,386
Manitowoc	377,000	2,480	379,480
Marathon	1,006,250	30,152	1,036,402
Marinette	883,420	16,495	899,915
Marquette	291,525	5,779	297,304
Menominee	229,522	3,862	233,384
Milwaukee	152,440	590	153,030
Monroe	548,050	3,869	551,919
Oconto	632,639	12,814	645,453
Oneida	704,820	74,415	779,235
Outagamie	405,800	2,583	408,383
Ozaukee	149,586	1,566	151,152
Pepin	151,700	2,958	154,658
Pierce	375,600	689	376,289
Polk	497,605	23,320	520,925
Portage	515,390	6,747	522,137
Price	806,840	18,000	824,637
Racine	215,493	4,338	219,831
Richland	373,800	5,108	378,908
Rock	461,400	3,594	464,994
Rusk	573,470	11,095	584,565
St. Croix	470,485	7,955	478,440
Sauk	536,300	12,898	549,198
Sawyer	804,570	59,289	863,859
Shawano	580,759	11,658	592,417
Sheboygan	323,800	15,102	338,902
Taylor	621,000	7,418	628,418
Trempealeau	472,900	1,588	474,488
Vernon	515,200	979	516,179
Vilas	557,374	94,693	652,067
Walworth	356,933	13,180	370,113
Washburn	516,990	31,761	548,888
Washington	273,909	3,802	277,711
Waukesha	355,642	16,000	419,642
Waupaca	480,050	8,881	488,931
Waushara	400,480	5,023	405,503
Winnebago	287,900	164,224	452,124
Wood	512,490	7,250	519,740
TOTAL	34,799,146	1,129,131	35,928,277

[1] Figures are from DNR county waters inventories. They do not include Great Lakes and Mississippi River. There are 6,439,700 acres within Wisconsin in the Great Lakes, while the Mississippi has 189,338 acres, approximately one-half of which is in Wisconsin.

[2] Land and water areas do not necessarily equal gross area.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, September 1980.

HISTORY STATISTICS SUMMARY

Wisconsin's 2 main urban areas, Milwaukee and Madison, have provided well over half of the state's constitutional officers during the 1935-1981 period. While most officers have been elected, approximately 15 percent were initially appointed to fill vacancies. During this period 4 women have served as constitutional officers: 2 as secretary of state, and one each as state treasurer and superintendent of public instruction. Politically, the 1930s were dominated by Progressives and Democrats; the Republicans were dominant in the '40s and early '50s; the Democrats were dominent in the '70s. Currently the Governor and Lieutenant Governor are Republicans, while the Democrats control the other constitutional offices and both houses of the Wisconsin Legislature.

Wisconsin voters have tended to return their U.S. senators to the Senate for rather long periods of time. Since 1939 Alexander Wiley held office for 24 years, to be succeeded by Gaylord Nelson, who served for 18. The other U.S. senator position has been held by only 3 men since 1925; William Proximire has held this position since 1957. Party control of U.S. Senate seats has been divided.

Five current members of the U.S. House of Representatives from Wisconsin have been in office for 10 years or more. The Republican majority of the '40s and '50s gradually eroded and was replaced by a Democratic majority, which reached a high point in the 94th and 95th Congresses. Throughout this period certain districts have been dominated by a particular political party. For instance, the 4th and 5th Districts have been dominated by Democratic representatives, whereas the 6th District has been predominantly Republican.

The political party affiliation of the presidents pro tempore of the Wisconsin State Senate reflected the dominance of the Republican Party in that body. Senator Fred A. Risser was only the fifth Democrat to occupy the position in over a hundred years. He became President of the Senate in April 1979, when the Constitution was amended to remove the Lieutenant Governor from the position of president.

The speakers of the Assembly have also tended to be Republican in this century, except for the Progressive period, until recent years. While the Assembly, however, went Democratic once in the '50s, once in the '60s and in the last 5 sessions, the Democrats did not become a majority in the Senate until 1975.

The political trend toward the Democratic Party has not been quite so pronounced in presidential elections. In the last 24 years, Lyndon Johnson and Jimmy Carter have been the only Democratic presidential candidates to win Wisconsin's electoral votes.

Total vote for Wisconsin gubernatorial candidates reached a peak in the 1960 election. Despite the fact that 18 year olds were eligible to vote, the 1974 election vote total was rather low. Only the 1966 vote total was less than the 1974 total in the last 10 gubernatorial elections. The last 3 presidential elections have each set new records for total voter turnout in the state.

Politically, the Republicans dominated the governorship in the 1940s and early '50s, then the pendulum swung back and forth, with the Republican Party now dominant.

Although justices of the Wisconsin Supreme Court are elected officials, it has frequently happened that justices first came to the court by way of gubernatorial appointment to fill a vacancy. They, of course, subsequently run for election. Among the current 7 sitting justices, 3 came to the court by the appointment route. The first woman justice was appointed in 1976 and elected in 1979.

During the first 100 years of statehood the mean tenure of chief justices was a little under 9 years. Since 1948, however, the mean tenure has been just above 3 years.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN WISCONSIN HISTORY

Under The Flag of France

1634 — Jean Nicolet: First white man to reach Wisconsin. Seeks Northwest Passage.
1654-59 — Radisson and Groseilliers: First of the fur traders in Wisconsin.
1661 — Father Rene Menard: First missionary to Wisconsin Indians.
1665 — Father Claude Allouez. Mission at La Pointe.
1666 — Nicholas Perrot opens fur trade with Wisconsin Indians.
1672 — Allouez and Andre build mission house at DePere.
1673 — Jolliet and Marquette discover Mississippi River.
1678 — Dulhut (Duluth) explores western end of Lake Superior.
1779 — La Salle begins his "great adventures".
1685 — Perrot made Commandant of the West.
1690 — Perrot discovers lead mines in Wisconsin and Iowa.
1701-38 — Fox Indian Wars.
1755 — Wisconsin Indians under Charles Langlade aid in Braddock's defeat.
1763 — Treaty of Paris. Wisconsin becomes part of British colonial territory.

Under the Flag of England

1761 — Fort at Green Bay accepted by English.
1763 — Conspiracy of Pontiac. Two Englishmen killed by Indians at Muscoda.
1764 — Charles Langlade settles at Green Bay. First permanent settlement.
1766 — Jonathan Carver visits Wisconsin seeking Northwest Passage.
1774 — Quebec Act makes Wisconsin a part of province of Quebec.
1781 — Traditional date of settlement at Prairie du Chien.
1783 — Second Treaty of Paris. Wisconsin becomes a part of the United States.

Achieving Territorial Status

1787 — Ordinance of 1787 — Wisconsin part of Northwest Territory.
- 1787-1800 — In Old Northwest Territory.
- 1800-1809 — In territory of Indiana.
- 1809-1818 — In territory of Illinois.
- 1818-1836 — In territory of Michigan.

1795 — Jacques Vieau established trading posts at Kewaunee, Manitowoc and Sheboygan. Makes headquarters at Milwaukee.
1804 — Harrison's treaty with Indians at St. Louis. U.S. extinguishes Indian title to lead region (a cause of Black Hawk War).
1814 — Fort Shelby built at Prairie du Chien. Captured by English and name changed to Fort McKay.
1815 — War with England concluded. Fort McKay abandoned by British.
1816 — Fort Shelby rebuilt at Prairie du Chien (renamed Fort Crawford). Astor's American Fur Company begins operations in Wisconsin.
1818 — Solomon Juneau buys trading post of Jacques Vieau at Milwaukee.
1820 — Rev. Jedediah Morse preaches first Protestant sermon in Wisconsin at Fort Howard (Green Bay) July 9. Henry Schoolcraft, James Duane Doty, Lewis Cass make exploring trip through Wisconsin.
1822 — New York Indians (Oneida, Stockbridge, Munsee, and Brothertown) moved to Wisconsin. Beginning of mining leases in southwest Wisconsin. Dr. Beaumont begins observations on St. Martin of action of gastric juice.

Sources: State Historical Society, *The Thirtieth Star, 1948; The 1958 Compton Yearbook*, and succeeding editions; *The Americana Annual — 1967;* Legislative Reference Bureau, *Clippings: Wisconsin History*.

1825 — Indian Treaty establishing tribal boundaries.

1826-27 — Winnebago Indian War. Surrender of Red Bird.

1828 — Fort Winnebago begun at Portage.

1832 — Black Hawk War.

1833 — Land treaty with Indians clearing southern Wisconsin land titles. First newspaper — Green Bay Intelligencer — established.

1834 — Land offices established at Green Bay and Mineral Point. First public road laid out.

1835 — First steamboat arrived at Milwaukee. First bank in Wisconsin opened at Green Bay.

1836 — Act creating Territory of Wisconsin, signed April 20, by President Jackson (provisions of Ordinance of 1787 made part of the Act).

Wisconsin Territory

1836 — Capital located at Belmont — Henry Dodge became Governor, July 4. First session of Legislature. Madison chosen as permanent capital.

1837 — Madison surveyed and platted. First Capitol begun. Panic of 1837 — all territorial banks failed. Winnebago Indians ceded all claims to land in Wisconsin. Imprisonment for debt abolished.

1838 — Territorial Legislature met in Madison. Milwaukee and Rock River Canal Company chartered.

1840 — First school taxes authorized and levied. Henry Dodge removed as Governor — elected territorial delegate to Congress. James D. Doty appointed Governor.

1842 — C.C. Arndt shot and killed in Legislature by James R. Vineyard.

1844 — Doty removed and Nathaniel P. Tallmadge appointed Governor. Wisconsin Phalanx at Ceresco (Ripon).

1845 — Tallmadge removed and Dodge reappointed Governor. Mormon settlement at Voree (Burlington). Swiss colony came to New Glarus.

1846 — Congress passed enabling act for admission of Wisconsin as state. First Constitutional Convention met in Madison.

1847 — Census population 210,546. First Constitution rejected by people. Second Constitutional Convention.

1848 — Second Constitution adopted. President Polk signs bill on May 29 making Wisconsin a state.

Early Statehood

1848 — Legislature met, June 5. Governor Nelson Dewey inaugurated June 7. State university incorporated. First telegram reached Milwaukee. Large scale German immigration begins.

1849 — School code adopted. First free tax supported, graded school with high school at Kenosha. School for Blind opened.

1850 — Bond Law for controlling sale of liquor passed.

1851 — First railroad train — Milwaukee to Waukesha. First State Fair at Janesville.

1852 — School for Deaf opened at Delavan. Prison construction begun at Waupun.

1853 — Impeachment of Judge Levi Hubbell. Capital punishment abolished (third state to take action).

1854 — Republican Party named at Ripon. First class graduated at state university. Joshua Glover, fugitive slave, arrested at Racine. State Supreme Court declares Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 unconstitutional. Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad reaches Madison.

1856 — Bashford-Barstow election scandal. Legislative report on maladministration of school funds.

1857 — Railroad completed to Prairie du Chien. First high school class graduated, Racine. Industrial School for Boys opened at Waukesha.

1858 — Legislative investigation of bribery in Legislature of 1856.

1859 — Abraham Lincoln spoke at State Fair, Milwaukee.

1861 — Beginning of Civil War. Governor calls for volunteers for military service. Bank riot in Milwaukee. Office of county superintendent of schools created.

1862 — Governor Harvey drowned. Draft riots. Ryan address at Democratic Convention criticizes Lincoln's conduct of war.

1864 — Cheese factory started at Ladoga, Fond du Lac County, by Chester Hazen.

1865 — Wisconsin furnished 96,000 soldiers in Civil War; losses were 12,216.

The Maturing Commonwealth

1866 — First state normal school opened at Platteville. Agricultural College at university reorganized under Morrill Act.

1871 — Peshtigo fire burned over much of half-a-dozen counties in northeast Wisconsin, resulting in over 1,000 deaths.

1872 — Wisconsin Dairymen's Association organized at Watertown.

1873 — Invention of typewriter by C. Latham Sholes. "Grangers" elect Governor William R. Taylor.

1874 — Potter Law limiting railroad rates passed.

1875 — Free high school law passed; women made eligible to school offices. State Industrial School for Girls established at Milwaukee. Republicans defeat "Grangers". Oshkosh almost destroyed by fire.

1876 — Potter Law repealed. Hazel Green cyclone.

1877 — John T. Appleby patents knotter for twine binders.

1882 — Constitution amended to make legislative sessions biennial.

1883 — Newhall House fire in Milwaukee; 70 perished. South wing of capitol extension collapsed; 7 killed. Agricultural Experiment Station established at university.

1885 — Gogebic iron range discoveries.

1886 — Strikes at Milwaukee — rioting. Agricultural Short Course established at university.

1887 — Marshfield almost destroyed by fire.

1889 — Bennett Law passed. Edgerton Bible case. Arbor Day authorized. Ex-Governor Rusk becomes first U.S. Secretary of Agriculture.

1890 — Babcock milk test discovered.

1891 — Bennett Law repealed.

1893 — Supreme Court orders state treasurer to refund interest on state deposits.

1894 — Forest fires in northern and central Wisconsin.

1897 — Corrupt practice act passed.

1898 — Wisconsin sent 5,469 men to Spanish-American War. Losses were 134.

1899 — Anti-pass law and tax commission acts enacted. New Richmond cyclone.

The Progressive Era

1901 — First Wisconsin-born Governor, Robert M. La Follette, inaugurated. Teaching of agriculture introduced into rural schools. Legislative Reference Library established.

1904 — Primary election law approved by referendum vote. State Capitol burned.

1905 — State civil service established; auto license law passed; tuberculosis sanitoria authorized. Forestry Board created.

1906 — First cow-testing association organized.

1907 — New Capitol begun. Milwaukee elects Socialist administration. Cameron dam incident.

1908 — Income tax amendment adopted.

1910 — Eau Claire first Wisconsin city to adopt commission form of government.

1911 — First income tax law; teachers' pension act; vocational schools authorized; Industrial and Highway Commissions created.

1913 — Mothers' pension law and workmen's compensation act enacted. Direct election of U.S. senators approved.

1915 — Conservation Commission, State Board of Agriculture, and State Board of Education created. Mothers' pensions made compulsory.

1917 — Capitol completed, cost $7,258,763. Wisconsin sends 120,000 soldiers to World War I — losses 3,932. Wisconsin first state to meet draft requirements; 584,559 registrations.

1919 — Eighteenth Amendment ratified.

1920 — Nineteenth Amendment (woman suffrage) ratified; first state to deliver ratification to Washington.

1921 — Equal rights for women and prohibition laws enacted.

1923 — State Board of Education law repealed. Military training made optional at university.

1924 — La Follette wins Wisconsin's vote for president as Progressive Party candidate. Reforestation amendment to state Constitution adopted.

1925 — Senator La Follette dies on June 18.

1929 — Professor Steenbock of University of Wisconsin patents radiation of Vitamin D. Legislature repeals all Wisconsin laws for state enforcement of prohibition.

1932 — Forest Products Laboratory erected at Madison.

1933 — Milk strike. Wisconsin votes for repeal of 18th Amendment (prohibition) to U.S. Constitution.

1934 — Wisconsin Progressive Party formed.

1942 — Governor-elect Loomis dies; Supreme Court decides Lieutenant Governor Goodland to serve as Acting Governor.

1941-45 — Wisconsin enrolls 375,000 for World War II; casualties 7,980.

1946 — Wisconsin Progressive Party dissolved and rejoined Republican Party.

The Middle Years of the Twentieth Century

1948 — Centennial Year.

1949 — Legislature enacts new formula for distribution of state educational aids and classifying school districts for this purpose.

1950 — Wisconsin enrolls 132,000 for the Korean Conflict; casualties — 800.

1951 — First major legislative reapportionment since 1892.

1957 — Legislation prohibits lobbyists from giving anything of value to a state employe. Milwaukee Braves win National League baseball pennant and defeat Yankees in World Series.

1958 — Prof. Joshua Lederberg, University of Wis. geneticist, Nobel prize winner in medicine.

1959 — Gaylord Nelson, first Democratic governor since 1933, inaugurated. Circus World Museum established at Baraboo. Frank Lloyd Wright, architect, dies.

1960 — Mrs. Dena Smith elected state treasurer, first woman elected to statewide office in Wisconsin.

1961 — Legislation enacted to initiate long-range program of acquisition and improvement of state recreation facilities. Federal supervision of Menominee Indian tribe terminated on April 29; reservation becomes 72nd county.

1962 — Selective sales tax, income tax withholding enacted. Kohler Company strike settled (began 1954). Ralph Votapek of Milwaukee wins Van Cliburn international piano competition.

1963 — The 1961 Legislature adjourns when the hour for convening the 1963 Legislature arrives. John Gronouski, State Tax Commissioner, appointed U.S. Postmaster General.

1964 — Wisconsin Supreme Court redistricts Legislature after Legislature and Governor fail to agree on plan by May 1 deadline. National Farmers Organization conducts 42-day livestock withholding action; 2 NFO members killed in demonstration at Bonduel stockyard. U.S. Dept. of Defense announced plan to merge the Army Reserve into the National Guard, eliminating Wisconsin's 32nd National Guard (Red Arrow) Division and 84th Training Reserve Division. Legislature enacts property tax relief for aged and abolishes office of county superintendent of schools (public education organized into CESAs). Port Washington struck by severe tornado.

1965 — School age raised to 18. All parts of state placed into vocational school districts. County boards reorganized on population basis. State law prevents discrimination in housing. Palm Sunday tornadoes in southern Wisconsin. Spring floods along the Mississippi: 14,000 in 16 counties evacuated from flood areas. The State Capitol, in use since 1917 and after extensive remodeling and cleaning, officially dedicated.

1966 — 1965 Legislature holds first full even-year regular session since 1882. New laws include $300 million water resources and pollution control act and gasoline tax increase for stepped-up highway building program. Civil rights demonstrations in Wauwatosa bring National Guard to keep order. Wisconsin Supreme Court upholds Milwaukee Braves baseball team move to Atlanta. Grand jury investigation of illegal lobbying activities in the Legislature results in 13 indictments.

1967 — Legislature approves state's first billion dollar budget. Executive branch reorganized along functional lines, ban on colored oleomargarine repealed, Constitution amended to provide 4-year terms for state officers. Racial rioting in Milwaukee in July-August. July 4 youth celebration in Lake Geneva becomes rampage, National Guard called to restore order. In August civil rights groups start marathon marches demonstrating for Milwaukee open housing ordinance. Protests at UW-Madison reach October peak when demonstration becomes riot with injuries.

1968 — Constitutional amendment permits continuous legislative sessions scheduled as prescribed by law. Senator Eugene McCarthy defeats President Johnson in presidential primary. Ninety black students expelled from UW-Oshkosh when December demonstration damages the administration building. Wisconsin's first heart transplant performed at St. Luke's Hospital in Milwaukee, first successful bone marrow transplant performed by team of UW-Madison scientists.

1969 — Selective sales tax becomes general sales tax. On opening day of september special session on welfare and urban aids, welfare mothers and UW-Madison students, led by Father James Groppi, take over the Assembly Chamber, Groppi cited for contempt and jailed, contempt charge upheld by Supreme Court. National Guard called to protect Capitol. Constitutional amendment allows state to contract debt for public purposes. February student strikes at UW-Madison demand black studies department, demonstrations require National Guard to restore order. Congressman Melvin R. Laird appointed U.S. Secretary of Defense. The interstate highway system in the state completed.

1970 — Legislature enacts highway bonding program and $200 million bonding program for water pollution control and recreation development. UW-Madison Army Mathematics Research Building bombed, one death. UW-Whitewater's "Old Main" burned down as result of apparent arson. First 4-year terms in Wisconsin history for all constitutional officers. U.W. scientists, headed by Dr. Har Gobind Khorana, succeed in the first total synthesis of a gene.

1971 — The Legislature, now meeting in annual session, enacts major shared tax redistribution, University of Wisconsin and State University System merger, revision of municipal employe relations laws. The 26th Amendment to U.S. Constitution lowers voting age to 18 in all elections.

1972 — Legislature enacts comprehensive consumer protection act, lowers the age of majority from 21 to 18, and requires environmental impact statement for all legislation affecting the environment. In its April special session, Legislature revises legislative districts, repeals railroad full crew law and ratifies 27th Amendment (prohibiting sex discrimination) to U.S. Constitution. Record highway death toll, 1,168.

1973 — State constitutional amendment adopted permitting bingo. Barbara Thompson first woman state superintendent of public instruction. The 1954 Menominee Termination Act repealed by Congress. Legislature enacts state ethics code, repeals oleomargarine tax, extends the homestead tax exemption to all homeowners and renters 18 years and over with incomes under $7,000, develops standards and goals and authorizes monies for the education of all handicapped children, and passes emergency energy legislation in the December Special Session in response to the energy crisis.

1974—Legislature enacts comprehensive campaign finance act, strengthens the open meetings law, decriminalizes public drunkenness, and creates a solid waste recycling authority. Democrats sweep all constitutional offices and gain control of both houses of the

1975 Legislature. Kathryn Morrison first woman elected to the state Senate. Striking teachers fired in Hortonville.

1975 — Menominee Indians occupy Alexian Brothers Novitiate. Legislature makes voter registration easier, establishes property tax levy limits on local governments, and eliminates from the statutes distinctions based on sex. U.W. scientist, Dr. Howard Martin Temim, shares 1975 Nobel Prize in Physiology-Medicine.

1976 — U.S. District Court orders integration of Milwaukee public schools. Ice storm damage reaches a final figure of $50.4 million. Wisconsin Legislature establishes a system for compensating crime victims. Exxon discovers sulfide zinc and copper deposits in Forest County. By appointment, Shirley S. Abrahamson becomes first woman on the Wisconsin Supreme Court. Drought loss on Wisconsin farms worst in state history. Wisconsin Supreme Court declares negative school aids law unconstitutional.

1977 — Governor Lucey appointed Ambassador to Mexico. First state employes union strike lasts 15 days, National Guard runs prisons. Constitutional amendments authorize raffle games and revise the structure of the court system by providing a Court of Appeals. Legislation enacted includes public support of elections campaigns, no-fault divorce, and implied consent law for drunk driving.

1978 — Supreme Court allows cameras in state courtrooms. Vel Phillips elected Secretary of State, first black constitutional officer. Laws enacted include single level trial court and Court of Appeals, hazardous waste management program.

1979 — Constitutional amendment removes Lieutenant Governor from office of President of the Senate. Record snowfall for many areas of the state. Moratorium on tax collections gives state taxpayers a 3-month "vacation" from taxes. Shirley S. Abrahamson, appointed in 1976, becomes the first woman elected to Wisconsin Supreme Court. Laws enacted to establish school of veterinery medicine at the University of Wisconsin.

1980 — Eric Heiden wins 5 Olympic gold medals for ice speed skating, named winner of the Sullivan Award as best amature athlete in the country. 15,000 Cuban refugees housed for the summer at Fort McCoy. Massive wind storm causes millions of dollars of damage in Eau Claire, Chippewa, Dunn and Pierce Counties. Ex-Governor Patrick Lucey runs as independent candidate for vice president. State revenue shortfall leads to 4.4% cuts in state spending. Laws enacted included revisions in the penalties for teen-age drinking, revisions in conditions for granting bail, school children immunization program, and mental patient commitment revisions.

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS IN WISCONSIN

County	Nearest Community	Subject
Adams	Friendship	Roche-a-Cri State Park
Ashland	Ashland	Radisson and Groseilliers Fort
Ashland	Ashland	Northland College
Ashland	La Pointe	Madeline Island
Ashland	Mellen	Great Divide
Ashland	Odanah	The Bad River
Barron	Chetek	Pine Was King (Pineries)
Bayfield	Cornucopia	Tragedy of the Siskiwit
Bayfield	Port Wing	School Consolidation
Bayfield	Washburn	Madeline Island
Brown	De Pere	Eleazer Williams
Brown	De Pere	Marquette - Jolliet
Brown	De Pere	White Pillars
Brown	Green Bay	Green Bay Packers
Brown	Green Bay	Hazelwood
Brown	Green Bay	Heritage Hill State Park
Brown	Green Bay	Red Banks
Buffalo	Alma	Beef Slough
Burnett	Grantsburg	Crex Meadows
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	Nation's 1st Cooperative Generating Station
Chippewa	Jim Falls	Old Abe, the War Eagle
Clark	Colby	Colby Cheese
Columbia	Baraboo (Sauk Co.)	The Circus
Columbia	Merrimac (Sauk Co.)	Merrimac Ferry
Columbia	Portage	Fort Winnebago
Columbia	Portage	Marquette
Columbia	Portage	Potters' Emigration Society
Columbia	Portage	Rest Areas on the I-Roads
Columbia	Poynette	John Muir View
Columbia	Wisconsin Dells	Kingsley Bend Indian Mounds
Crawford	Gays Mills	Gays Mills Apple Orchards
Crawford	Lynxville	Rafting on the Mississippi
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Marquette - Jolliet
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Museum of Medical Progress
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Prairie du Chien
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Villa Louis
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	War of 1812
Crawford	Soldiers Grove	James Davidson
Dane	Albion	Albion Academy
Dane	Blue Mounds	Brigham Park
Dane	Madison	Camp Randall
Dane	Madison	North Hall
Dane	Madison	State Historical Society
Dane	Madison	9XM-WHA
Dane	McFarland	Stephen Moulton Babcock
Dane	Sauk City (Sauk Co.)	Battle of Wisconsin Heights
Dane	Stoughton	Robert Marion La Follette, Sr.
Dodge	Fox Lake	Bunny Berrigan
Dodge	Mayville	First Iron Smelter
Door	Sturgeon Bay	The Orchards of Door County
Douglas	Brule	Brule River
Douglas	Lake Nebagamon	Evergreen Park Cottage Sanatorium
Douglas	Poplar	Major "Dick" Bong
Douglas	Solon Springs	Brule-St. Croix Portage
Douglas	Superior	Burlington Ore Docks
Douglas	Superior	S.S. Meteor
Douglas	Superior	Northwest Portal of Wisconsin
Douglas	Superior	Old Stockade Site
Douglas	Superior	Summer White House
Douglas	Superior	The Superior Entry
Dunn	Menomonie	Caddie Woodlawn
Dunn	Menomonie	Chippewa Valley Pine
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Military Road
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Wisconsin Progressive Party
Fond du Lac	Ripon	Birthplace of Republican Party
Fond du Lac	Ripon	Ceresco
Fond du Lac	Ripon	Ripon College
Fond du Lac	Taycheedah	Governor James Duane Doty
Fond du Lac	Waupun	Auto Race, Green Bay to Madison
Fond du Lac	Waupun	Horicon Marsh
Forest	Crandon	Northern Highland
Forest	Laona	Laona School Forest
Forest	Mole Lake	Battle of Mole Lake
Grant	Boscobel	The Gideons
Grant	Cassville	Old Denniston House

Source: State Historical Society, Historic Preservation Division, October 1980.

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS IN WISCONSIN—Cont.

County	Nearest Community	Subject
Grant	Hazel Green	Point of Beginning (Survey Point)
Grant	Lancaster	Nelson Dewey
Green	New Glarus	New Glarus
Green Lake	Berlin	Upper Fox River
Iowa	Arena	Village of Dover
Iowa	Dodgeville	Iowa County Courthouse
Iowa	Dodgeville	Old Military Road
Iowa	Mineral Point	Shake Rag
Iowa	Mineral Point	Wisconsin Territory
Iowa	Spring Green (Sauk Co.)	Frank Lloyd Wright
Iowa	Spring Green (Sauk Co.)	Shot Tower
Iron	Hurley	Gogebic Iron Range
Jackson	Alma Center	Silver Mound
Jackson	Black River Falls	Mitchell Red Cloud, Jr.
Jackson	Black River Falls	The Passenger Pigeon
Jackson	Black River Falls	Black River Valley, Scenic Outlook
Jackson	Millston	Sphagnum Moss
Jackson	Shamrock	Martin W. Torkelson
Jefferson	Cambridge (Dane Co.)	Lake Ripley - Ole Evinrude
Jefferson	Fort Atkinson	Fort Koshkonong
Jefferson	Fort Atkinson	Panther Intaglio
Jefferson	Lake Mills	Aztalan State Park
Jefferson	Lake Mills	Drumlines
Jefferson	Watertown	First Kindergarten
Jefferson	Watertown	Highway Marking
Jefferson	Watertown	Octagon House
Juneau	Camp Douglas	Castle Rock
Juneau	Elroy	Elroy-Sparta Trail
Juneau	Lyndon Station	Hop Raising
Kenosha	Kenosha	Kemper Hall
Kenosha	Kenosha	32 Div. Memorial Highway
Kenosha	Pleasant Prairie	Wisconsin's Brewing Industry
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Car-Ferry Service
La Crosse	Holmen	Luther College
La Crosse	Holmen	The Mississippi River Parkway
La Crosse	La Crosse	The Coulee Region
La Crosse	La Crosse	Red Cloud Park
La Crosse	La Crosse	Spence Park
La Crosse	La Crosse	Upper Mississippi
La Crosse	West Salem	Hamlin Garland
Lafayette	Belmont	Belmont-Wisconsin Territory 1836
Lafayette	Benton	Father Samuel Mazzuchelli
Lafayette	Shullsburg	Wisconsin Lead Mining Region
Langlade	Langlade	De Langlade
Langlade	Langlade	Old Military Road
Manitowoc	Denmark	Wisconsin's Dairy Industry
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Manitowoc's Maritime Heritage
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Winnebago Trail
Manitowoc	Two Rivers	Ice Cream Sundae
Manitowoc	Valders	Thorstein Veblen
Marathon	Wausau	The First Teachers' Training School
Marinette	Peshtigo	Peshtigo Fire Cemetery
Marquette	Montello	John Muir Country
Menominee	Keshena	Menominee Reservation
Menominee	Keshena	Spirit Rock
Milwaukee	Hales Corners	Jeremiah Curtin House
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Carl Sandburg Hall
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	First Milwaukee Cargo Pier
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	General Mitchell Field
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Golda Meir
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Invention of the Typewriter
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	MacArthur Square
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Milwaukee County's First Airport
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Milwaukee-Downer College
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	North Point Water Tower
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	North Point Lighthouse
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Oneida Street Station
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Saint John's Infirmary
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	St. Mary's School of Nursing
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Watertown Plank Road
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Milwaukee Interurban Terminal
Milwaukee	West Allis	Meadowmere
Milwaukee	Wood Hospital	Erastus Wolcott, M.D.
Monroe	Camp Douglas (Juneau Co.)	Mesas and Buttes
Monroe	Rockland (La Crosse Co.)	Coulee Country
Monroe	Sparta	Elroy-Sparta Trail
Monroe	Tomah	Tomah
Oconto	Lakewood	The Holt and Balcom Logging Camp
Oconto	Oconto	First Church of Christ Scientist
Oconto	Oconto	Mission of St. Francois Xavier

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS IN WISCONSIN—Cont.

County	Nearest Community	Subject
Oconto	Oconto	Old Copper Culture Cemetery
Oneida	Rhinelander	First Rural Zoning Ordinance
Oneida	Rhinelander	The Hodag
Oneida	Three Lakes	Nicolet National Forest
Outagamie	Appleton	First Electric Street Railway
Outagamie	Appleton	World's First Hydroelectric Plant
Outagamie	Greenville	South Greenville Grange
Outagamie	Kaukauna	Revolutionary War Veterans
Outagamie	Little Chute	Treaty of the Cedars
Ozaukee	Cedarburg	Last Covered Bridge
Ozaukee	Mequon	The Oldest Lutheran Church in Wisconsin
Ozaukee	Waubeka	Birthplace of Flag Day
Pepin	Maiden Rock	Maiden Rock
Pepin	Pepin	Laura Ingalls Wilder
Pepin	Pepin	Site of Fort St. Antoine
Pierce	Hager City	"Bow and Arrow"
Pierce	Maiden Rock	Lake Pepin
Pierce	River Falls	Edgar Wilson Nye
Polk	Luck	Danish Cooperative Company
Polk	St. Croix Falls	State Park Movement in Wisconsin
Polk	St. Croix Falls	The Battle of St. Croix Falls
Portage	Knowlton	Du Bay Trading Post
Price	Phillips	Phillips Fire
Racine	Racine	The Spark
Racine	Waterford	Old Muskego
Richland	Richland Center	Birthplace of General Telephone and Electronics Corp.
Richland	Richland Center	Rural Electrification
Rock	Beloit	Beloit College
Rock	Beloit	Black Hawk War
Rock	Beloit	Wisconsin's First Aviator
Rock	Clinton	Jefferson Prairie Settlement
Rock	Edgerton	Wisconsin's Tobacco Land
Rock	Janesville	First State Fair
Rock	Janesville	Route of Abraham Lincoln
Rock	Milton	Milton House
Rock	Milton	Storr's Lake
Rock	Shopiere	Home of Governor Harvey
Rusk	Weyerhauser	Chippewa River and Menomonie Ry.
St. Croix	Hudson	Brule-St. Croix Waterway
St. Croix	Hudson	St. Croix River
Sauk	Baraboo	Civilian Conservation Corps
Sauk	Baraboo	Ringling Brothers Circus
Sauk	Reedsburg	Clare A. Briggs, Cartoonist
Sauk	Sauk City	The Baraboo Range
Sauk	Sauk City	August Derleth
Sauk	Wisconsin Dells	Dawn Manor
Sauk	Wisconsin Dells	Wisconsin Dells
Sawyer	Couderay	Court Oreilles
Sawyer	Couderay	Radisson and Groseilliers
Sawyer	Hayward	Namekagon-Court Oreilles Portage
Shawano	Shawano	Shawano
Shawano	Wittenberg	Homme Homes
Sheboygan	Greenbush	Old Wade House State Park
Sheboygan	Oostburg	Dutch Settlement
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Sheboygan Indian Mound Park
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Seils-Sterling Circus
Taylor	Rib Lake	Rustic Road
Trempealeau	Galesville	Decorah Peak
Trempealeau	Osseo	Winnebago Indians
Trempealeau	Trempealeau	Perrot's Post
Vernon	Coon Valley	First Watershed Project
Vernon	De Soto	Battle of Bad Axe
Vernon	De Soto	Chief Win-no-shik
Vernon	Genoa	Dams on the Mississippi
Vernon	Genoa	Wisconsin's 1st Nuclear Fueled Generating Station
Vernon	Hillsboro	Admiral Marc A. Mitscher
Vernon	Viroqua	Governor Rusk
Vilas	Boulder Junction	First Forest Patrol Flight
Vilas	Boulder Junction	First Restoration
Vilas	Lac du Flambeau	Lac du Flambeau
Vilas	Land O'Lakes	Lac Vieux Desert
Vilas	Land O'Lakes	32 Div. Memorial Highway
Vilas	Land O'Lakes	Wisconsin River Headwaters
Vilas	Sayner	Snowmobile
Walworth	Allens Grove	Allen Family

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS IN WISCONSIN—Cont.

County	Nearest Community	Subject
Walworth	Delavan	Delavan's Circus Colony
Walworth	Delavan	Wisconsin's First School for Deaf
Walworth	East Troy	East Troy Railroad
Walworth	Lake Geneva	Wisconsin's First 4-H Club
Washburn	Spooner	Yellow River
Washburn	Trego	Namekagon River
Washington	Hartford	"Kissel"
Washington	West Bend	Great Divide
Washington	West Bend	Lizard Mound State Park
Waukesha	Delafield	Old Nashotah Mission
Waukesha	Delafield	St. John's Military Academy
Waukesha	Dousman	Masonic Home
Waukesha	Lannon	Lannon Stone
Waukesha	Waukesha	Carroll College
Waupaca	Clintonville	Birthplace of an Airline
Waupaca	Clintonville	Four-Wheel Drive
Waupaca	Marion	Chief Waupaca
Winnebago	Menasha	Wisconsin Central Railroad
Winnebago	Neenah	Butte des Morts
Winnebago	Oshkosh	Coles Bashford House
Winnebago	Oshkosh	Knaggs Ferry
Winnebago	Oshkosh	S. J. Wittman
Winnebago	Oshkosh	University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh
Winnebago	Winchester	Samuel Rogers, American Revolutionary Soldier
Winnebago	Winneconne	Poygan Paygrounds
Wood	Nekoosa	Point Basse
Wood	Port Edwards	Cranberry Culture
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	Centralia Pulp and Paper Mill

HISTORIC SITES IN WISCONSIN

Site	Community	Open	Attendance	
			1979	1980
Circus World Museum	Baraboo	Mid-May to mid-Sept	152,145	159,392
Madeline Island	La Pointe	June 15 to Sept. 15	16,632	14,889
Old Wade House	Greenbush	May 1 to Oct. 31	27,631	23,711
Old World Wisconsin	Eagle	May 1 to Oct. 31	79,309	78,080
Pendarvis	Mineral Point	May 1 to Oct. 31	24,801	20,624
Stonefield	Cassville	May 23 to Sept. 7 (Sat. & Sun. only Sept. 7 to Oct. 31)	32,510	28,140
Villa Louis	Prairie du Chien	May 1 to Oct. 31	43,922	40,701

Source: State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS, 1939-1981[1]

Name	Term	Residence
	Governor	
Julius P. Heil (R)	1939-1943	Milwaukee
Orland S. Loomis (Prog)[2]	—	Mauston
Walter S. Goodland (R)[3]	1943-3/12/47	Racine
Oscar Rennebohm (R)[4]	3/12/47-1951	Madison
Walter J. Kohler, Jr. (R)	1951-1957	Kohler
Vernon W. Thomson (R)	1957-1959	Richland Center
Gaylord A. Nelson (D)	1959-1963	Madison
John W. Reynolds (D)	1963-1965	Green Bay
Warren P. Knowles (R)	1965-1971	New Richmond
Patrick J. Lucey (D)[5]	1971-1977	Madison
Martin J. Schreiber (D)[9]	1977-1979	Milwaukee
Lee S. Dreyfus (R)	1979-	Stevens Point
	Lieutenant Governor	
Walter S. Goodland (R)[3]	1939-1945	Racine
Oscar Rennebohm (R)[4]	1945-1949	Madison
George M. Smith (R)	1949-1955	Milwaukee
Warren P. Knowles (R)	1955-1959	New Richmond
Philleo Nash (D)	1959-1961	Wisconsin Rapids
Warren P. Knowles (R)	1961-1963	New Richmond
Jack Olson (R)	1963-1965	Wisconsin Dells
Patrick J. Lucey (D)	1965-1967	Madison
Jack Olson (R)	1967-1971	Wisconsin Dells
Martin J. Schreiber (D)[9]	1971-1979	Milwaukee
Russell A. Olson (R)	1979-	Randall
	Secretary of State	
Fred R. Zimmerman (R)	1939-12/14/54	Milwaukee
Louis Allis (R)[6]	12/16/54-1/3/55	Milwaukee
Mrs. Glenn M. Wise (R)[6]	1/3/55-1957	Madison
Robert C. Zimmerman (R)	1957-1975	Madison
Douglas J. LaFollette (D)	1975-1979	Kenosha
Vel. R. Phillips (D)	1979-	Milwaukee
	State Treasurer	
John M. Smith (R)	1939-8/17/47	Shell Lake
John L. Sonderegger (R)[6]	8/19/47-1949	Madison
Warren R. Smith (R)	1949-12/4/57	Milwaukee
Mrs. Dena A. Smith (R)[6]	12/5/57-1959	Milwaukee
Eugene M. Lamb (D)	1959-1961	Milwaukee
Mrs. Dena A. Smith (R)	1961-2/20/68	Milwaukee
Harold W. Clemens (R)[6]	2/21/68-1971	Oconomowoc
Charles P. Smith (D)	1971-	Madison
	Attorney General	
John E. Martin (R)[5]	1939-6/1/48	Madison
Grover L. Broadfoot (R)[7]	6/5/48-11/12/48	Mondovi
Thomas E. Fairchild (D)[6]	11/12/48-1951	Verona
Vernon W. Thomson (R)	1951-1957	Richland Center
Stewart G. Honeck (R)	1957-1959	Madison
John W. Reynolds (D)	1959-1963	Green Bay
George Thompson (R)	1963-1965	Madison
Bronson C. La Follette (D)	1965-1969	Madison
Robert Warren (R)[5]	1969-10/8/74	Green Bay
Victor A. Miller (D)[6]	10/8/74-11/25/74	St. Nazianz
Bronson C. La Follette (D)[8]	11/25/74-	Madison
	Superintendent of Public Instruction	
John Callahan	1921-1949	Madison
George Earl Watson	1949-1961	Wauwatosa
Angus B. Rothwell[5]	1961-7/1/66	Manitowoc
William C. Kahl[6]	7/1/66-1973	Madison
Barbara Thompson	1973-1981	Madison
Herbert J. Grover	1981-	Cottage Grove

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[1] For cumulative list, 1836-1935, see *1935 Wisconsin Blue Book* (pp. 163-165). For cumulative list, 1935-1939, see *1977 Wisconsin Blue Book* (p.710).

[2] Elected 11/42; died 12/7/42 before taking office.

[3] Elected Lietutenant Governor, November 1942, designated "Acting Governor" in 1943 for period of vacancy in the office of Governor caused by the death of Governor-elect Loomis.

[4] Became Acting Governor on death of Governor Goodland.

[5] Resigned.

[6] Appointed.

[7] Appointed Attorney General 6/5/48 and resigned 11/12/48.

[8] Elected 11/5/74 to a 4-year term; appointed 11/25/74 to complete the unexpired term of Robert W. Warren.

[9] When Governor Lucey resigned on July 6, 1977 to accept appointment as US. Ambassador to Mexico, Lieutenant Governor Schreiber became Acting Governor.

BASIC DATA RELATING TO WISCONSIN'S GOVERNORS

Name	Birthplace	Birth	Pol. Party	Term As Governor Began	Term As Governor Ended	Death	Burial Place
Territorial Governors[1]							
Henry Dodge	Vincennes, Ind	10-12-1782	Dem.	7- 4-1836	10- 5-1841	6-19-1867	Burlington, Iowa
James Duane Doty	Salem, N.Y.	11- 5-1799	Dem.	10- 5-1841	9-16-1844	6-13-1865	Salt Lake City, Utah
Nathaniel P. Tallmadge	Chatham, N.Y	2- 8-1795	Dem.	9-16-1844	5-13-1845	11- 2-1864	Fond du Lac, Wis.
Henry Dodge	Vincennes, Ind	10-12-1782	Dem.	5-13-1845	6- 7-1848	6-19-1867	Burlington, Iowa
State Governors							
Nelson Dewey	Lebanon, Conn.	12-19-1813	Dem.	6- 7-1848	1- 5-1852	7-21-1889[2]	Lancaster, Wis.[3]
Leonard J. Farwell	Watertown, N.Y	1-15-1819	Whig	1- 5-1852	1- 2-1854	4-11-1889	Grant City, Mo.[4]
Wm. Augustus Barstow	Plainfield, Conn.	9-13-1813	Dem.	1- 2-1854	3-21-1856	12-13-1865	Cleveland, Ohio
Arthur MacArthur	Glasgow, Scotland[7]	1-26-1815	Dem	3-21-1856	3-25-1856	8-26-1896	Washington, D.C.[4]
Coles Bashford	Putnam Co. N.Y	1-24-1816	Rep.	3-25-1856	1- 4-1858	4-25-1878	Oakland, Cal.
Alexander W. Randall	Ames, N.Y	10-13-1819	Rep.	1- 4-1858	1- 6-1862	7-26-1872	Elmira, N.Y.[4]
Louis P. Harvey	East Haddam, Conn	7-22-1820	Rep.	1- 6-1862	4-19-1862	4-19-1862	Madison, Wis.[4]
Edward Salomon	Stroebeck, Prussia	8-11-1828	Rep.	4-19-1862	1- 4-1864	4-21-1909[8]	Frankfurt, Germany[4]
James T. Lewis	Clarendon, N.Y	10-30-1819	Rep.	1- 4-1864	1- 1-1866	8- 4-1904	Columbus, Wis.[4]
Lucius Fairchild	Kent, Ohio[8]	12-27-1831	Rep	1- 1-1866	1- 1-1872	5-23-1896	Madison, Wis.[4]
Cadwallader C. Washburn	Livermore, Me.	4-22-1818	Rep.	1- 1-1872	1- 5-1874	5-14-1882	La Crosse, Wis.[4]
William R. Taylor	Woodbury, Conn.[8]	7-10-1820	Dem	1- 5-1874	1- 3-1876	3-17-1909	Madison, Wis.[4]
Harrison Ludington	Ludingtonville, N.Y.	7-30-1812	Rep.	1- 3-1876	1- 7-1878	6-17-1891	Milwaukee, Wis.[4]
William E. Smith	Kincardine Shire, Scotland[4]	6-18-1824	Rep.	1- 7-1878	1- 2-1882	2-13-1883	Milwaukee, Wis.[4]
Jeremiah McLain Rusk	Morgan Co., Ohio	6-17-1830	Rep.	1- 2-1882	1- 7-1889	11-21-1893	Viroqua, Wis.[4]
William D. Hoard	Stockbridge, N.Y.	10-10-1836	Rep.	1- 7-1889	1- 5-1891	11-22-1918	Ft. Atkinson, Wis.[4]
George W. Peck	Henderson, N.Y	9-28-1840[8]	Dem	1- 5-1891	1- 7-1895	4-16-1916	Milwaukee, Wis.[4]
William H. Upham	Westminister, Mass	5- 3-1841	Rep.	1- 7-1895	1- 4-1897	7- 2-1924	Marshfield, Wis.[4]
Edward Scofield	Clearfield, Pa	3-28-1842	Rep.	1- 4-1897	1- 7-1901	2- 3-1925	Oconto, Wis.[4]
Robert M. La Follette	Dane Co., Wis.	6-14-1855	Rep.	1- 7-1901	1- 1-1906	6-18-1925	Madison, Wis.[4]
James O. Davidson	Sogn, Norway[6]	2-10-1854	Rep	1- 1-1906	1- 2-1911	12-16-1922[6]	Madison, Wis.[4]
Francis E. McGovern	Elkhart Lake, Wis	1-21-1866	Rep.	1- 2-1911	1- 4-1915	5-16-1946[6]	Milwaukee, Wis.[4]
Emanuel L. Philipp	Sauk Co., Wis.	3-25-1861	Rep	1- 4-1915	1- 3-1921	6-15-1925	Milwaukee, Wis.[4]
John J. Blaine	Wingville, Wis.[8]	5- 4-1875	Rep	1- 3-1921	1- 3-1927	4-18-1934[6]	Boscobel, Wis.[6]
Fred R. Zimmerman	Milwaukee, Wis	11-20-1880	Rep.	1- 3-1927	1- 7-1929	12-14-1954	Milwaukee, Wis.
Walter J. Kohler, Sr.	Sheboygan, Wis	3- 3-1875	Rep.	1- 7-1929	1- 5-1931	4-21-1940[6]	Kohler, Wis.[6]
Philip F. La Follette	Madison, Wis	5- 8-1897	Rep.	1- 5-1931	1- 2-1933	8-18-1965[6]	Madison, Wis.[6]
Albert G. Schmedeman	Madison, Wis	11-25-1864	Dem.	1- 2-1933	1- 7-1935	11-26-1946[6]	Madison, Wis.[4]
Philip F. La Follette	Madison, Wis	5- 8-1897	Prog.	1- 7-1935	1- 2-1939	8-18-1965[6]	Madison, Wis.[6]
Julius P. Heil	Duesmond, Germany	7-24-1876	Rep.	1- 2-1939	1- 4-1943	11-30-1949[6]	Milwaukee, Wis.[4]
Orland S. Loomis	Mauston, Wis	11- 2-1893	Prog.	Died prior to inaug.		12- 7-1942[6]	Mauston, Wis.[6]
Walter S. Goodland	Sharon, Wis	12-22-1862	Rep.	1- 4-1943	3-12-1947	3-12-1947[6]	Racine, Wis.[6]
Oscar Rennebohm	Columbia Co., Wis	5-25-1889	Rep.	3-12-1947	1- 1-1951	10-15-1968[6]	Madison, Wis.[6]
Walter J. Kohler, Jr.	Sheboygan, Wis	4- 4-1904	Rep.	1- 1-1951	1- 7-1957	3-10-1976[6]	Kohler, Wis.[6]
Vernon W. Thomson	Richland Center, Wis	11- 5-1905	Rep.	1- 7-1957	1- 5-1959	——	——
Gaylord A. Nelson	Clear Lake, Wis	6- 4-1916	Dem.	1- 5-1959	1- 7-1963	——	——
John W. Reynolds	Green Bay, Wis	4- 4-1921	Dem.	1- 7-1963	1- 4-1965	——	——
Warren P. Knowles	River Falls, Wis.	8-19-1908	Rep.	1- 4-1965	1- 4-1971	——	——
Patrick J. Lucey	La Crosse, Wis	3-21-1918	Dem.	1- 4-1971	7- 6-1977[6]	——	——
Martin J. Schreiber	Milwaukee, Wis	4- 8-1939	Dem.	7- 6-1977[6]	1- 1-1979	——	——
Lee Sherman Dreyfus	Milwaukee, Wis	6-20-1926	Rep.	1- 1-1979	——	——	——

Sources: Data taken from John Schafer, "Our State Governors", *1927 Wisconsin Blue Book*, pp. 21-54, unless otherwise noted.
[1] A.M. Thompson, *A Political History of Wisconsin*, 1900, and *Biographical Directory of American Congress, 1778-1949*; [2] *Proceedings of Wisconsin Historical Society*, 1900, p. 68; [3] *Wisconsin: A Guide to the Badger State*, p. 423; [4] Authenticated by letter of inquiry to local cemetery sexton or library; [5] 1923 A.J.Res. 38; [6] Authenticated by newspaper clippings; [7] Milo Quaif, *Wisconsin, Its History and People*, Vol. 2, p. 236. [8] Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT
1836 to 1981

Name	Term	Home Address[1]
	Justices During the Territorial Period	
Charles Dunn (C.J.[2])	1836-1848	
William C. Frazier	1836-1838	
David Irwin	1836-1838	
Andrew G. Miller	1838-1848	
	Circuit Judges Who Served as Justices 1848-53[3]	
Edward V. Whiton	1848-1853	Janesville
Levi Hubbell	1848-1853 (C.J. 1851)	Milwaukee
Charles H. Larrabee	1848-1853	Horicon
Alexander W. Stow	1848-1851 (C.J.)	Fond du Lac
Mortimer M. Jackson	1848-1853	Mineral Point
Wiram Knowlton	1850-1853	Prairie du Chien
Timothy O. Howe	1851-1853	Green Bay
	Justices Since 1853	
Edward V. Whiton	1853-1858 (C.J.)	Janesville
Luther S. Dixon[4]	1859-1874 (C.J.)	Portage
Samuel Crawford	1853-1855	New Diggings
Abram D. Smith	1853-1859	Milwaukee
Orsamus Cole	1855-1892 (C.J 1880-92)	Potosi
Byron Paine[4]	1859-1864, 1867-71	Milwaukee
Jason Downer[4]	1864-1867	Milwaukee
William P. Lyon[4]	1871-1894	Racine
Edward G. Ryan[4]	1874-1880 (C.J.)	Racine
David Taylor	1878-1891	Sheboygan
Harlow S. Orton	1878-1895 (C.J. 1892-95)	Madison
John B. Cassoday[4]	1880-1907 (C.J. 1895-07)	Janesville
John B. Winslow[4]	1891-1920 (C.J. 1907-20)	Racine
Silas U. Pinney	1892-1898	Madison
Alfred W. Newman	1894-1898	Trempealeau
Roujet D. Marshall[4]	1895-1918	Chippewa Falls
Charles V.Bardeen[4]	1898-1903	Wausau
Joshua E. Dodge[4]	1898-1910	Milwaukee
Robert G. Siebecker[5]	1903-1922 (C.J. 1920-22)	Madison
James C. Kerwin	1905-1921	Neenah
William H. Timlin	1907-1916	Milwaukee
Robert M. Bashford[4]	Jan.-June 1908	Madison
John Barnes	1908-1916	Rhinelander
Aad J. Vinje[4]	1910-1929 (C.J. 1922-29)	Superior
Marvin B. Rosenberry[4]	1916-1950 (C.J. 1929-50)	Wausau
Franz C. Eschweiler[4]	1916-1929	Milwaukee
Walter C. Owen	1918-1934	Maiden Rock
Burr W. Jones[4]	1920-1926	Madison
Christian Doerfler[4]	1921-1929	Milwaukee
Charles H. Crownhart[4]	1922-1930	Madison
E. Ray Stevens	1926-1930	Madison
Chester A. Fowler[4]	1929-1948	Fond du Lac
Oscar M. Fritz[4]	1929-1954 (C.J. 1950-54)	Milwaukee
Edward T. Fairchild[4]	1929-1957 (C.J. 1954-57)	Milwaukee
John D. Wickhem[4]	1930-1949	Madison
George B. Nelson[4]	1930-1942	Stevens Point
Theodore G. Lewis[4]	1934-(Nov. 15-Dec. 5, 1934)	Madison
Joseph Martin[4]	1934-1948	Green Bay
Elmer E. Barlow[4]	1942-1948	Arcadia
James Ward Rector[4]	1946-1948	Madison
Henry P. Hughes	1947-1951	Oshkosh
John E. Martin[4]	1948-1962 (C.J. 1957-62)	Green Bay
Grover L. Broadfoot[4]	1948-1962 (C.J. Jan.-May 1962)	Mondovi
Timothy Brown[4]	1949-1964 (C.J. 1962-64)	Madison
Edward J. Gehl	1949-1956	Hartford
George R. Currie[4]	1951-1968 (C.J. 1964-1968)	Sheboygan
Roland J. Steinle[4]	1954-1958	Milwaukee
Emmert L. Wingert[4]	1956-1959	Madison
Thomas E. Fairchild	1957-1966	Verona
E. Harold Hallows[4]	1958-1974 (C.J. 1968-1974)	Milwaukee
William H. Dieterich	1959-1964	Milwaukee
Myron L. Gordon	1962-1967	Milwaukee
Horace W. Wilkie[4]	1962-1976 (C.J. 1974-1976)	Madison
Bruce F. Beilfuss	1964- (C.J. 1976-)	Neillsville
Nathan Heffernan[4]	1964-	Sheboygan
Leo B. Hanley[4]	1966-1978	Milwaukee
Connor T. Hansen[4]	1967-1980	Eau Claire
Robert W. Hansen	1968-1977	Milwaukee
Roland B. Day[4]	1974-	Madison
Shirley S. Abrahamson[4]	1976-	Madison
William G. Callow	1977-	Waukesha
John L. Coffey	1978-	Milwaukee
Donald W. Steinmetz	1980-	Milwaukee

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[1] Home address is the area from which the justice was originally appointed or elected. [2] Chief Justice. [3] Circuit judges acted as Supreme Court justices 1848-1853. [4] Appointed to the court. [5] Appointed to the court after being elected.

Source: *Wisconsin Blue Books*, 1935, 1944, 1977, Elections Board records.

ASSEMBLY SPEAKERS, SENATE PRESIDENTS PRO TEMPORE OR PRESIDENTS, 1848-1981[1]

Session	Assembly Speakers[2]	Residence	Senate Presidents Pro Tempore or Presidents[4]	Residence	District
1848	Ninian E. Whitesides	Lafayette County	No permanent president pro tem	—	—
1849	Harrison C. Hobart (D)	Sheboygan	No permanent president pro tem	—	—
1850	Moses M. Strong (D)	Mineral Point	No record	—	—
1851	Frederick W. Horn (D)	Cedarburg	No record	—	—
1852	James M. Shafter	Sheboygan	E.B. Dean, Jr.	Madison	9th
1853	Henry L. Palmer (D)	Milwaukee	Duncan C. Reed	Milwaukee	6th
1854	Frederick W. Horn (D)	Cedarburg	Benjamin Allen	Hudson	19th
1855	Charles C. Sholes	Kenosha	Eleazor Wakeley	Whitewater	12th
1856	William Hull	Grant County	Louis Powell Harvey (R)	Southport	16th
1857	Wyman Spooner (R)	Elkhorn	No permanent president pro tem	—	—
1858	Frederick S. Lovell	Kenosha County	Hiram H. Giles	Stoughton	11th
1859	William P. Lyon (R)	Racine	Dennison Worthington (R)	Summit	10th
1860	William P. Lyon (R)	Racine	Moses M. Davis (R)	Portage	25th
1861	Amasa Cobb (R)	Mineral Point	Alden I. Bennett (R)	Beloit	18th
1862	James W. Beardsley (UD)	Prescott	Frederick O. Thorp (D)	West Bend	4th
1863	J. Allen Barber (R)	Lancaster	Wyman Spooner (R)	Elkhorn	12th
1864	William W. Field (U)	Fennimore	Smith S. Wilkinson (R)	Prairie du Sac	14th
1865	William W. Field (U)	Fennimore	Willard H. Chandler (U)	Windsor	11th
1866	Henry D. Barron (U)	St. Croix Falls	Willard H. Chandler (U)	Windsor	11th
1867	Angus Cameron (U)	La Crosse	George F. Wheeler (U)	Nanuapa	20th
1868	Alexander M. Thomson (R)	Janesville	Newton M. Littlejohn (R)	Whitewater	12th
1869	Alexander M. Thomson (R)	Janesville	George C. Hazelton (R)	Boscobel	16th
1870	James M. Bingham (R)	Palmyra	David Taylor (R)	Sheboygan	1st
1871	William E. Smith (R)	Fox Lake	Charles G. Williams (R)	Janesville	17th
1872	Daniel Hall (R)	Watertown	Charles G. Williams (R)	Janesville	17th
1873	Henry D. Barron (R)	St. Croix Falls	Henry L. Eaton (R)	Lone Rock	28th
1874	Gabriel Bouck (D)	Oshkosh	John C. Holloway (R)	Lancaster	16th
1875	Frederick W. Horn (R)	Cedarburg	Henry D. Barron (R)	St. Croix Falls	24th
1876	Sam S. Fifield (R)	Ashland	Robert L.D. Potter (R)	Wautoma	25th
1877	John B. Cassoday (U)	Janesville	William H. Hiner (R)	Fond du Lac	18th
1878	Augustus R. Barrows (GB)	Chippewa Falls	Levi W. Barden (R)	Portage	27th
1879	David M. Kelly (R)	Green Bay	William T. Price (R)	Black River Falls	32nd
1880	Alexander A. Arnold (R)	Galesville	Thomas B. Scott (R)	Grand Rapids	11th
1881	Ira B. Bradford (R)	Augusta	Thomas B. Scott (R)	Grand Rapids	11th
1882	Franklin L. Gilson (R)	Ellsworth	George B. Burrows (R)	Madison	25th
1883	Earl P. Finch (D)	Oshkosh	George W. Ryland (R)	Lancaster	16th
1885	Hiram O. Fairchild (R)	Marinette	Edward S. Minor (R)	Sturgeon Bay	1st
1887	Thomas B. Mills (R)	Millston	Charles K. Erwin (R)	Tomah	32nd
1889	Thomas B. Mills (R)	Millston	Thomas A. Dyson (R)	La Crosse	31st
1891	James J. Hogan (D)	La Crosse	Frederick W. Horn (D)	Cedarburg	33rd
1893	Edward Keogh (D)	Milwaukee	Robert J. MacBride (D)	Neillsville	25th
1895	George B. Burrows (R)	Madison	Thompson D. Weeks (R)	Whitewater	24th
1897	George A. Buckstaff (R)	Oshkosh	Lyman W. Thayer (R)	Ripon	18th
1899	George H. Ray (R)	La Crosse	Lyman W. Thayer (R)	Ripon	18th
1901	George H. Ray (R)	La Crosse	James J. McGillivray (R)	Black River Falls	31st
1903-05	Irvine L. Lenroot (R)	West Superior	James J. McGillivray (R)	Black River Falls	31st
1907	Herman L. Ekern (R)	Whitehall	James H. Stout (R)	Menomonie	29th
1909	Levi H. Bancroft (R)	Richland Center	James H. Stout (R)	Menomonie	29th
1911	C.A. Ingram (R)	Durand	Harry C. Martin (R)	Darlington	17th
1913	Merlin Hull (R)	Black River Falls	Harry C. Martin (R)	Darlington	17th
1915	Lawrence C. Whittet (R)	Edgerton	Edward T. Fairchild (R)	Milwaukee	5th
1917	Lawrence C. Whittet (R)	Edgerton	Timothy Burke (R)	Green Bay	2nd
1919	Riley S. Young (R)	Darien	Willard T. Stevens (R)	Rhinelander	30th
1921	Riley S. Young (R)	Darien	Timothy Burke (R)	Green Bay	2nd
1923	John L. Dahl	Rice Lake	Henry A. Huber (R)	Stoughton	26th
1925	Herman Sachtjen (R)[3]	Madison	Howard Teasdale (R)	Sparta	31st
1927	John W. Eber (R)	Milwaukee	William L. Smith (R)	Neillsville	24th
1929	Charles B. Perry (R)	Wauwatosa	Oscar H. Morris (R)	Milwaukee	4th
1931	Charles B. Perry (R)	Wauwatosa	Herman J. Severson (P)	Iola	23rd
1933	Cornelius T. Young (D)	Milwaukee	Orland S. Loomis (R)	Mauston	31st
1935	Jorge W. Carow (R)	Ladysmith	Harry W. Bolens (D)	Port Washington	20th
1937	Paul R. Alfonsi (P)	Pence	Walter J. Rush (P)	Neillsville	24th
1939	Vernon W. Thomson (R)	Richland Center	Edward J. Roethe (R)	Fennimore	16th
1941-43	Vernon W. Thomson (R)	Richland Center	Conrad Shearer (R)	Kenosha	22nd
1945	Donald C. McDowell (R)	Soldiers Grove	Conrad Shearer (R)	Kenosha	22nd
1947	Donald C. McDowell (R)	Soldiers Grove	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville	13th
1949	Alex L. Nicol (P)	Sparta	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville	13th
1951-53	Ora R. Rice (R)	Delavan	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville	13th
1955	Mark Catlin, Jr. (R)	Appleton	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville	13th
1957	Robert G. Marotz (R)	Shawano	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville	13th
1959	George Molinaro (D)	Kenosha	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville	13th
1961	David J. Blanchard (R)	Edgerton	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville	13th
1963	Robert D. Haase (R)	Marinette	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville	13th

ASSEMBLY SPEAKERS, SENATE PRESIDENTS PRO TEMPORE OR PRESIDENTS, 1848-1981[1]—Cont.

Session	Assembly Speakers[2]	Residence	Senate Presidents Pro Tempore or Presidents[1]	Residence	District
1965	Robert T. Huber (D)	West Allis	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville	13th
1967-69	Harold V. Froehlich (R)	Appleton	Robert P. Knowles (R)	New Richmond	10th
1971	Robert T. Huber (D)[4]	West Allis	Robert Knowles (R)	New Richmond	10th
	Norman C. Anderson (D)[5]	Madison	—	—	—
1973	Norman C. Anderson (D)	Madison	Robert P. Knowles (R)	New Richmond	10th
1975	Norman C. Anderson (D)	Madison	Fred A. Risser (D)	Madison	26th
1977-81	Edward G. Jackamonis (D)	Waukesha	Fred A. Risser (D)[1]	Madison	26th

[1] President Pro Tempore replaced Lieutenant Governor as President of the Senate upon adoption of constitutional amendment in April 1979. [2] Poltical Party indicated is for session elected: D-Democrat; GB-Greenback; P-Progressive; R-Republican; U-Union; UD-Union Democrat. [3] George A. Nelson (R), Polk County, was elected to serve at special session, 4/15/26 to 4/16/26, following the resignation of Herman Sachtjen after the regular session to accept circuit judge appointment. [4] Resigned 12/12/71 to accept Highway Commission chairman appointment. [5] Elected Speaker 1/18/72, succeeding Robert Huber.

Source: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, January 1981.

U.S. SENATORS FROM WISCONSIN, 1848-1981

NOTE: Each state has 2 U.S. Senators. In this compilation the sequence of persons holding each of the positions is carried out separately and the 2 positions are designated as Post 1 and Post 2.

(D) — Democrat (P) — Progressive (R) — Republican (UR) — Union Republican

Post 1		Post 2	
Name	Term	Name	Term
Isaac P. Walker (D)[1]	1848-1849	Henry Dodge (D)[1]	1848-1851
	1849-1855		1851-1857
Charles Durkee (UR)	1855-1861	James R. Doolittle (R)	1857-1863
Timothy O. Howe (UR)	1861-1867		1863-1869
	1867-1873	Matthew H. Carpenter (R)	1869-1875
	1873-1879	Angus Cameron (R)	1875-1881
Matthew H. Carpenter (R)	1879-1881	Philetus Sawyer (R)	1881-1887
Angus Cameron (R)[2]	1881-1885		1887-1893
John C. Spooner (R)	1885-1891	John L. Mitchell (D)	1893-1899
William F. Vilas (D)	1891-1897	J.V. Quarles (R)	1899-1905
John C. Spooner (R)	1897-1903	R.M. La Follette,Sr. (R)[5]	1906-1911
	1903-1907		1911-1917
Isaac Stephenson (R)[3]	1907-1909		1917-1923
	1909-1915		1923-1925
Paul O. Husting (D)	1915-1917	R.M. La Follette, Jr. (R)[6]	1925-1929
Irvine L. Lenroot (R)[4]	1918-1921		1929-1935
	1921-1927	(P)	1935-1941
John J. Blaine (R)	1927-1933		1941-1947
F. Ryan Duffy (D)	1933-1939	Joseph R. McCarthy (R)	1947-1953
Alexander Wiley (R)	1939-1945		1953-1957
	1945-1951	William Proxmire (D)[7]	1957-1959
	1951-1957		1959-1965
	1957-1963		1965-1971
Gaylord A. Nelson (D)	1963-1969		1971-1977
	1969-1975		1977-
	1975-1981		
Robert W. Kasten, Jr. (R)	1981-		

[1] Length of the first term of senators when new states are created is determined by lot. See Article I, Section 3, Clause 2, U.S. Constitution.

[2] Not a candidate for re-election to Post 2, but elected 3/10/1881, to fill unexpired term caused by death of Senator Carpenter on 2/21/1881.

[3] Elected in May 1907, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Senator Spooner on 4/30/1907.

[4] Elected April 2, 1918, to fill unexpired term caused by death of Senator Husting on 10/21/1917.

[5] Elected 1/25/05, but continued to serve as Governor until 1/1/1906.

[6] Elected 9/29/1925, to fill unexpired term caused by death of Senator La Follette,Sr. on 6/18/1925.

[7] Elected 8/27/1957, to fill unexpired term caused by death of Senator McCarthy on 5/2/1957.

MEMBERS OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM WISCONSIN, 1943-1981[1]

District	Name	Term	Party	Residence
1st	Lawrence H. Smith	1941-59	Rep.	Racine
	Gerald T. Flynn	1959-61	Dem.	Racine
	Henry C. Schadeberg	1961-65; 1967-71	Rep.	Burlington
	Lynn E. Stalbaum	1965-67	Dem.	Racine
	Les Aspin	1971-	Dem.	Racine
2nd	Harry Sauthoff	1941-45	Prog.	Madison
	Robert K. Henry	1945-47	Rep.	Jefferson
	Glenn R. Davis	1947-57	Rep.	Waukesha
	Donald E. Tewes	1957-59	Rep.	Waukesha
	Robert W. Kastenmeier	1959-	Dem.	Sun Prairie
3rd	William H. Stevenson	1941-49	Rep.	La Crosse
	Gardner R. Withrow	1949-61	Rep.	La Crosse
	Vernon W. Thomson	1961-75	Rep.	Richland Center
	Alvin Baldus	1975-81	Dem.	Menomonie
	Steven Gunderson	1981-	Rep.	Osseo
4th	Thaddeus F. Wasielewski	1941-47	Dem.	Milwaukee
	John C. Brophy	1947-49	Rep.	Milwaukee
	Clement J. Zablocki	1949-	Dem.	Milwaukee
5th	Howard J. McMurray	1943-45	Dem.	Milwaukee
	Andrew J. Biemiller	1945-47; 1949-51	Dem.	Milwaukee
	Charles J. Kersten	1947-49; 1951-55	Rep.	Whitefish Bay
	Henry S. Reuss	1955-	Dem.	Milwaukee
6th	Frank B. Keefe	1939-51	Rep.	Oshkosh
	William K. Van Pelt	1951-63	Rep.	Fond du Lac
	John A. Race	1965-67	Dem.	Fond du Lac
	William A. Steiger	1967-78	Rep.	Oshkosh
	Thomas E. Petri	1979-	Rep.	Fond du Lac
7th	Reid F. Murray	1939-53	Rep.	Ogdensburg
	Melvin R. Laird	1953-69	Rep.	Marshfield
	David R. Obey	1969-	Dem.	Wausau
8th	La Vern R. Dilweg	1943-45	Dem.	Green Bay
	John R. Byrnes	1945-73	Rep.	Green Bay
	Harold V. Froehlich	1973-75	Rep.	Appleton
	Robert J. Cornell	1975-79	Dem.	De Pere
	Toby Roth	1979-	Rep	Appleton
9th	Merlin Hull	1935-53	Prog.	Black River Falls
	Lester R. Johnson	1953-65	Dem.	Black River Falls
	Glenn R. Davis	1965-75	Rep.	Waukesha
	Robert W. Kasten	1975-79	Rep.	Thiensville
	F.James Sensenbrenner,Jr.	1979-	Rep.	Shorewood
10th	Alvin E. O'Konski	1943-73	Rep.	Rhinelander

Alphabetical Listing	
Aspin	1st
Baldus	3rd
Biemiller	5th
Brophy	4th
Byrnes	8th
Cornell	8th
Davis	2nd,9th
Dilweg	8th
Flynn	1st
Froehlich	8th
Gunderson	3rd
Henry	2nd
Hull	9th
Johnson	9th
Kasten	9th
Kastenmeier	2nd
Keefe	6th
Kersten	5th
Laird	7th
McMurray	5th
Murray	7th
Obey	7th
O'Konski	10th
Petri	6th
Race	6th
Reuss	5th
Roth	
Sauthoff	2nd
Schadeberg	1st
Sensenbrenner	9th
Smith	1st
Stalbaum	1st
Steiger	6th
Stevenson	3rd
Tewes	2nd
Thomson	3rd
Van Pelt	6th
Wasielewski	4th
Withrow	3rd
Zablocki	4th

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[1] Cumulative list, 1837-1943, can be found in 1944 *Wisconsin Blue Book* (pp. 354-356).

[2] In the congressional redistricting based on the results of the 1960 Census of Population, the old 9th District in western Wisconsin disappeared and a new 9th District was created in the Waukesha-Milwaukee metropolitan area. The redistricting was enacted as Chapter 63, Laws of 1963, and was first used in the 1964 congressional election.

[3] In the congressional reapportionment based on the results of the 1970 Census of Population, Wisconsin's delegation was reduced from 10 members to 9 members. The new reapportionment was implemented in the 9 districts created by Chapter 333, Laws of 1971, and was first used in the 1972 congressional election.

[4] Representative Steiger died on December 4, 1978 following his November 1978 election. The seat was filled by Representative Petri in a special election on April 3, 1979.

WISCONSIN VOTES IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS
1848-1980

Symbols:
A - American
Com - Communist
CU - Constitutional Union
D - Democrat
FS - Free Soil
G - Greenback
Ind - Independent
IP - Ind. Progressive
IS - Ind. Socialist
ISL - Ind. Socialist Labor
ISW - Ind. Socialist Worker
Nat - National
LR - Liberal Republican
ND - National Democrat
Peo - People's (Populist)
PP - People's Progressive
Prog - Progressive
Proh - Prohibition
R - Republican
S - Socialist
SD - Social Democrat
SL - Social Labor
SoD - Southern Democrat
U - Union
UL - Union Labor
W - Whig

Year	Electoral Vote	Total Popular Vote	Vote for Candidate
1848	4	39,166	Lewis Cass (W) 15,001 (38.3%); Zachary Taylor (D) 13,747 (35.1%); Martin Van Buren (FS) 10,413 (26.6%).
1852	5	64,682	Franklin Pierce (D) 33,658 (52.0%); Winfield Scott (W) 22,210 (34.4%); John P. Hale (FS) 8,814 (13.6%).
1856	5	119,512	John C. Fremont (R) 66,090 (55.3%); James Buchanan (D) 52,843 (44.2%); Millard Fillmore (A or Know-Nothing) 579 (.5%).
1860	5	152,180	Abraham Lincoln (R) 86,113 (56.6%); Stephen A. Douglas (D) 65,021 (42.7%); John C. Breckenridge (SoD) 888 (.6%); John Bell (CU) 161 (.1%).
1864	8	149,342	Abraham Lincoln (R) 83,458 (55.9%); George B. McClellan (D) 65,884 (44.1%).
1868	8	193,564	Ulysses S. Grant (R) 108,857 (56.2%); Horatio Seymour (D) 84,707 (43.3%).
1872	10	192,308	Ulysses S. Grant (R) 104,994 (54.6%); Horace Greeley (D & LR) 86,477 (45.0%); Charles O'Conor (D) 834 (.4%).
1876	10	256,131	Rutherford B. Hayes (R) 130,668 (51.0%); Samuel J. Tilden (D) 123,927 (48.4%); Peter Cooper (G) 1,509 (.6%); Green Clay Smith (Proh) 27.
1880	10	267,182	James A. Garfield (R) 144,398 (54.1%); Winfield S. Hancock (D) 114,644; (42.9%); James B. Weaver (G) 7,986 (3.0%); J.B. Phelps (A) 91; Neal Dow (Proh) 68.
1884	11	319,888	James G. Blaine (R) 161,157 (50.4%); Grover Cleveland (D) 146,477 (45.8%); John P. St. John (Proh) 7,656 (2.4%); Benj. F. Butler (G) 4,598 (1.4%).
1888	11	354,614	Benjamin Harrison (R) 176,553 (49.7%); Grover Cleveland (D) 155,232 (43.7%); Clinton B. Fisk (Proh) 14,277 (4.2); A.J. Streeter (UL) 8,552 (2.4).
1892	12	371,581	Grover Cleveland (D) 177,325 (47.7%); Benjamin Harrison (R) 171,101 (46.0%); John Bidwell (Proh) 13,136 (3.6%); James B. Weaver (Peo) 10,019 (2.7%).
1896	12	447,409	William McKinley (R) 268,135 (59.9%); William J. Bryan (D) 165,523 (37.0%); Joshua Levering (Proh) 7,507 (1.7%); John M. Palmer (ND) 4,584 (1.0%); Charles H. Matchett (SL) 1,314 (.3%); Charles E. Bentley (Nat) 346 (.1%).
1900	12	442,501	William McKinley (R) 265,760 (60.1%); William J. Bryan (D) 159,163 (36.0%); John G. Wooley (Proh) 10,027 (2.3); Eugene V. Debs (SD) 7,048 (1.6%); Joseph Malloney (SL) 503 (.1%).
1904	13	443,014	Theodore Roosevelt (R) 280,164 (63.2%); Alton B. Parker (D) 124,107 (28.0%); Eugene V. Debs (SD) 28,220 (6.4%); Silas C. Swallow (Proh) 9,770 (2.2%); Thomas E. Watson (Peo) 530 (.1%); Charles H. Corrigan (SL) 223 (.1%).
1908	13	454,421	William H. Taft (R) 247,747 (54.5%); William J. Bryan (D) 166,632 (36.7%); Eugene V. Debs (SD) 28,164 (6.1%); Eugene W. Chafin (Proh) 11,564 (2.6%); August Gillhaus (SL) 314 (.1%).
1912	13	399,966	Woodrow Wilson (D) 164,230 (41.1%); William H. Taft (R) 130,596 (32.7%); Theodore Roosevelt (Prog) 62,448 (15.6%); Eugene V. Debs (SD) 33,476 (8.4%); Eugene W. Chafin (Proh) 8,584 (2.1%);A.E. Reimer (SL) 632 (.2%).
1916	13	447,134	Charles E. Hughes (R) 220,822 (49.4%); Woodrow Wilson (D) 191,363 (42.8%); Allan Benson (S) 27,631 (6.1%); J. Frank Hanly (Proh) 7,318 (1.6%).
1920	13	701,280	Warren G. Harding (R) 498,576 (71.1%); James M. Cox (D) 113,422 (16.2%); Eugene V. Debs (S) 80,635 (11.5%); Aaron S. Watkins (Proh) 8,647 (1.2%).
1924	13	833,388	Robert M. La Follette (Prog) 453,678 (54.4%); Calvin Coolidge (R) 311,614 (37.4%); John W. Davis (D) 68,096 (8.2%).
1928	13	1,016,831	Herbert Hoover (R) 544,205 (53.5%); Alfred E. Smith (D) 450,259 (44.2%); Norman Thomas (S) 18,213 (1.8%); William F. Varney (Proh) 2,245 (.2%); William Z. Foster (Workers) 1,528 (.2%); Verne L. Reynolds (SL) 381 (.1%).
1932	12	1,114,808	Franklin D. Roosevelt (D) 707,410 (63.5%); Herbert Hoover (R) 347,741 (31.1%); Norman Thomas (S) 53,479 (4.8%); William Z. Foster (Com) 3,112 (.3%); William D. Upshaw (Proh) 2,672 (.2%); Verne L. Reynolds (SL) 494 (.1%).
1936	12	1,258,560	Franklin D. Roosevelt (D) 802,984 (63.8%); Alfred M. Landon (R) 380,828 (30.3%); William Lemke (U) 60,297 (4.8%); Norman Thomas (S) 10,626 (.8%); Earl Browder (Com) 2,197 (.8%); David L. Colvin (Proh) 1,071 (.2); John W. Aiken (SL) 557,(.1%).
1940	12	1,405,522	Franklin D. Roosevelt (D) 704,821 (50.1%); Wendell Willkie (R) 679,206 (48.3%); Norman Thomas (S) 15,071 (1.1%); Earl Browder (Com) 2,394 (.2%); Roger Babson (Proh) 2,148 (.2%); John W. Aiken (SL) 1,882 (.1%).
1944	12	1,339,152	Thomas Dewey (R) 674,532 (50.4%); Franklin D. Roosevelt (D) 650,413 (48.6%); Norman Thomas (S) 13,205 (1.0%); Edward Teichert (Ind) 1,002 (.1%).
1948	12	1,276,800	Harry S. Truman (D) 647,310 (50.7%); Thomas Dewey (R) 590,959 (46.3%); Henry Wallace (PP) 25,282 (2.0%); Norman Thomas (S) 12,547 (1.0%); Edward Teichert (Ind) 399; Farrell Dobbs (ISW) 303.
1952	12	1,607,370	Dwight D. Eisenhower (R) 979,744 (61.0%); Adlai E. Stevenson (D) 622,175 (38.7%); Vincent Hallinan (IP) 2,174 (.1%); Farrell Dobbs (ISW) 1,350 (.1%); Darlington Hoopes (IS) 157 (.1%); Eric Hass (ISL) 770.
1956	12	1,550,558	Dwight D. Eisenhower (R) 954,854 (61.6%); Adlai E. Stevenson (D) 586,768 (37.9%); T. Coleman Andrews (Ind) 6,918 (.5%); Darlington Hoopes (Ind) 754; Eric Haas (Ind) 710; Farrell Dobbs (Ind) 564.

WISCONSIN VOTES IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS—Cont.

Year	Electoral Vote	Total Popular Vote	Vote for Candidate
1960	12	1,729,082	Richard M. Nixon (R) 895,175 (51.8%); John F. Kennedy (D) 830,805 (48.0%); Farrell Dobbs (Ind) 1,792 (.1%); Eric Hass (Ind) 1,310 (.1%).
1964	12	1,691,815	Lyndon B. Johnson (D) 1,050,424 (62.1%); Barry M. Goldwater (R) 638,495 (37.7%); Clifton DeBerry (Ind) 1,692 (.1%); Eric Hass (Ind) 1,204 (.1%).
1968	12	1,689,196	Richard M. Nixon (R) 809,997 (48.0%); Hubert H. Humphrey (D) 748,084 (44.3%); George C. Wallace (Ind) 127,835 (7.6%); Henning A. Blomen (Ind) 1,338 (.1%); Frederick W. Halstead (Ind) 1,222 (.1%).
1972	11	1,851,997	Richard M. Nixon (R) 989,430 (53.0%); George S. McGovern (D) 810,174 (43.7%); John G. Schmitz (A) 47,525 (2.6%); Benjamin M. Spock (Ind) 2,701 (.1%); Louis Fisher (Ind) 998 (.1%); Gus Hall (Ind) 663; Evelyn Reed (Ind) 506.
1976	11	2,104,175	Jimmy Carter (D) 1,040,232 (49.4%); Gerald R. Ford (R) 1,004,987 (47.8%); Eugene J. McCarthy (Ind) 34,943 (1.7%); Lester Maddox (A) 8,552 (.4%); Frank P. Zeidler (Ind) 4,298 (.2%); Roger L. McBride (Ind) 3,814 (.2%); Peter Camejo (Ind) 1,691 (.1%); Margaret Wright (Ind) 943; Gus Hall (Ind) 749; Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. (Ind) 738; Julius Levin (Ind) 389.
1980	11	2,273,221	Ronald Reagan (R) 1,088,845 (47.9%); Jimmy Carter (D) 981,584 (43.2%); John Anderson (Ind) 160,657 (7.1%); Ed Clark (Ind) 29,135 (1.3%); Barry Commoner 7,767 (.3%); Gus Hall (Ind) 772; Clifton DeBerry (Ind) 383; Deirdre Griswold (Ind) 414; David McReynolds (Ind) 808; John Rarick (Ind) 1,519.

Source: 1954 and 1977 *Wisconsin Blue Books*; official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN GENERAL ELECTION
1848-1978

SYMBOLS:
A - American
C - Conservative
Com - Communist
D - Democrat
G - Greenback
Ind - Independent
IC - Ind. Communist
ID - Ind. Democrat
IL - Ind. Labor
I Pr - Ind. Prohibition
IPR - Ind. Prohib. Repub.
ISL - Ind. Social Labor
ISW - Ind. Social Worker
IW - Ind. Worker
L - Labor
Nat - National
NR - National Repub
Peo - People's
PP - People's Prog.
Prog - Progressive
Proh - Prohibition
R - Republican
Soc - Socialist
SD - Social Democrat
SDA - Social Dem. of America
SL - Social Labor
SW - Socialist Worker
U - Union
UL - Union Labor
W - Whig

Year	Total Vote[1]	Candidate Vote
1848[2]	35,309	Dewey (D) 19,875; Tweedy (W) 14,621; Durkee (Ind) 1,134
1849	31,759	Dewey (D) 16,649; Collins (W) 11,317; Chase (Ind) 3,761
1851	44,190	Farwell (W) 22,319; Upham (D) 21,812
1853	55,683	Barstow (D) 30,405; Holton (R) 21,886; Baird (W) 3,304
1855[3]	72,598	Barstow (D) 36,355; Bashford (R) 36,198
1857	90,058	Randall (R) 44,693; Cross (D) 44,239
1859	112,755	Randall (R) 59,999; Hobart (D) 52,539; Harrison (Ind) 134
1861	99,258	Harvey (R) 53,777; Ferguson (D) 45,456
1863	122,029	Lewis (R) 72,717; Palmer (D) 49,053
1865	106,674	Fairchild (R) 58,332; Hobart (D) 48,330
1867	142,522	Fairchild (R) 73,637; Tallmadge (D) 68,873
1869	130,781	Fairchild (R) 69,502; Robinson (D) 61,239
1871	147,274	Washburn (R) 78,301; Doolittle (D) 68,910
1873	147,856	Taylor (D) 81,599; Washburn (R) 66,224
1875	170,070	Ludington (R) 85,155; Taylor (D) 84,314
1877	178,122	Smith (R) 78,759; Mallory (D) 70,486; Allis (G) 26,216
1879	189,005	Smith (R) 100,535; Jenkins (D) 75,030; May (G) 12,996
1881	171,856	Rusk (R) 81,754; Fratt (D) 69,797; Kanouse (Proh) 13,225; Allis (G) 7,002
1884	319,997	Rusk (R) 163,214; Fratt (D) 143,945; Hastings (Proh) 8,545; Utley (G) 4,274
1886	286,368	Rusk (R) 133,247; Woodward (D) 114,529; Cochrane (Peo) 21,467; Olin (Proh) 17,089
1888	354,714	Hoard (R) 175,696; Morgan (D) 155,423; Durant (Proh) 14,373; Powell (L) 9,196
1890	309,254	Peck (D) 160,388; Hoard (R) 132,068; Alexander (Proh) 11,246; May (UL) 5,447
1892	371,559	Peck (D) 178,095; Spooner (R) 170,497; Richmond (Proh) 13,185; Butt (Peo) 9,638
1894	375,449	Upham (R) 196,150; Peck (D) 142,250; Powell (Peo) 25,604; Cleghorn (Proh) 11,240
1896	444,110	Scofield (R) 264,981; Silverthorn (D) 169,257; Berkey (Proh) 8,140; Tuttrop (SL) 1,306; Henderson (Nat) 407

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN GENERAL ELECTION—Cont.

Year	Total Vote[1]	Candidate Vote
1898	329,430	Scofield (R) 173,137; Sawyer (D) 135,353; Worsley (Peo) 8,518; Chafin (Proh) 8,078; Tuttle (SDA) 2,544; Riese (SL) 1,473; LaFollette (Ind) 112
1900	441,900	LaFollette (R) 264,419; Bomrich (D) 160,674; Smith (Proh) 9,707; Tuttle (SD) 6,590; Wilke (SL) 509
1902	365,676	LaFollette (R) 193,417; Rose (D) 145,818; Seidel (SD) 15,970; Drake (Proh) 9,647; Puck (SL) 791
1904	449,570	LaFollette (R) 227,253; Peck (D) 176,301; Arnold (SD) 24,857; Scofield (NR) 12,136; Clark (Proh) 8,764; Minkley (SL) 249
1906	320,003	Davidson (R) 183,558; Aylward (D) 103,311; Gaylord (SD) 24,437; Eaton (Proh) 8,211; Rosaas (SL) 455
1908	449,656	Davidson (R) 242,935; Aylward (D) 165,977; Brown (SD) 28,583; Cox (Proh) 11,760; Bottema (SL) 393
1910	319,522	McGovern (R) 161,619; Schmitz (D) 110,442; Jacobs (SD) 39,547; Van Keuren (Proh) 7,450; Kremer (SL) 430
1912	393,849	McGovern (R) 179,360; Karel (D) 167,316; Thompson (SD) 34,468; Hill (Proh) 9,433; Curtis (SL) 3,253
1914	325,430	Philipp (R) 140,787; Karel (D) 119,509; Blaine (Ind) 32,560; Ameringer (SD) 25,917; Emerson (Proh) 6,279; Vierthaler (Ind) 352
1916	434,340	Philipp (R) 229,889; Williams (D) 164,555; Weaver (Soc) 30,649; McKerrow (Proh) 9,193
1918	331,582	Philipp (R) 155,799; Moehlenpah (D) 112,576; Seidel (SD) 57,523; Dean (Proh) 5,296
1920	691,294	Blaine (R) 366,247; McCoy (D) 247,746; Coleman (Soc) 71,126; Tubbs (Proh) 6,047
1922	481,828	Blaine (R) 367,929; Bentley (ID) 51,061; Arnold (Soc) 39,570; Welles (Proh) 21,438; Dietrich (ISL) 1,444
1924	796,432	Blaine (R) 412,255; Lueck (D) 317,550; Quick (Soc) 45,268; Bucknam (Proh) 11,516; Alanne (IW) 4,107; Shuttleworth (IPR) 4,079; Snover (SL) 1,452
1926	552,912	Zimmerman (R) 350,927; Perry (Ind) 76,507; Cady (D) 72,627; Kent (Soc) 40,293; Emerson (Proh) 7,333; Gordon (SL) 4,593
1928	989,143	Kohler (R) 547,738; Schmedeman (D) 394,368; Hauser (Soc) 36,924; Bucknam (Proh) 6,477; Ehrhardt (IL) 1,938; Hayes (IW) 1,420
1930	606,825	LaFollette (R) 392,958; Hammersley (D) 170,020; Metcalfe (Soc) 25,607; Taynton (Proh) 14,818; Blair (IC) 2,998
1932	1,124,502	Schmedeman (D) 590,114; Kohler (R) 470,805; Metcalfe (Soc) 56,965; Dean (Proh) 3,148; Blair (Com) 2,926; Ehrhardt (SL) 398
1934	953,797	LaFollette (Prog) 373,093; Schmedeman (D) 359,467; Greene (R) 172,980; Nelson (Soc) 44,589; Childs (IC) 2,454; North (IPR) 857; Ehrhardt (ISL) 332
1936	1,237,095	LaFollette (Prog) 573,724; Wiley (R) 363,973; Lueck (D) 268,530; Walsh (U) 27,934; Ehrhardt (SL) 1,738; Fehlandt (Proh) 1,008
1938	981,560	Heil (R) 543,675; LaFollette (Prog) 353,381; Bolens (D) 78,446; Smith (U) 4,564; Schleier (ISL) 1,459
1940	1,373,754	Heil (R) 558,678; Loomis (Prog) 546,436; McGovern (D) 264,985; Blair (Com) 2,340; Fisher (SL) 1,158
1942	800,985	Loomis (Prog) 397,664; Heil (R) 291,945; Sullivan (D) 98,153; Zeidler (Soc) 11,295; Blair (IC) 1,092; Cozzini (ISL) 490
1944	1,320,483	Goodland (R) 697,740; Hoan (D) 536,357; Benz (Prog) 76,028; Nelson (Soc) 9,183; Cozzini (Ind) 1,122
1946	1,040,444	Goodland (R) 621,970; Hoan (D) 406,499; Uphoff (Soc) 8,996; Eisenscher (IC) 1,857; Kenyon (ISL) 959
1948	1,266,139	Rennebohm (R) 684,839; Thompson (D) 558,497; Berquist (PP) 12,928; Uphoff (Soc) 9,149; Boulton (ISW) 356; Cozzini (ISL) 328
1950	1,138,148	Kohler (R) 605,649; Thompson (D) 525,319; Essin (PP) 3,735; Hart (Soc) 3,384
1952	1,615,214	Kohler (R) 1,009,171; Proxmire (D) 601,844; Essin (Ind) 3,706
1954	1,158,666	Kohler (R) 596,158; Proxmire (D) 560, 747; Wepfer (Ind) 1,722
1956	1,557,788	Thomson (R) 808,273; Proxmire (D) 749,421
1958	1,202,219	Nelson (D) 644,296; Thomson (R) 556,391; Leverenz (Ind) 1,485
1960	1,728,009	Nelson (D) 890,868; Kuehn (R) 837,123
1962	1,265,900	Reynolds (D) 637,491; Kuehn (R) 625,536; Wiggert (Ind) 2,477
1964	1,694,887	Knowles (R) 856,779; Reynolds (D) 837,901
1966	1,170,173	Knowles (R) 626,047; Lucey (D) 539,258; Wiggert (Ind) 4,745
1968	1,689,738	Knowles (R) 893,463; LaFollette (D) 791,100; Wigert (Ind) 3,225; Wilkinson (Ind) 1,813
1970	1,343,160	Lucey (D) 728,403; Olson (R) 602,617; McDonald (A) 9,035; Cozzini (Ind) 1,287; Hunt (Ind) 888; Kastner (Ind) 628
1974	1,181,685	Lucey (D) 628,639; Dyke (R) 497,189; Upham (A) 33,528; Crazy Jim (Ind) 12,107; Hart (Ind) 5,113; Blair (Ind) 3,617; Cozzini (Ind) 1,492
1978	1,500,996	Dreyfus (R) 816,056; Schreiber (D) 673,813; Zimmerman (C) 6,355; Doherty (Ind) 2,183; Kaplan (SW) 1,548; Ochsner (SL) 849

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[1] Total vote includes scattering votes.

[2] Data for Dewey and Tweedy from 1874 Blue Book; Durkee based on county returns still in Office of Secretary of State in 1961. The returns from Manitowoc and Winnebago Counties are missing. Without these 2 counties, Dewey had 19,605 votes and Tweedy had 14,514 votes.

[3] Barstow's plurality was set aside in *Atty. Gen. ex rel. Bashford v. Barstow*, 4 Wis. 567.

Source: Copied from official records of the Elections Board.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT STATISTICS SUMMARY

The state government employed a total of 57,431 (full-time equivalent) employes in 1979, some 12 thousand more than the number employed 10 years earlier. Except for declines in 1973 and 1974, the trend has been upward. Local government employment in the state also climbed steadily through 1977 but has since declined to over 163 thousand.

October payrolls between 1969 and 1979 increased by $36.5 million on the state level and by $116.0 million on the local level.

Of the 34.6 thousand permanent, classified state employes in Wisconsin in August 1978, 4.02 percent were minority employes as compared with 3.77 percent in August 1975. Male employes comprise 52.31 percent of the total and females, 47.68 percent compared with the 1975 totals of 52.55 percent and 47.40 percent, respectively.

School districts employ the largest number on the local level — over 81 thousand — while municipalities rank second with 71 thousand and counties, third with 42 thousand employes. In payrolls, however, school districts and municipalities are almost tied. Using 7 selected employe functions, Wisconsin's 2 largest counties, Milwaukee and Dane, employed 8,234 and 1,221, respectively. Wisconsin's smallest county, Menominee, employed 86 during the same period.

Considering employment and payrolls of both the state and its local governments by function, education ranks first in both the number of employes and total payroll. After education come hospitals, followed by police protection in third position, with highways ranking fourth.

In comparison with other states, as of October 1979, Wisconsin ranks 43rd in the number of state and local government employes, with 469 per 10,000 population. Wisconsin has more government employes per 10,000 population than Illinois, which ranks 48th, but fewer than Iowa. Minnesota and Michigan, which rank 31st, 34th and 39th, respectively.

The state ranks 12th in average October 1979 earnings of government employes, with $1,385 per employe. This figure is higher than the average in Iowa, which ranks 26th, but below Michigan, Illinois and Minnesota, which rank 4th, 7th and 8th, respectively.

Local government in Wisconsin is comprised of 72 counties, 187 cities, 393 villages, and 1,267 towns. Counties vary in size from Milwaukee with a population of just below a million to Menominee County with 3.3 thousand, and from Marathon County with a land area of 1,586 square miles to Pepin County with 235 square miles. Three counties, including Milwaukee, lost population between the 1970 and 1980 census of population. The size of county boards in the counties ranged from 41 supervisors in Rock to 7 in Menominee.

All counties elect a county clerk, treasurer, clerk of circuit court, register of deeds, district attorney, and sheriff; about a third elect a surveyor; a coronor may be elected or a medical examiner may be appointed by the county board; and each county board chooses its chairperson. Seven counties have an elected county executive and 11 counties have an appointed county administrator.

As a result of the general election held in November 1980, the political composition of Wisconsin county offices has Republican majorities in all offices. The greatest majority occurs in the office of district attorney with 24 Democrats, 47 Republicans and 1 independent. In declining order, there are 26 Democratic and 46 Republican country sheriffs; 25 Democratic, 42 Republican and 1 independent coroners; 27 Democratic and 45 Republican treasurers; 29 Democratic and 43 Republican clerks of court; 31 Democratic and 41 Republican registers of deeds; 34 Democratic and 38 Republican county clerks; and 6 Democratic and 18 Republican surveyors.

The incumbents of these county offices include approximately the following women: 47 clerks of circuit courts, 39 county treasurers, 37 registers of deeds, 20 county clerks, 3 district attorneys and 1 coroner.

Of the 1980 state population of 4,705,335, cities comprise a total of 2,703,579, a decline of 17,401 from the 1970 census; villages comprise a total of 514,373, an increase of 76,913; and towns comprise a total of 1,487,383, an increase of 227,890. Wisconsin's largest city, Milwaukee, decreased in population by 11.31 percent, or 81,160 people, between 1970 and 1980. The population changes in second class cities ranged from an increase of 10 percent, or 4,645, in Appleton to a decrease of 12.56 percent, or 7,368, in Superior. Of Wisconsin's 25 third class cities, the highest increase in population occurred in Muskego, 32.01 percent, or 3,704, and the greatest decrease occurred in Cudahy, 11.46 percent, or 2,531. The population changes in Wisconsin's 149 fourth class cities ranged from an increase of 88.41 percent, or 4,340, in Onalaska to a decrease of 16.67 percent, or 403, in Hurley. In the 393 villages in Wisconsin, Jackson increased by 223.89 percent, or 1,256, while Mt. Calvary declined by 37.90 percent, or 357.

In 1980, 38 Wisconsin municipalities had a population of 15,000 or more. The city of Milwaukee, with a population of 636,212, ranks first and the city of Muskego, with a population estimate of 15,277 ranks number 38th.

Of the total 1970 Wisconsin population of 4,417,731, approximately 49 percent (2,066,645) resided in urban areas. Of this total 65.1 percent (1,345,887) lived in the central city, the rest in the urban fringe. The city of Appleton had the lowest percentage of population residing in its central city, with 44.1 percent, or 56,377, out of 129,532; and the city of Oshkosh had the highest percentage, with 95.9 percent, or 53,104, out of 55,480. In Wisconsin's 2 largest cities (Milwaukee and Madison), 57.3 percent (717,372 of 1,252,457) and 84.3 percent (171,769 of 205,457) resided in the central city.

Excluding the District of Columbia, in 1977 the State of Hawaii had the smallest number of all local governmental units with 19, while the State of Illinois had the largest with a total of 6,620. In comparison, the State of Wisconsin had a total of 2,518, ranking 14th.

WISCONSIN CITIES[1]

April 1981

City	County	Year Incorporated as City	Population 1970 Census[3]	Population 1980 Census[4]	Percent Change
First Class Cities (150,000 or more)[2]: 1					
Milwaukee	Milwaukee, Washington	1846	717,372	636,212	-11.31
Second Class Cities (39,000 to 149,999)[2]: 12					
Appleton	Outagamie, Calumet, Winnebago	1857	56,377	59,032	5.00
Green Bay	Brown	1854	87,809	87,899	0.10
*Janesville	Rock	1853	46,426	51,071	10.00
Kenosha	Kenosha	1850	78,805	77,685	-1.42
La Crosse	La Crosse	1856	50,286	48,347	-5.49
Madison	Dane	1856	171,769	170,616	-0.67
*Oshkosh	Winnebago	1853	53,082	49,678	-6.41
Racine	Racine	1848	95,162	85,725	-9.92
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	1853	48,484	48,085	-0.82
Superior	Douglas	1858	32,237	29,571	-8.27
Wauwatosa	Milwaukee	1897	58,676	51,308	-12.56
West Allis	Milwaukee	1906	71,649	63,982	-10.70
Third Class Cities (10,000 to 38,999)[2]: 25					
Ashland	Ashland	1887	9,615	9,115	-5.20
*Beloit	Rock	1857	35,729	35,207	-1.46
Brookfield	Waukesha	1954	32,140	34,035	5.90
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	1869	12,351	11,845	-4.10
Cudahy	Milwaukee	1906	22,078	19,547	-11.46
De Pere	Brown	1883	13,309	14,892	11.89
*Eau Claire	Eau Claire, Chippewa	1872	44,619	51,509	15.44
*Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	1852	35,515	35,863	0.98
Glendale	Milwaukee	1950	13,426	13,882	3.40
Greenfield	Milwaukee	1957	24,424	31,467	28.84

[1] There are 187 cities.

[2] Under Sec. 62.05 (2), *Wis. Stats.*, a city changes from one class to another when it qualifies in size according to the official census, when provisions for any necessary changes in government are made, and when aproclamation of the mayor, declaring the fact, is published according to law. A change in the classification of a city is not recorded in this table unless the Secretary of State has been notified of such change.

[3] Population taken from the 1970 U.S. Census with the exception of municipalities which have been incorporated after April 1970.

[4] 1980 Census data is based on P.L. 94-171 figures.

*City manager form of government. There are 11 cities operating under the manager form authorized by Chapter 64, *Wis. Stats.* The city of Monona has an administrator in addition to the mayor. Cities in Wisconsin may be organized as a mayor, manager or commission form of government. No city is now operating under a commission.

Source: League of Wisconsin Municipalities, *Mayors and City Managers in Wisconsin Cities*, June 1, 1978; Office of the Wisconsin Secretary of State, Notices of Changes in the Status of Wisconsin Municipalities; Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, *1980 Census of Population*, March 1981.

WISCONSIN CITIES[1]—Continued

City	County	Year Incorporated as City	Population 1970 Census[3]	Population 1980 Census[4]	Percent Change
Kaukauna	Outagamie	1885	11,308	11,310	0.02
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	1870	33,430	32,547	-2.64
Marinette	Marinette	1887	12,696	11,965	-5.76
Marshfield	Wood, Marathon	1883	15,619	18,290	17.10
Menasha	Winnebago	1874	14,836	14,728	-0.73
Muskego	Waukesha	1964	11,573	15,277	32.01
Neenah	Winnebago	1873	22,902	23,272	1.62
New Berlin	Waukesha	1959	26,910	30,529	13.45
Stevens Point	Portage	1858	23,479	22,970	-2.17
*Two Rivers	Manitowoc	1878	13,553	13,354	-1.47
Watertown	Dodge, Jefferson	1853	15,683	18,113	15.49
Waukesha	Waukesha	1895	39,695	50,319	26.76
Wausau	Marathon	1872	32,806	32,426	-1.16
West Bend	Washington	1885	16,555	21,484	29.77
Wisconsin Rapids	Wood	1869	18,587	17,995	-3.18
	Fourth Class Cities (under 10,000)[2]: 149				
Abbotsford	Clark, Marathon	1965	1,375	1,904	38.47
Adams	Adams	1926	1,440	1,744	21.11
Algoma	Kewaunee	1879	4,023	3,656	-9.12
Alma	Buffalo	1885	956	848	-1.13
Altoona	Eau Claire	1887	2,842	4,393	54.57
Amery	Polk	1919	2,126	2,404	13.08
Antigo	Langlade	1885	9,005	8,653	-3.91
Arcadia	Trempealeau	1925	2,159	2,109	-2.32
Augusta	Eau Claire	1885	1,242	1,560	25.60
Baraboo	Sauk	1882	7,931	8,081	1.89
Barron	Barron	1887	2,337	2,595	11.04
Bayfield	Bayfield	1913	874	778	-10.98
Beaver Dam	Dodge	1856	14,265	14,149	-0.81
Berlin	Green Lake, Waushara	1857	5,338	5,478	2.62
Black River Falls	Jackson	1883	3,273	3,434	4.92
Blair	Trempealeau	1949	1,036	1,142	10.23
Bloomer	Chippewa	1920	3,143	3,342	6.33
Boscobel	Grant	1873	2,510	2,662	6.06
Brillion	Calumet	1944	2,588	2,907	12.33
Brodhead	Green	1891	2,515	3,153	25.37
Buffalo	Buffalo	1859	671	894	33.23
Burlington	Racine	1900	7,479	8,385	12.11
Cedarburg	Ozaukee	1885	7,697	9,005	16.99
Chetek	Barron	1891	1,630	1,931	18.47
Chilton	Calumet	1877	3,030	2,965	-2.14
Clintonville	Waupaca	1887	4,600	4,567	-0.72
Colby	Clark, Marathon	1891	1,178	1,496	27.00
Columbus	Columbia	1874	3,789	4,049	6.86
Cornell	Chippewa	1956	1,616	1,583	-2.04
Crandon	Forest	1898	1,582	1,969	24.46
Cuba City	Lafayette, Grant	1925	1,993	2,129	6.82
Cumberland	Barron	1885	1,839	1,983	7.83
Darlington	Lafayette	1877	2,351	2,300	-2.17
Delafield	Waukesha	1959	3,182	4,083	28.31
Delavan	Walworth	1897	5,526	5,684	2.86
Dodgeville	Iowa	1889	3,255	3,458	6.24
Durand	Pepin	1887	2,103	2,047	-2.66
Eagle River	Vilas	1937	1,326	1,326	0.00
Edgerton	Rock	1883	4,118	4,335	5.27
Elkhorn	Walworth	1897	3,992	4,605	15.36
Elroy	Juneau	1885	1,513	1,504	-0.59
Evansville	Rock	1896	2,992	2,835	-5.25
Fennimore	Grant	1919	1,861	2,212	18.86
*Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	1878	9,164	9,785	6.78
Fountain City	Buffalo	1889	1,017	963	-5.31
Fox Lake	Dodge	1938	1,242	1,373	10.55
Franklin	Milwaukee	1956	12,247	16,871	37.76
Galesville	Trempealeau	1942	1,162	1,239	6.63
Gillett	Oconto	1944	1,288	1,356	5.28
Glenwood City	St. Croix	1895	822	950	15.57
Green Lake	Green Lake	1962	1,109	1,208	8.93
Greenwood	Clark	1891	1,036	1,124	8.94
Hartford	Washington	1883	6,499	7,046	8.42
Hayward	Sawyer	1915	1,457	1,698	16.54
Hillsboro	Vernon	1885	1,231	1,263	2.60
Horicon	Dodge	1897	3,356	3,584	6.79
Hudson	St. Croix	1856	5,049	5,434	7.62
Hurley	Iron	1918	2,418	2,015	-16.67

WISCONSIN CITIES[1]—Continued

City	County	Year Incorporated as City	Population		Percent Change
			1970 Census[3]	1980 Census[4]	
Independence	Trempealeau	1942	1,036	1,180	13.90
Jefferson	Jefferson	1878	5,429	5,647	4.01
Juneau	Dodge	1887	2,043	2,045	0.10
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	1883	2,901	2,801	-3.45
Kiel	Calumet, Manitowoc	1920	2,848	3,083	8.25
Ladysmith	Rusk	1905	3,674	3,826	4.14
Lake Geneva	Walworth	1883	4,890	5,607	14.66
*Lake Mills	Jefferson	1905	3,556	3,670	3.21
Lancaster	Grant	1878	3,756	4,076	8.52
Lodi	Columbia	1941	1,831	1,959	6.99
Loyal	Clark	1948	1,126	1,252	11.19
Manawa	Waupaca	1954	1,105	1,205	9.05
Marion	Waupaca	1898	1,218	1,348	10.67
Markesan	Green Lake	1959	1,285	1,446	12.53
Mauston	Juneau	1883	3,466	3,284	-5.25
Mayville	Dodge	1885	4,139	4,338	4.81
Medford	Taylor	1889	3,454	4,010	16.10
Mellen	Ashland	1907	1,168	1,046	-10.44
*Menomonie	Dunn	1882	11,112	12,769	14.91
Mequon	Ozaukee	1957	12,150	16,193	33.28
Merrill	Lincoln	1883	9,502	9,578	0.80
Middleton	Dane	1963	8,286	11,779	42.15
Milton	Rock	1969	3,699	4,092	10.62
Mineral Point	Iowa	1857	2,305	2,259	-2.00
Mondovi	Buffalo	1889	2,338	2,545	8.85
Monona	Dane	1969	10,420	8,809	-15.46
Monroe	Green	1882	8,654	10,027	15.86
Montello	Marquette	1938	1,082	1,273	17.65
Montreal	Iron	1924	877	887	1.14
Mosinee	Marathon	1931	2,395	3,015	25.89
Neillsville	Clark	1882	2,750	2,780	1.09
Nekoosa	Wood	1926	2,409	2,519	4.57
New Holstein	Calumet	1926	3,012	3,412	13.28
New Lisbon	Juneau	1889	1,361	1,390	2.13
New London	Outagamie, Waupaca	1877	5,801	6,210	7.05
New Richmond	St. Croix	1885	3,707	4,306	16.16
Oak Creek	Milwaukee	1955	13,928	16,932	21.57
Oconomowoc	Waukesha	1875	8,741	9,909	13.36
Oconto	Oconto	1869	4,667	4,505	-3.47
Oconto Falls	Oconto	1919	2,517	2,500	-0.67
Omro	Winnebago	1944	2,341	2,763	18.03
Onalaska	La Crosse	1887	4,909	9,249	88.41
Osseo	Trempealeau	1941	1,356	1,474	8.70
Owen	Clark	1925	1,031	998	-3.20
Park Falls	Price	1912	2,953	3,192	8.09
Peshtigo	Marinette	1903	2,836	2,807	-1.02
Phillips	Price	1891	1,511	1,522	0.73
Pittsville	Wood	1887	708	810	14.41
*Platteville	Grant	1876	9,599	9,580	-0.20
Plymouth	Sheboygan	1877	5,810	6,027	3.73
Port Washington	Ozaukee	1882	8,752	8,612	-1.60
Portage	Columbia	1854	7,821	7,896	0.96
Prairie du Chien	Crawford	1872	5,540	5,859	5.76
Prescott	Pierce	1857	2,331	2,654	13.86
Princeton	Green Lake	1920	1,446	1,479	2.28
Reedsburg	Sauk	1887	4,585	5,038	9.88
Rhinelander	Oneida	1894	8,218	7,873	-4.20
Rice Lake	Barron	1887	7,278	7,691	5.67
Richland Center	Richland	1887	5,086	4,923	-3.20
Ripon	Fond du Lac	1858	7,053	7,111	0.82
River Falls	Pierce, St. Croix	1875	7,238	9,036	24.84
St. Croix Falls	Polk	1958	1,425	1,497	5.05
St. Francis	Milwaukee	1951	10,489	10,066	-4.03
Schofield	Marathon	1951	2,577	2,226	-13.62
Seymour	Outagamie	1879	2,194	2,530	15.31
Shawano	Shawano	1874	6,488	7,013	8.09
Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan	1913	4,771	5,253	10.10
Shell Lake	Washburn	1961	928	1,135	22.31
Shullsburg	Lafayette	1889	1,376	1,484	7.85
South Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1897	23,297	21,228	-9.56
Sparta	Monroe	1883	6,258	6,934	10.80
Spooner	Washburn	1909	2,444	2,365	-3.23
Stanley	Chippewa	1898	2,049	2,095	2.24

WISCONSIN CITIES[1]—Continued

City	County	Year Incorporated as City	Population 1970 Census[3]	Population 1980 Census[4]	Percent Change
Stoughton	Dane	1882	6,096	7,589	24.49
Sturgeon Bay	Door	1883	6,776	8,847	30.56
Sun Prairie	Dane	1958	9,935	12,931	30.16
Thorp	Clark	1948	1,469	1,635	11.30
Tomah	Monroe	1883	5,647	7,204	27.57
Tomahawk	Lincoln	1891	3,419	3,527	31.59
Verona	Dane	1977	2,334	3,336	42.93
Viroqua	Vernon	1885	3,739	3,716	-0.62
Washburn	Bayfield	1904	1,957	2,080	6.28
Waterloo	Jefferson	1962	2,253	2,393	6.21
Waupaca	Waupaca	1875	4,342	4,472	2.99
Waupun	Fond du Lac, Dodge	1878	7,946	8,132	2.34
Wautoma	Waushara	1901	1,624	1,629	0.31
Westby	Vernon	1920	1,568	1,797	14.60
Weyauwega	Waupaca	1939	1,377	1,549	12.49
Whitehall	Trempealeau	1941	1,486	1,530	2.96
*Whitewater	Walworth, Jefferson	1885	12,038	11,520	-4.30
Wisconsin Dells	Columbia, Sauk, Juneau	1925	2,401	2,521	5.00

WISCONSIN VILLAGES[1]

April 1981

Village	County	Year Incorporated as Village	Population 1970	Population 1980	Percent Change
Adell	Sheboygan	1918	380	545	43.42
Albany	Green	1883	875	1,051	20.11
Alma Center	Jackson	1902	495	454	-8.28
Almena	Barron	1945	423	526	24.35
Almond	Portage	1905	440	477	8.41
Amherst	Portage	1899	585	701	19.83
Amherst Junction	Portage	1912	141	225	59.57
Aniwa	Shawano	1899	233	273	17.17
Arena	Iowa	1923	377	451	19.63
Argyle	Lafayette	1903	673	720	6.98
Arlington	Columbia	1945	379	440	16.09
Arpin	Wood	1978	—	361	—
Ashwaubenon	Brown	1977	10,042	14,486	44.25
Athens	Marathon	1901	856	988	15.42
Auburndale	Wood	1881	468	641	36.97
Avoca	Iowa	1870	421	505	19.95
Bagley	Grant	1919	271	317	16.97
Baldwin	St. Croix	1875	1,399	1,620	15.80
Balsam Lake	Polk	1905	648	749	15.59
Bangor	La Crosse	1899	974	1,012	3.90
Barneveld	Iowa	1906	528	579	9.66
Bay City	Pierce	1909	317	543	71.29
*Bayside	Milwaukee, Ozaukee	1953	4,461	4,724	5.89
Bear Creek	Outagamie	1902	520	454	-12.69
Belgium	Ozaukee	1922	809	892	10.26
Bell Center	Crawford	1901	110	124	12.73
Belleville	Dane, Green	1892	1,163	1,302	22.48
Belmont	Lafayette	1894	688	826	20.06
Benton	Lafayette	1892	873	983	12.60

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[1] There are 393 villages.

*Village manager form of government. There are 8 villages operating under the manager form authorized by Chapter 64, *Wis. Stats.* In addition, Hales Corners, Highland, Kewaskum and Poynette have a village commissioner; De Forest, Oconomowoc Lake, Sauk City and Shorewood Hills have a village administrator. Villages in Wisconsin may be organized as a mayor, manager or commission form of government. No village is now operating under a commission.

Source: League of Wisconsin Municipalities, *Presidents in Wisconsin Villages*, June 1, 1980; Office of the Wisconsin Secretary of State, Notices of Changes in the Status of Wisconsin Municipalities; Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *Preliminary Results - 1980 Decennial Census - Wisconsin Counties and Municipalities, January 1981; Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, 1980 Census of Population*, April 1981.

WISCONSIN VILLAGES[1]—Cont.

Village	County	Year incorporated as Village	Population 1970	Population 1980	Percent Change
Big Bend	Waukesha	1928	1,148	1,345	17.16
Big Falls	Waupaca	1925	112	107	-4.46
Birchwood	Washburn	1921	394	437	10.91
Birnamwood	Shawano	1895	632	688	8.86
Biron	Wood	1910	771	698	-9.47
Black Creek	Outagamie	1904	921	1,097	19.11
Black Earth	Dane	1857	1,114	1,145	2.78
Blanchardville	Lafayette, Iowa	1890	794	803	1.13
Bloomington	Grant	1880	719	743	3.33
Blue Mounds	Dane	1912	261	387	48.27
Blue River	Grant	1916	369	412	11.65
Boaz	Richland	1939	126	161	27.78
Bonduel	Shawano	1916	995	1,160	16.58
Bowler	Shawano	1923	272	339	24.63
Boyceville	Dunn	1922	725	862	18.90
Boyd	Chippewa	1891	574	660	14.98
Brandon	Fond du Lac	1881	872	862	-1.15
Brokaw	Marathon	1903	312	298	-4.49
Brooklyn	Dane, Green	1905	565	627	10.97
*Brown Deer	Milwaukee	1955	12,582	12,921	2.69
Brownsville	Dodge	1952	374	0	—
	Census error: probable 1980 population 433				
Browntown	Green	1890	253	284	12.25
Bruce	Rusk	1901	799	905	13.27
Butler	Waukesha	1913	2,261	2,059	-8.93
Butternut	Ashland	1903	453	438	-3.31
Cable	Bayfield	1920	281	227	-19.22
Cadott	Chippewa	1895	977	1,247	27.64
Cambria	Columbia	1866	631	680	7.77
Cambridge	Dane, Jefferson	1891	689	844	22.50
Cameron	Barron	1894	893	1,115	24.86
Campbellsport	Fond du Lac	1902	1,681	1,740	3.51
Camp Douglas	Juneau	1893	547	589	7.68
Cascade	Sheboygan	1914	603	615	1.99
Casco	Kewaunee	1920	481	484	0.62
Cashton	Monroe	1901	824	827	0.36
Cassville	Grant	1882	1,343	1,270	-5.44
Catawba	Price	1922	215	205	-4.65
Cazenovia	Richland, Sauk	1902	335	259	-22.69
Cecil	Shawano	1905	369	445	20.60
Cedar Grove	Sheboygan	1899	1,276	1,420	11.28
Centuria	Polk	1904	632	711	12.50
Chaseburg	Vernon	1922	224	279	24.55
Chenequa	Waukesha	1928	642	532	-17.13
Clayton	Polk	1909	306	425	38.89
Clear Lake	Polk	1894	721	899	24.69
Cleveland	Manitowoc	1958	761	1,270	66.89
Clinton	Rock	1882	1,333	1,751	31.36
Clyman	Dodge	1924	328	317	-3.35
Cobb	Iowa	1902	410	409	-0.24
Cochrane	Buffalo	1910	506	512	1.18
Coleman	Marinette	1903	683	852	24.74
Colfax	Dunn	1904	1,026	1,149	11.99
Coloma	Waushara	1939	336	367	9.23
Combined Locks	Outagamie	1920	2,771	2,573	-7.14
Conrath	Rusk	1915	114	86	-24.56
Coon Valley	Vernon	1907	596	758	27.18
Cottage Grove	Dane	1924	478	888	85.77
Couderay	Sawyer	1922	123	114	-7.32
Crivitz	Marinette	1974		1,041	—
Cross Plains	Dane	1920	1,478	2,156	45.87
Curtiss	Clark	1917	135	127	-5.93
Dallas	Barron	1903	359	477	32.87
Dane	Dane	1899	486	518	6.58
Darien	Walworth	1951	839	1,152	37.31
Deer Park	St. Croix	1913	217	232	6.91
Deerfield	Dane	1891	1,067	1,466	37.39
De Forest	Dane	1903	1,911	3,367	76.19
Denmark	Brown	1915	1,364	1,475	8.14
De Soto	Crawford, Vernon	1886	295	318	7.80
Dickeyville	Grant	1947	1,057	1,156	9.37
Dorchester	Clark	1901	491	613	24.85
Dousman	Waukesha	1917	451	1,153	155.65
Downing	Dunn	1909	215	242	12.56
Doylestown	Columbia	1907	265	294	10.94
Dresser	Polk	1919	533	670	25.70

WISCONSIN VILLAGES[1]—Cont.

Village	County	Year incorporated as Village	Population 1970	Population 1980	Percent Change
Eagle	Waukesha	1899	745	1,008	70.60
Eastman	Crawford	1909	319	371	16.30
East Troy	Walworth	1900	1,711	2,385	39.39
Eden	Fond du Lac	1912	376	534	42.02
Edgar	Marathon	1898	928	1,194	28.66
Egg Harbor	Door	1964	184	238	29.35
Eland	Shawano	1905	229	230	0.44
Elderon	Marathon	1917	185	191	3.24
Eleva	Trempealeau	1902	574	593	3.31
Elkhart Lake	Sheboygan	1894	787	1,054	33.93
Elk Mound	Dunn	1909	471	737	56.48
Ellsworth	Pierce	1887	1,983	2,143	8.07
*Elm Grove	Waukesha	1955	7,201	6,735	-6.47
Elmwood	Pierce	1905	737	885	20.08
Elmwood Park	Racine	1960	456	483	5.92
Embarrass	Waupaca	1895	472	496	5.08
Endeavor	Marquette	1946	328	335	2.13
Ephraim	Door	1919	236	319	35.17
Ettrick	Trempealeau	1948	463	462	-0.22
Exeland	Sawyer	1920	189	219	15.87
Fairchild	Eau Claire	1880	562	577	2.67
Fairwater	Fond du Lac	1921	373	298	-20.10
Fall Creek	Eau Claire	1906	825	1,148	39.15
Fall River	Columbia	1903	633	850	34.28
Fenwood	Marathon	1904	147	165	12.24
Ferryville	Crawford	1912	183	227	24.04
Fontana on Geneva Lake	Walworth	1924	1,464	1,764	20.49
Footville	Rock	1918	698	794	13.75
Forestville	Door	1960	349	455	30.37
*Fox Point	Milwaukee	1926	7,939	7,649	-3.65
Francis Creek	Manitowoc	1960	492	538	9.35
Frederic	Polk	1903	908	1,039	14.43
Fredonia	Ozaukee	1922	1,045	1,437	37.51
Fremont	Waupaca	1882	598	510	-14.72
Friendship	Adams	1907	641	744	16.07
Friesland	Columbia	1946	301	267	-11.30
Gays Mills	Crawford	1900	623	627	0.64
Genoa	Vernon	1935	305	283	-7.21
Genoa City	Walworth	1901	1,085	1,202	10.78
Germantown	Washington	1927	6,974	10,729	53.84
Gilman	Taylor	1914	328	436	32.93
Glen Flora	Rusk	1915	69	83	20.29
Glenbeulah	Sheboygan	1913	496	423	-14.72
Grafton	Ozaukee	1896	5,998	8,381	39.73
Granton	Clark	1916	288	399	38.54
Grantsburg	Burnett	1887	930	1,153	23.98
Gratiot	Lafayette	1891	249	280	12.45
*Greendale	Milwaukee	1939	15,089	16,928	12.19
Gresham	Shawano	1908	448	534	19.20
Hales Corners	Milwaukee	1952	7,771	7,110	[illegible]
Hammond	St. Croix	1880	768	991	29.04
Hancock	Waushara	1902	404	419	3.71
Hartland	Waukesha	1891	2,763	5,559	101.19
Hatley	Marathon	1912	315	300	-4.76
Haugen	Barron	1918	246	251	2.03
Hawkins	Rusk	1922	385	407	5.71
Hazel Green	Grant, Lafayette	1867	982	1,282	30.55
Hewitt	Wood	1973		470	—
Highland	Iowa	1873	785	860	9.55
Hilbert	Calumet	1898	896	1,176	31.25
Hixton	Jackson	1920	300	364	21.33
Hollandale	Iowa	1910	256	271	5.86
Holmen	La Crosse	1946	1,081	2,411	123.03
Hortonville	Outagamie	1894	1,524	2,016	32.28
Howard	Brown	1959	4,911	8,240	67.79
Howards Grove	Sheboygan	1967	998	1,838	84.17
Hustisford	Dodge	1870	789	874	10.77
Hustler	Juneau	1914	190	170	-10.53
Ingram	Rusk	1907	109	61	-44.04
Iola	Waupaca	1892	900	957	6.33
Iron Ridge	Dodge	1913	480	766	59.58
Ironton	Sauk	1914	195	206	5.64

WISCONSIN VILLAGES[1]—Cont.

Village	County	Year incorporated as Village	Population 1970	Population 1980	Percent Change
Jackson	Washington	1912	561	1,817	223.89
Johnson Creek	Jefferson	1903	790	1,136	43.80
Junction City	Portage	1911	396	523	32.07
Kekoskee	Dodge	1958	233	224	-3.86
Kellnersville	Manitowoc	1971	—	369	—
Kendall	Monroe	1894	468	486	3.85
Kennan	Price	1903	167	194	16.17
Kewaskum	Washington, Fond du Lac	1895	1,926	2,381	23.62
Kimberly	Outagamie	1910	6,131	5,881	-4.08
Kingston	Green Lake	1923	343	328	-4.37
Knapp	Dunn	1905	369	419	13.55
Kohler	Sheboygan	1912	1,738	1,651	-5.01
Lac La Belle	Waukesha	1931	227	289	27.31
La Farge	Vernon	1899	748	746	-0.27
Lake Delton	Sauk	1954	1,059	1,158	9.35
Lake Nebagamon	Douglas	1907	523	780	49.14
Lannon	Waukesha	1930	1,056	987	-6.53
La Valle	Sauk	1883	411	412	0.24
Lena	Oconto	1921	569	585	2.81
Lime Ridge	Sauk	1910	203	191	-5.91
Linden	Iowa	1900	408	395	-3.19
Little Chute	Outagamie	1899	5,522	7,907	43.19
Livingston	Grant, Iowa	1914	503	642	27.63
Loganville	Sauk	1917	199	239	20.10
Lohrville	Waushara	1910	213	336	57.75
Lomira	Dodge	1899	1,084	1,446	33.39
	Census error (incl. vil. Brownsville): probable 1980 population 1,391				
Lone Rock	Richland	1886	506	577	14.03
Lowell	Dodge	1894	322	326	1.24
Lublin	Taylor	1915	143	142	-0.70
Luck	Polk	1905	848	997	17.57
Luxemburg	Kewaunee	1908	853	1,040	21.92
Lyndon Station	Juneau	1903	533	375	-29.64
Lynxville	Crawford	1889	149	174	16.78
Mc Farland	Dane	1920	2,386	3,783	58.55
Maiden Rock	Pierce	1887	172	172	0.00
Maple Bluff	Dane	1930	1,974	1,351	-31.56
Marathon City	Marathon	1884	1,214	1,552	27.84
Maribel	Manitowoc	1963	316	363	14.87
Marquette	Green Lake	1958	161	204	26.71
Marshall	Dane	1905	1,043	2,363	126.56
Mason	Bayfield	1925	119	102	-14.29
Mattoon	Shawano	1901	377	382	1.33
Mazomanie	Dane	1899	1,217	1,248	2.55
Melrose	Jackson	1914	505	507	0.40
Melvina	Monroe	1922	116	117	0.86
*Menomonee Falls	Waukesha	1892	31,697	27,845	-12.15
Merrillan	Jackson	1881	612	587	-4.08
Merrimac	Sauk	1899	376	365	-2.92
Merton	Waukesha	1922	646	1,045	61.76
Milladore	Wood, Portage	1933	229	250	9.17
Milltown	Polk	1910	634	732	15.46
Minong	Washburn	1915	420	557	32.62
Mishicot	Manitowoc	1950	938	1,503	60.23
Montfort	Grant, Iowa	1893	518	616	18.92
Monticello	Green	1891	870	1,021	17.36
Mount Calvary	Fond du Lac	1962	942	585	-37.90
Mount Hope	Grant	1919	176	197	11.93
Mount Horeb	Dane	1899	2,402	3,251	35.35
Mount Sterling	Crawford	1936	181	223	23.20
Mukwonago	Waukesha	1905	2,367	4,014	69.58
Muscoda	Grant, Iowa	1894	1,099	1,331	21.11
Nashotah	Waukesha	1957	410	513	25.12
Necedah	Juneau	1870	740	773	4.46
Nelson	Buffalo	1978	—	389	—
Nelsonville	Portage	1913	152	199	30.92
Neosho	Dodge	1902	400	575	43.75
Neshkoro	Marquette	1906	385	386	0.26
New Auburn	Chippewa, Barron	1902	368	466	26.63
New Glarus	Green	1901	1,454	1,763	21.25
Newburg	Washington, Ozaukee	1973		783	—
Niagara	Marinette	1914	2,347	2,079	-11.42
Nichols	Outagamie	1967	207	267	28.99

WISCONSIN VILLAGES[1]—Cont.

Village	County	Year incorporated as Village	Population		Percent Change
			1970	1980	
North Bay	Racine	1951	263	219	-16.73
North Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	1903	3,286	3,844	16.98
North Freedom	Sauk	1893	596	616	3.36
North Hudson	St. Croix	1912	1,547	2,218	43.37
North Prairie	Waukesha	1919	669	938	40.21
Norwalk	Monroe	1894	432	517	19.68
Oakfield	Fond du Lac	1903	918	990	7.84
Oconomowoc	Waukesha	1959	599	524	-12.52
Ogdensburg	Waupaca	1912	206	214	3.88
Oliver	Douglas	1917	210	253	20.48
Ontario	Vernon	1890	392	398	1.53
Oostburg	Sheboygan	1909	1,309	1,647	25.82
Oregon	Dane	1883	2,553	3,876	51.82
Orfordville	Rock	1900	888	1,143	28.72
Osceola	Polk	1886	1,152	1,581	37.24
Oxford	Marquette	1912	453	432	-4.64
Paddock Lake	Kenosha	1960	1,470	2,207	50.14
Palmyra	Jefferson	1866	1,341	1,515	12.98
Pardeeville	Columbia	1894	1,507	1,594	5.77
Park Ridge	Portage	1938	817	643	-21.30
Patch Grove	Grant	1921	187	259	38.50
Pepin	Pepin	1860	747	890	19.14
Pewaukee	Waukesha	1876	3,271	4,637	41.76
Pigeon Falls	Trempealeau	1956	198	338	70.71
Plain	Sauk	1912	688	676	-1.74
Plainfield	Waushara	1882	642	813	26.64
Plover	Portage	1971		5,310	—
Plum City	Pierce	1909	451	505	11.97
Poplar	Douglas	1917	455	569	25.05
Port Edwards	Wood	1902	2,126	2,077	-2.30
Potosi	Grant	1887	713	736	3.26
Pound	Marinette	1914	284	407	43.31
Poynette	Columbia	1892	1,118	1,447	29.43
Prairie du Sac	Sauk	1885	1,902	2,145	12.78
Prairie Farm	Barron	1901	426	387	-9.15
Prentice	Price	1899	519	605	16.57
Pulaski	Brown	1910	1,717	1,875	9.20
Radisson	Sawyer	1953	206	280	35.92
Randolph	Columbia, Dodge	1870	1,582	1,691	6.89
Random Lake	Sheboygan	1907	1,068	1,237	20.51
Readstown	Vernon	1898	395	396	0.25
Redgranite	Waushara	1904	645	976	51.32
Reedsville	Manitowoc	1892	994	1,134	14.08
Reeseville	Dodge		566	649	14.66
Rewey	Iowa	1902	232	233	0.43
Rib Lake	Taylor	1902	782	945	20.84
Ridgeland	Dunn	1921	266	300	12.78
Ridgeway	Iowa	1902	463	503	8.64
Rio	Columbia	1887	792	785	-0.88
*River Hills	Milwaukee	1930	1,561	1,642	5.19
Roberts	St. Croix	1945	484	833	72.11
Rochester	Racine	1912	436	746	71.10
Rock Springs	Sauk	1894	432	426	-1.39
Rockdale	Dane	1914	172	200	16.28
Rockland	La Crosse	1919	278	383	37.77
Rosendale	Fond du Lac	1915	464	725	56.25
Rosholt	Portage	1907	466	520	11.59
Rothschild	Marathon	1917	3,141	3,338	6.27
Rudolph	Wood	1960	349	392	12.32
St Cloud	Fond du Lac	1909	550	560	1.82
St. Nazianz	Manitowoc	1956	718	738	2.79
Sauk City	Sauk	1854	2,385	2,703	13.33
Saukville	Ozaukee	1915	1,389	3,493	151.55
Scandinavia	Waupaca	1894	268	292	8.95
Sharon	Walworth	1892	1,216	1,280	5.26
Sheldon	Rusk	1917	218	292	33.94
Sherwood	Calumet	1968	350	372	6.29
Shiocton	Outagamie	1903	830	805	3.01
*Shorewood	Milwaukee	1900	15,576	14,327	-8.02
Shorewood Hills	Dane	1927	2,206	1,837	-16.73
Silver Lake	Kenosha	1926	1,210	1,598	32.07
Siren	Burnett	1948	639	896	40.22
Sister Bay	Door	1912	483	564	16.77

WISCONSIN VILLAGES[1]—Cont.

Village	County	Year incorporated as Village	Population		Percent Change
			1970	1980	
Slinger	Washington	1869	1,022	1,612	32.57
Soldiers Grove	Crawford	1888	514	622	21.01
Solon Springs	Douglas	1920	598	590	-1.34
Somerset	St. Croix	1915	778	860	10.54
South Wayne	Lafayette	1911	436	495	13.53
Spencer	Marathon	1902	1,181	1,754	48.52
Spring Green	Sauk	1869	1,199	1,265	5.50
Spring Valley	Pierce	1895	995	987	-0.80
Star Prairie	St. Croix	1900	362	420	16.02
Stetsonville	Taylor	1949	305	487	59.67
Steuben	Crawford	1900	179	175	-2.23
Stockbridge	Calumet	1908	582	567	-2.58
Stockholm	Pepin	1903	99	104	5.05
Stoddard	Vernon	1911	750	762	1.60
Stratford	Marathon	1910	1,239	1,385	11.78
Strum	Trempealeau	1948	738	944	27.91
Sturtevant	Racine	1907	3,376	4,130	22.33
Sullivan	Jefferson	1915	467	434	-7.07
Superior	Douglas	1949	476	580	21.85
Suring	Oconto	1914	499	581	16.43
Sussex	Waukesha	1924	2,758	3,482	26.25
Taylor	Jackson	1919	322	411	27.64
Tennyson	Grant	1940	402	476	18.41
Theresa	Dodge	1898	611	766	24.37
Thiensville	Ozaukee	1910	3,182	3,341	5.00
Tigerton	Shawano	1896	742	865	26.58
Tony	Rusk	1911	144	146	1.39
Trempealeau	Treampealeau	1867	743	956	28.67
Turtle Lake	Barron, Polk	1898	637	762	19.62
Twin Lakes	Kenosha	1937	2,276	3,474	52.64
Union Center	Juneau	1913	205	216	5.37
Union Grove	Racine	1893	2,703	3,517	30.11
Unity	Clark, Marathon	1903	363	418	15.15
Valders	Manitowoc	1919	821	973	18.51
Vesper	Wood	1948	355	554	56.06
Viola	Richland, Vernon	1899	659	696	5.61
Waldo	Sheboygan	1922	408	416	1.96
Wales	Waukesha	1922	691	1,992	188.28
Walworth	Walworth	1901	1,637	1,607	-1.83
Warrens	Monroe	1973	—	300	—
Waterford	Racine	1906	1,922	2,051	6.71
Waunakee	Dane	1893	2,181	3,866	77.26
Wausaukee	Marinette	1924	557	648	16.34
Wauzeka	Crawford	1890	437	580	32.72
Webster	Burnett	1916	502	610	21.51
West Baraboo	Sauk	1956	563	846	50.27
West Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1906	4,405	3,535	-19.75
West Salem	La Crosse	1893	2,180	3,276	50.27
Westfield	Marquette	1902	884	1,033	16.85
Weyerhauser	Rusk	1906	285	313	9.82
Wheeler	Dunn	1922	212	213	8.96
White Lake	Langlade	1926	309	309	0.00
*Whitefish Bay	Milwaukee	1892	17,402	14,930	-14.20
Whitelaw	Manitowoc	1958	557	649	16.52
Whiting	Portage	1947	1,782	2,050	15.04
Wild Rose	Waushara	1904	585	741	26.67
Williams Bay	Walworth	1919	1,554	1,763	13.45
Wilson	St. Croix	1911	130	155	19.23
Wilton	Monroe	1890	516	465	-9.88
Wind Point	Racine	1954	1,251	1,695	35.49
Winneconne	Winnebago	1887	1,611	1,935	20.11
Winter	Sawyer	1973	—	376	—
Withee	Clark	1901	480	509	6.04
Wittenberg	Shawano	1893	895	997	11.40
Wonewoc	Juneau	1878	835	842	0.84
Woodman	Grant	1917	102	116	13.72
Woodville	St. Croix	1911	522	725	38.89
Wrightstown	Brown	1901	1,020	1,169	14.61
Wyeville	Monroe	1923	203	163	-19.70
Wyocena	Columbia	1909	809	548	-32.26
Yuba	Richland	1935	79	72	-8.86

WISCONSIN MUNICIPALITIES OVER 15,000 POPULATION
By Type and Size

Municipality and County	1970 Population			1980 Population[1]			
	Number	Rank[2]	% Nonwhite	Number	Rank[2]	Nonwhite	% Nonwhite
		Cities					
Milwaukee (Milwaukee, Wash.)	717,372	1	15.6	636,212	1	169,592	26.7
Madison (Dane)	171,769	2	2.8	170,616	2	9,672	5.7
Green Bay (Brown)	87,809	4	1.1	87,899	3	2,417	2.7
Racine (Racine)	95,162	3	11.0	85,725	4	15,510	18.1
Kenosha (Kenosha)	78,805	5	2.8	77,685	5	4,745	6.1
West Allis (Milwaukee)	71,649	6	0.4	63,982	6	741	1.2
Appleton (Cal., Out., Win.)	56,377	8	0.5	59,032	7	1,021	1.7
Eau Claire (Chip., Eau Clr.)	44,619	13	0.6	51,509	8	689	1.3
Wauwatosa (Milwaukee)	58,676	7	1.0	51,308	9	836	1.6
Janesville (Rock)	46,426	12	0.3	51,071	10	535	1.0
Waukesha (Waukesha)	39,695	14	0.9	50,319	11	1,622	3.2
Oshkosh (Winnebago)	53,082	9	0.6	49,678	12	818	1.6
La Crosse (La Crosse)	51,153	10	0.5	48,347	13	605	1.3
Sheboygan (Sheboygan)	48,484	11	0.4	48,085	14	826	1.7
Fond du Lac (Fond du Lac)	35,515	16	0.4	35,863	15	415	1.2
Beloit (Rock)	35,729	15	7.8	35,207	16	4,579	13.0
Brookfield (Waukesha)	32,140	20	0.4	34,035	17	692	2.0
Manitowoc (Manitowoc)	33,430	17	0.5	32,547	18	654	2.0
Wausau (Marathon)	32,806	18	0.2	32,426	19	388	1.2
Greenfield (Milwaukee)	24,424	23	0.3	31,467	20	440	1.4
New Berlin (Waukesha)	26,910	22	0.4	30,529	21	352	1.2
Superior (Douglas)	32,237	19	1.2	29,571	22	800	2.7
Neenah (Winnebago)	22,902	26	0.5	23,272	24	300	1.3
Stevens Point (Portage)	23,479	24	0.5	22,970	25	460	2.0
West Bend (Washington)	16,555	31	0.2	21,484	26	134	.6
South Milwaukee (Milwaukee)	23,297	25	0.5	21,069	27	250	1.2
Cudahy (Milwaukee)	22,078	27	0.5	19,547	29	246	1.3
Marshfield (Marathon, Wood)	15,619	34	0.2	18,290	31	210	1.2
Watertown (Dodge, Jefferson)	15,683	33	0.3	18,113	32	218	1.2
Wisconsin Rapids (Wood)	18,587	28	0.6	17,995	33	190	1.1
Oak Creek (Milwaukee)	13,928	39	1.1	16,932	34	351	2.1
Franklin (Milwaukee)	12,247	—	1.9	16,871	36	468	2.8
Mequon (Ozaukee)	12,150	—	0.9	16,193	37	558	3.4
Muskego (Waukesha)	11,573	—	—	15,277	38	105	.7
		Villages					
Menomonee Falls (Waukesha)	31,697	21	0.3	27,845	23	209	.8
Greendale (Milwaukee)	15,069	36	0.3	16,928	35	316	1.9
		Towns					
Caledonia (Racine)	16,748	30	—	20,940	28	520	2.5
Mount Pleasant (Racine)	16,368	32	—	19,340	30	1,246	6.4

[1] 1980 population data is based on P.L. 94-171 census tape. Shorewood ranked 35th in 1970 with a populatin of 15,575 but fell below 15,000 with a 1980 population of 14,327; Whitefish Bay ranked 29th in 1970 with a population of 17,402 but fell below 15,000 in 1980 with a population of 14,930.

[2] Rank is by municipality population size.

Source: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, *1980 Census of Population — Miscellaneous Tables*, April 1981.

POPULATION OF URBANIZED AREAS, 1970

Urbanized Areas	Total	Central City or Cities	Percent Central City or Cities	Urban Fringe			
				Total	Places of 25,000 or More	Places of 2,500 to 25,000	Other Territory
All Areas	2,066,645	1,345,887	65.1	720,758	261,431	392,239	67,088
Appleton	129,532	56,377	44.1	72,389	—	63,319	9,070
Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis	32,713*	32,237	98.5	476	—	—	476
Green Bay	129,105	87,809	68.0	41,296	—	41,296	—
Kenosha	84,262	78,805	93.5	5,457	—	—	5,457
La Crosse, Wis.-Minn	60,231*	51,153	84.9	9,078	—	4,909	4,169
Madison	205,457	171,769	84.3	32,199	—	18,706	13,493
Milwaukee	1,252,457	717,372	57.3	535,358	261,431	260,633	13,294
Oshkosh	55,480	53,104	95.9	2,259	—	—	2,259
Racine	117,408	95,162	81.1	22,246	—	3,376	18,870

*The part in Wisconsin only.

Source: U. S. Department ofCommerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, *Number of Inhabitants, Wisconsin*, PC (1) - A51 Wis., Table 12, p.51-35.

WISCONSIN PLACES OVER 2,500 POPULATION BY TYPE

Places and Counties	1970	1980	Places and Counties	1970	1980
Cities					
Milwaukee (Milwaukee, Wash.)	717,372	636,212	Rhinelander (Oneida)	8,218	7,873
Madison (Dane)	171,769	170,616	Rice Lake (Barron)	7,278	7,691
Green Bay (Brown)	87,809	87,899	Stoughton (Dane)	6,096	7,589
Racine (Racine)	95,162	85,725	Tomah (Monroe)	5,647	7,204
Kenosha (Kenosha)	78,805	77,685	Ripon (Fond du Lac)	7,053	7,111
West Allis (Milwaukee)	71,649	63,982	Hartford (Washington)	6,499	7,046
Appleton (Cal., Out., Win.)	56,377	59,032	Shawano (Shawano)	6,488	7,013
Eau Claire (Chip., Eau Clr.)	44,619	51,509	Sparta (Monroe)	6,258	6,934
Wauwatosa (Milwaukee)	58,676	51,308	New London (Outag., Waupaca)	5,801	6,210
Janesville (Rock)	46,426	51,071	Plymouth (Sheboygan)	5,810	6,027
Waukesha (Waukesha)	39,695	50,319	Prairie du Chien (Crawford)	5,540	5,859
Oshkosh (Winnebago)	53,082	49,678	Delavan (Walworth)	5,526	5,684
La Crosse (La Crosse)	51,153	48,347	Jefferson (Jefferson)	5,429	5,647
Sheboygan (Sheboygan)	48,484	48,085	Lake Geneva (Walworth)	4,890	5,607
Fond du Lac (Fond du Lac)	35,515	35,863	Berlin (Gr.Lake, Wausha.)	5,338	5,478
Beloit (Rock)	35,729	35,207	Hudson (St. Croix)	5,049	5,434
Brookfield (Waukesha)	32,140	34,035	Sheboygan Falls (Sheboygan)	4,771	5,253
Manitowoc (Manitowoc)	33,430	32,547	Reedsburg (Sauk)	4,585	5,038
Wausau (Marathon)	32,806	32,426	Richland Center (Richland)	5,086	4,923
Greenfield (Milwaukee)	24,424	31,467	Elkhorn (Walworth)	3,992	4,605
New Berlin (Waukesha)	26,910	30,529	Clintonville (Waupaca)	4,600	4,567
Superior (Douglas)	32,237	29,571	Oconto (Oconto)	4,667	4,505
Neenah (Winnebago)	22,902	23,272	Waupaca (Waupaca)	4,342	4,472
Stevens Point (Portage)	23,479	22,970	Altoona (Eau Claire)	2,842	4,393
West Bend (Washington)	16,555	21,484	Mayville (Dodge)	4,139	4,338
South Milwaukee (Milwaukee)	23,297	21,069	Edgerton (Rock)	4,118	4,335
Cudahy (Milwaukee)	22,078	19,547	New Richmond (St. Croix)	3,707	4,306
Marshfield (Marathon, Wood)	15,619	18,290	Milton (Rock)	3,699	4,092
Watertown (Dodge, Jefferson)	15,683	18,113	Delafield (Waukesha)	3,182	4,083
Wisconsin Rapids (Wood)	18,587	17,995	Lancaster (Grant)	3,756	4,076
Oak Creek (Milwaukee)	13,928	16,932	Columbus (Columbia)	3,789	4,049
Franklin (Milwaukee)	12,247	16,871	Medford (Taylor)	3,454	4,010
Mequon (Ozaukee)	12,150	16,193	Ladysmith (Rusk)	3,674	3,826
Muskego (Waukesha)	11,573	15,277	Viroqua (Vernon)	3,739	3,716
De Pere (Brown)	13,309	14,892	Lake Mills (Jefferson)	3,556	3,670
Menasha (Winnebago)	14,836	14,728	Algoma (Kewaunee)	4,023	3,656
Beaver Dam (Dodge)	14,265	14,149	Horicon (Dodge)	3,356	3,584
Glendale (Milwaukee)	13,426	13,882	Tomahawk (Lincoln)	3,419	3,527
Two Rivers (Manitowoc)	13,553	13,354	Dodgeville (Iowa)	3,255	3,458
Sun Prairie (Dane)	9,935	12,931	Black River Falls (Jackson)	3,273	3,434
Menomonie (Dunn)	11,112	12,769	New Holstein (Calumet)	3,012	3,412
Marinette (Marinette)	12,696	11,965	Bloomer (Chippewa)	3,143	3,342
Chippewa Falls (Chippewa)	12,351	11,845	Verona (Dane)	2,334	3,336
Middleton (Dane)	8,286	11,779	Mauston (Juneau)	3,466	3,284
Whitewater (Jefferson, Walw.)	12,038	11,520	Park Falls (Price)	2,953	3,192
Kaukauna (Outagamie)	11,308	11,310	Brodhead (Green)	2,515	3,153
Saint Francis (Milwaukee)	10,489	10,066	Kiel (Calum., Manitowc)	2,848	3,083
Monroe (Green)	8,654	10,027	Mosinee (Marathon)	2,395	3,015
Oconomowoc (Waukesha)	8,741	9,909	Chilton (Calumet)	3,030	2,965
Fort Atkinson (Jefferson)	9,164	9,785	Brillion (Calumet)	2,588	2,907
Platteville (Grant)	9,599	9,580	Evansville (Rock)	2,992	2,835
Merrill (Lincoln)	9,502	9,578	Peshtigo (Marinette)	2,836	2,807
Onalaska (La Crosse)	4,909	9,249	Kewaunee (Kewaunee)	2,901	2,801
Ashland (Ashland)	9,615	9,115	Neillsville (Clark)	2,750	2,780
River Falls (Pierce, St.Cr.)	7,238	9,036	Omro (Winnebago)	2,341	2,763
Cedarburg (Ozaukee)	7,697	9,005	Boscobel (Grant)	2,510	2,662
Sturgeon Bay (Door)	6,776	8,847	Prescott (Pierce)	2,331	2,654
Monona (Dane)	10,420	8,809	Barron (Barron)	2,337	2,595
Antigo (Langlade)	9,005	8,653	Mondovi (Buffalo)	2,338	2,545
Port Washington (Ozaukee)	8,752	8,612	Seymour (Outagamie)	2,194	2,530
Burlington (Racine, Walworth)	7,479	8,385	Wis.Dells (Col.,Jun.,Sauk)	2,401	2,521
Waupun (Dodge, Fond-Lac)	7,946	8,132	Nekoosa (Wood)	2,409	2,519
Baraboo (Sauk)	7,931	8,081	Oconto Falls (Oconto)	2,517	2,500
Portage (Columbia)	7,821	7,896			
Villages					
Menomonee Falls (Waukesha)	31,697	27,845	Hartland (Waukesha)	2,763	5,559
Greendale (Milwaukee)	15,089	16,928	Plover (Portage)	n.a	5,310
Whitefish Bay (Milwaukee)	17,402	14,930	Bayside (Milw., Ozaukee)	4,4[illegible]1	4,724
Ashwaubenon (Brown)	10,042	14,486	Pewaukee (Waukesha)	3,271	4,637
Shorewood (Milwaukee)	15,576	14,327	Sturtevant (Racine)	3,376	4,130
Brown Deer (Milwaukee)	12,582	12,921	Mukwonago (Waukesha)	2,367	4,014
Germantown (Washington)	6,974	10,729	Oregon (Dane)	2,553	3,876
Grafton (Ozaukee)	5,998	8,381	Waunakee (Dane)	2,181	3,866
Howard (Brown)	4,911	8,240	North Fond du Lac (Fond-Lac)	3,286	3,844
Little Chute (Outagamie)	5,522	7,907	McFarland (Dane)	2,386	3,783
Fox Point (Milwaukee)	7,939	7,649	West Milwaukee (Milwaukee)	4,405	3,535
Hales Corners (Milwaukee)	7,771	7,110	Union Grove (Racine)	2,703	3,517
Elm Grove (Waukesha)	7,201	6,735	Saukville (Ozaukee)	1,389	3,494
Kimberly (Outagamie)	6,131	5,881	Sussex (Waukesha)	2,758	3,482

WISCONSIN PLACES OVER 2,500 POPULATION BY TYPE (Continued)

Places and Counties	1970	1980
Twin Lakes (Kenosha)	2,276	3,474
De Forest (Dane)	1,911	3,367
Thiensville (Ozaukee)	3,182	3,341
Rothschild (Marathon)	3,141	3,338
West Salem (La Crosse)	2,180	3,276
Mount Horeb (Dane)	2,402	3,251
Sauk City (Sauk)	2,385	2,703
Combined Locks (Outagamie)	2,771	2,573
Towns		
Caledonia (Racine)	16,748	20,940
Mount Pleasant (Racine)	16,368	19,340
Allouez (Brown)	13,753	14,882
Pleasant Prairie (Kenosha)	12,019	12,703
Fitchburg (Dane)	4,704	11,973
Menasha (Winnebago)	8,682	11,457
Weston (Marathon)	6,351	11,342
Grand Chute (Outagamie)	7,089	9,466
Pewaukee (Waukesha)	7,551	8,922
Richfield (Washington)	5,923	8,390
Beloit (Rock)	9,182	8,382
Lisbon (Waukesha)	4,709	8,352
Somers (Kenosha)	7,270	7,724
Oconomowoc (Waukesha)	6,010	7,340
Grand Rapids (Wood)	5,147	7,319
Waukesha (Waukesha)	4,408	6,714
Washington (Eau Claire)	5,757	6,489
Vernon (Waukesha)	2,857	6,372
Salem (Kenosha)	5,555	6,292
Madison (Dane)	5,746	6,162
Merton (Waukesha)	4,424	6,025
Burlington (Racine)	4,963	5,629
Shelby (La Crosse)	3,733	5,620
Onalaska (La Crosse)	2,973	5,386
Rib Mountain (Marathon)	4,785	5,344
Cedarburg (Ozaukee)	3,774	5,244
Genesee (Waukesha)	3,172	5,126
Hull (Portage)	3,124	5,122
Kronenwetter (Marathon)	2,595	5,012
Mukwonago (Waukesha)	1,930	4,979
Dunn (Dane)	3,391	4,966
Norway (Racine)	4,620	4,619
Delafield (Waukesha)	3,750	4,597
Stettin (Marathon)	4,199	4,436
Oshkosh (Winnebago)	4,943	4,420
Brookfield (Waukesha)	3,924	4,364
Saratoga (Wood)	2,978	4,363
Hallie (Chippewa)	3,568	4,275
Delavan (Walworth)	3,798	4,182
Lafayette (Chippewa)	4,189	4,181
Summit (Waukesha)	3,809	4,173
Campbell (La Crosse)	3,327	4,118
Bellevue (Brown)	1,736	4,101
Suamico (Brown)	2,830	4,003
Waterford (Racine)	3,483	3,984
Sheboygan (Sheboygan)	4,246	3,962
Geneva (Walworth)	3,490	3,933
Trenton (Washington)	3,178	3,914
Windsor (Dane)	2,415	3,812
Hobart (Brown)	2,599	3,765
Freedom (Outagamie)	2,926	3,746
Raymond (Racine)	3,735	3,610
Wilson (Sheboygan)	3,323	3,604
Bristol (Kenosha)	2,740	3,599
Grafton (Ozaukee)	3,127	3,588
West Bend (Washington)	2,779	3,588
East Troy (Walworth)	2,743	3,583
Peshtigo (Marinette)	2,951	3,566
Harrison (Calumet)	3,260	3,541
Oneida (Outagamie)	2,624	3,499
Polk (Washington)	2,846	3,486
Dover (Racine)	3,780	3,419
Rock (Rock)	3,050	3,399
Pelican (Oneida)	2,576	3,387
Hartford (Washington)	2,368	3,382
Menominee (Menominee)	2,607	3,373
Minocqua (Oneida)	2,343	3,328
Greenville (Outagamie)	2,675	3,310
Bloomfield (Walworth)	2,481	3,288
Taycheedah (Fond du Lac)	2,692	3,227
Algoma (Winnebago)	3,158	3,220
Manitowoc Rapids (Manitowoc)	3,552	3,186
Jackson (Washington)	2,844	3,180
Yorkville (Racine)	3,074	3,162
Koshkonong (Jefferson)	2,671	3,115
Plymouth (Sheboygan)	2,368	3,068
Janesville (Rock)	2,700	3,068
Beaver Dam (Dodge)	1,933	3,030
Fond du Lac (Fond du Lac)	3,896	3,001
Burke (Dane)	1,742	2,967
Farmington (Waupaca)	2,242	2,959
Cottage Grove (Dane)	1,818	2,952
Wheatland (Kenosha)	2,047	2,908
Ixonia (Jefferson)	2,324	2,905
Jefferson (Jefferson)	3,082	2,891
Fulton (Rock)	2,126	2,866
Addison (Washington)	2,375	2,834
Seymour (Eau Claire)	2,362	2,824
Lima (Sheboygan)	2,590	2,809
Ottawa (Waukesha)	1,698	2,795
Neenah (Winnebago)	2,942	2,793
Eagle Point (Chippewa)	2,224	2,750
Westport (Dane)	2,411	2,748
Turtle (Rock)	2,532	2,703
Union (Eau Claire)	2,355	2,689
Wescott (Shawano)	2,251	2,668
Middleton (Dane)	2,028	2,667
Lyons (Walworth)	2,143	2,664
Two Rivers (Manitowoc)	2,806	2,663
Pine Lake (Oneida)	1,853	2,656
Sugar Creek (Walworth)	1,811	2,599
Center (Outagamie)	1,853	2,570
Pleasant Springs (Dane)	2,057	2,529
Sevastopol (Door)	2,035	2,520
Holland (Sheboygan)	2,287	2,504

Source: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, *1980 Census of Population*, Tables 7, 9, 11, April 3, 1981.

BASIC DATA ON WISCONSIN COUNTIES
January 1981

County (year created)[1]	County Seat	Land Area in Sq. Mi. 1970[2]	1970 Population[2]	1980 Population[3] (P.L. 94-171 fig.)	Percent Change[3]	Rank by Population	County Board Supervisors[4]
Adams (1848)	Friendship	646	9,234	13,457	45.73	63	19
Ashland (1860)	Ashland	1,038	16,743	16,783	0.24	56	21
Barron (1859)	Barron	864	33,955	38,730	14.06	31	29
Bayfield (1845)	Washburn	1,460	11,683	13,822	18.31	62	18
Brown (1818)	Green Bay	524	158,244	175,280	10.77	4	43
Buffalo (1853)	Alma	711	13,743	14,309	4.12	61	14
Burnett (1856)	Grantsburg	840	9,276	12,340	33.03	66	18
Calumet (1836)	Chilton	322	27,604	30,867	11.82	39	19
Chippewa (1845)	Chippewa Falls	1,018	47,717	51,702	8.35	24	31
Clark (1853)	Neillsville	1,221	30,361	32,910	8.40	35	27
Columbia (1846)	Portage	776	40,150	43,222	7.65	28	31
Crawford (1818)	Prairie du Chien	568	15,252	16,556	8.55	57	17
Dane (1836)	Madison	1,198	290,272	323,545	11.46	2	41
Dodge (1836)	Juneau	889	69,004	74,747	8.32	17	39
Door (1851)	Sturgeon Bay	492	20,106	25,029	24.49	45	20
Douglas (1854)	Superior	1,305	44,657	44,421	-0.53	25	28
Dunn (1854)	Menomonie	853	28,991	34,314	18.36	34	29
Eau Claire (1856)	Eau Claire	647	67,219	78,805	17.24	16	33
Florence (1881)	Florence	487	3,298	4,172	26.50	71	11
Fond du Lac (1836) ...	Fond du Lac	725	84,567	88,952	5.19	13	37
Forest (1885)	Crandon	1,007	7,691	9,044	17.60	68	19
Grant (1836)	Lancaster	1,147	48,398	51,736	6.90	23	30
Green (1836)	Monroe	585	26,714	30,012	12.35	40	31
Green Lake (1858)	Green Lake	354	16,878	18,370	8.84	52	21
Iowa (1829)	Dodgeville	762	19,306	19,802	2.57	48	21
Iron (1893)	Hurley	747	6,533	6,730	3.02	70	18
Jackson (1853)	Black River Falls	999	15,325	16,831	9.83	55	21
Jefferson (1836)	Jefferson	564	60,060	66,152	10.14	21	38
Juneau (1856)	Mauston	774	18,455	21,039	14.00	46	21
Kenosha (1850)	Kenosha	272	117,917	123,137	4.43	9	27
Kewaunee (1852)	Kewaunee	330	18,961	19,539	3.04	49	20
La Crosse (1851)	La Crosse	451	80,468	91,056	13.16	12	34
Lafayette (1846)	Darlington	643	17,456	17,412	-0.25	54	19
Langlade (1879)	Antigo	856	19,220	19,978	3.94	47	21
Lincoln (1874)	Merrill	892	23,499	26,311	11.97	42	21
Manitowoc (1836)	Manitowoc	590	82,294	82,918	0.76	15	29
Marathon (1850)	Wausau	1,586	97,457	111,270	14.17	10	39
Marinette (1879)	Marinette	1,378	35,810	39,314	9.79	30	30
Marquette (1836)	Montello	455	8,865	11,672	31.66	67	17
Menominee (1961)	Keshena	360[5]	2,607	3,373	29.38	72	7
Milwaukee (1834)	Milwaukee	237	1,054,249	964,988	-8.47	1	25
Monroe (1854)	Sparta	915	31,610	35,074	10.96	33	30
Oconto (1851)	Oconto	1,001	25,553	28,947	13.28	41	31
Oneida (1885)	Rhinelander	1,112	24,427	31,216	28.00	37	21
Outagamie (1851)	Appleton	634	119,398	128,726	7.81	8	42
Ozaukee (1853)	Port Washington	236	54,461	66,981	22.99	20	31
Pepin (1858)	Durand	235	7,319	7,477	2.16	69	12
Pierce (1853)	Ellsworth	590	26,652	31,149	16.87	38	17
Polk (1853)	Balsam Lake	931	26,666	32,351	21.32	36	23
Portage (1836)	Steven Point	806	47,541	57,420	20.78	22	27
Price (1879)	Phillips	1,260	14,520	15,788	8.73	59	21
Racine (1836)	Racine	337	170,838	173,132	1.34	5	32
Richland (1842)	Richland Center	583	17,079	17,476	2.32	53	21
Rock (1836)	Janesville	721	131,970	139,420	5.65	6	41
Rusk (1901)	Ladysmith	906	14,238	15,589	9.49	60	21
St. Croix (1840)	Hudson	734	34,354	43,872	27.42	29	31
Sauk (1840)	Baraboo	841	39,057	43,469	11.30	27	31
Sawyer (1883)	Hayward	1,259	9,670	12,843	32.81	65	14
Shawano (1853)	Shawano	919	32,650	35,928	10.03	32	30
Sheboygan (1836)	Sheboygan	505	96,660	100,935	4.42	11	39
Taylor (1875)	Medford	975	16,958	18,817	10.96	50	17
Trempealeau (1854) ...	Whitehall	735	23,344	26,158	12.05	43	21
Vernon (1851)	Viroqua	802	24,557	25,642	4.42	44	29
Vilas (1893)	Eagle River	867	10,958	16,535	50.89	58	20
Walworth (1836)	Elkhorn	557	63,444	71,507	12.71	19	35
Washburn (1883)	Shell Lake	817	10,601	13,174	24.27	64	21
Washington (1836)	West Bend	429	63,839	84,848	32.91	14	30
Waukesha (1846)	Waukesha	554	231,335	280,326	21.18	3	35
Waupaca (1851)	Waupaca	751	37,780	42,831	13.37	29	30
Waushara (1851)	Wautoma	627	14,795	18,526	25.22	51	19
Winnebago (1840)	Oshkosh	448	129,946	131,732	1.37	7	46
Wood (1856)	Wisconsin Rapids ...	807	65,362	72,799	11.38	18	38
TOTAL		54,464	4,417,821	4,705,335	6.50		1,890

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[1] Wis. Hist. Records Survey, *Origin and Legislative History of County Boundaries in Wisconsin*, 1942.

[2] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population, Wisconsin*, Volume 1, Part 51, Table 1.

[3] Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, "1980 Census of Population", March 1981.

[4] Wisconsin County Boards Association, as of January 1981.

[5] 365 square miles in Chapter 259, Laws of 1959, which created Menominee County.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN
as of April 8, 1981[1]

County	County Board Chairman[2]	County Executive or Administrator	Clerk	Party
Adams	Casey Grabarski	None	Rita Dittburner	D.
Ashland	Kenneth Todd	None	Elaine A. Stibbe	R.
Barron	Arnold L.G. Ellison	None	Judith A. Genereau	D.
Bayfield	Walter C. Barningham	None	James C. Strom	D.
Brown	J. Roger Dernbach	Donald J. Hollaway (exec.)	Ronald J. DeLain	D.
Buffalo	Duane H. Baertsch	Gale O. Hoch (admin.)	Gale O. Hoch	R.
Burnett	Charles Tollander	None	Donald E. Iverson	D.
Calumet	George Hostettler	None	John J. Keuler, Jr.	D.
Chippewa	Wallace J. Bowe	None	Jerome L. Dachel	D.
Clark	H.H. Quicker	None	Rosalind J. Chubb	D.
Columbia	Orrin Anderson	None	Signe Johnson	R.
Crawford	Robert G. Dillman	None	Milo J. Cooper	R.
Dane	Roderick J. Matthews	Jonathan B. Barry (exec.)	Francis R. Hebl	D.
Dodge	H.J. Kreutzmann	Garland Lichtenberg (admin. sec.)	Walde H. Mueller	R.
Door	Leo Zipperer	None	Robert Papke	R.
Douglas	Donald J. Leggate	None	Raymond H. Somerville	D.
Dunn	Roger Hones	John Krizek (admin.)	Loraine Stratton	D.
Eau Claire	Lawrence R. Gansluckner	Ronald T. Wampler (admin.)	Joanne Lester	D.
Florence	Alfred Lund	None	Robert Anderson	D.
Fond du Lac	Wilbert Halbach	M. Anita Anderegg (exec.)	Joyce A. Buechel	R.
Forest	Erhard E. Huettl	None	Dora James	D.
Grant	Richard J. Markus	None	Dorthea Eck	R.
Green	Robert Hoesly	None	Robert E. Severson	R.
Green Lake	Ted Burdick	None	Edward H. Riggs	R.
Iowa	Richard Scullion	None	Claire O. Olson	R.
Iron	Louis P. Leoni	None	George G. Reed	D.
Jackson	Robert Haydon	None	Alice L. Larson	D.
Jefferson	Hilmer H. Groth	Robert Baier (admin.)	Barbara A. Geyer	R.
Juneau	Edward P. Brown	None	Carl Wilke	R.
Kenosha	Ronald J. Frederick	Clifford G. Steff (admin.)	John R. Collins	D.
Kewaunee	Donald L. Quistorff	None	Edward J. Dorner	D.
La Crosse	Charles H. Pierce	None	Russell L. Fiedler	R.
Lafayette	Byron Berg	None	Stephen Pickett	D.
Langlade	Walter L. Klimoski	None	Norman J. Cejka	D.
Lincoln	Neil H. LeMay	None	Kenneth H. Oldenburg	R.
Manitowoc	James M. Hendricks	None	James J. Kornely	D.
Marathon	Ardean Kort	John McLinden (admin.)	Raymond H. Ott	D.
Marinette	C. Edward Collette	None	Donald W. John	R.
Marquette	Thomas McDowell	None	Marcella Neilson	R.
Menominee	Benjamin Miller	Hilary Waukau (admin.)	Carol La Tender	D.
Milwaukee	F. Thomas Ament	Wm. F. O'Donnell (exec.)	Thomas E. Zablocki	D.
Monroe	Christian Stefferud	None	David L. Hering	R.
Oconto	Charles Quirt	Gaylord Strehlow (admin.)	Gaylord H. Strehlow	R.
Oneida	Anton Lorbetske	None	D. Richard Macdonald	D.
Outagamie	Herman V. Ripp	John Schreiter (exec.)	James D. Hensel	R.
Ozaukee	William A. Schroeder	None	Harold C. Dobberpuhl	R.
Pepin	Donald A. Somers	None	James R. Brisina	D.
Pierce	Marvin Christenson	None	David Sorenson	R.
Polk	Raymond Bauerfield	None	Elroy A. Spangenberg	D.
Portege	Robert J. Steinke	Jerry Glad (admin.)	Roger Wrycza	D.
Price	Edgar Granberg	None	Clarence Cvengros	D.
Racine	Elwood E. Hoeppner	Gilbert Beethelsen (exec.)	Dennis M. Kornwolf	D.
Richland	Merlyn Merry	None	Bernal W. Coy	R.
Rock	Glen Bobzien	Charles Hetrick (admin.)	Gregory Seefeldt	D.
Rusk	Marvin J. Hanson	None	Ruth Lundgren	R.
St. Croix	Norman E. Anderson	None	F. Verna Stohlberg	R.
Sauk	Melvin Rose	None	Opal Kohlmeyer	R.
Sawyer	Wayne Somerville	None	Frank W. Duffy	R.
Shawano	Harry Bauman	None	Rosetta Stern	R.
Sheboygan	Edward Frauenheim	None	Roland Schomberg	D.
Taylor	Edwin Ahlers	None	Roger L. Emmerich	D.
Trempealeau	Robert Boland	None	Harold L. Tomter	D.
Vernon	Chester Erlandson	None	Roger W. Novy	R.
Vilas	Francis Dussault	None	James A. Sanborn	R.
Walworth	Frank Janowak	None	H. Joseph Breidenbach	R.
Washburn	Edward Elliott	None	Ernest G. Norton	R.
Washington	Reuben J. Schmahl	None	George F. Nehrbass	R.
Waukesha	Lloyd G. Owens	None	Audrey A. Carlson	R.
Waupaca	Woodrow Smith	None	Eleanor Dretzke	R.
Waushara	George Sorenson	None	Harold Prochnow	R.
Winnebago	Herman J. Brandt	James Coughlin (exec.)	Dorothy L. Propp	R.
Wood	Harland J. Clark	None	Adrian G. Elvod	R.

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[1] All county-wide elective officers except county board chairman, medical examiner, county administrator, who are appointed by the county board. County boards, under Section 59.12, Wis. Stats., are also allowed to designate any registered land surveyor employed by the county to perform the duties of the county surveyor. Elective officers serve 2-year terms except county executives, who serve 4-year terms.

[2] Serving as chairman for the 1980-82 biennium. Term of office expires 4/20/82 excepting Milwaukee County, where term expires 4/19/82. The term for county board supervisors is 2 years excepting Milwaukee County where the term is 4 years.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN—Continued

County	Treasurer	Party	Register of Deeds	Party
Adams	LaVerne A. Johnson	D.	Kevin G. Tarvid	D.
Ashland	Ruth I. Giese	R.	Wendell R. Friske	D.
Barron	Marla K. Thompson	R.	Maxine M. Wiesner	R.
Bayfield	Daniel R. Anderson	D.	Otto Korpela	D.
Brown	Mabel M. Thome	R.	Gary DeByl	D.
Buffalo	Patricia J. Wodele	R.	Fern F. Pearson	R.
Burnett	Arletta Ortendahl	R.	Elaine K. Olson	D.
Calumet	Nancy Meyer	R.	Terence P. Fox	D.
Chippewa	Arlene Zweifelhofer	D.	Beatrice M. Roycraft	D.
Clark	Ruby Meihack	R.	Vern Hansen	D.
Columbia	Mary L. Grunke	R.	Marian L. Robinson	R.
Crawford	Martin E. Sprosty	D.	Lyle T. Johnson	R.
Dane	Robert McDermott	D.	Carol Mahnke	D.
Dodge	Jacqueline Steger	R.	Roger E. Hill	R.
Door	Chester Ostram	R.	Priscilla Meyer	R.
Douglas	Mary Brokke	D.	Nicholas J. Doyle, Jr.	D.
Dunn	Gladys V. Waller	D.	Herb D. Schutz	R.
Eau Claire	Larry C. Lokken	D.	Thomas H. Loken	R.
Florence	Marilyn Harrison	D.	Mary Jessen	R.
Fond du Lac	Otto W. Sutter	R.	George H. Ottery	R.
Forest	Marie Palmer	D.	Eugene Statezny	D.
Grant	Beverly Hartnett	R.	Marian L. Stuer	R.
Green	Jean Wuthrich	R.	Helen Bratzke	R.
Green Lake	Darlene J. Gehrke	R.	Jeanne E. Kohnke	R.
Iowa	Clifford D. Olson	R.	Reuben E. Homes	R.
Iron	Mark Giannunzio	D.	Robert Traczyk	D.
Jackson	Delores A. Walton	D.	Lyle V. Larson	D.
Jefferson	Edward M. Jensen	R.	Janet A. Schiferl	R.
Juneau	Betty Siekert	R.	Jerilynn Kolba	R.
Kenosha	Ruth M. Radatz	D.	Rose Bloom	D.
Kewaunee	Roland L. Baierl	R.	Alice M. Flaherty	D.
La Crosse	Joanne Anderson	R.	Charles R. Whaley, Jr.	R.
Lafayette	Lila Benson	D.	Eleanor Mullen	R.
Langlade	Mary Novak	D.	Sandra Fischer	D.
Lincoln	Florian R. Koehler	R.	Warren Weckwerth	R.
Manitowoc	Donald J. Damman	D.	Robert B. Brandl	D.
Marathon	Damon R. Reynolds	R.	Robert R. Gernetzky	D.
Marinette	Robert C. Michaelis	R.	Florence Magnuson	D.
Marquette	Shirley Procknow	R.	Bernice Wegner	R.
Menominee	Barbara A. Frechette	D.	Carol Vigue LaTender	D.
Milwaukee	Joseph J. McCormack	D.	Walter R. Barczak	D.
Monroe	Patricia A. Harrie	R.	Mary Lou Jenkins	R.
Oconto	Berwyn Walske	R.	Joyce B. Behling	R.
Oneida	Wallace Sommers	D.	Doris Verage Kuehn	D.
Outagamie	Peter L. Berg	R.	Dominic P. Peeters	R.
Ozaukee	Raymond F. Maas	R.	Anita M. Becker	R.
Pepin	Olga A. Vogel	D.	Emma Langlois	D.
Pierce	Milt Sorensen	R.	Charlene Larson	D.
Polk	David Anderson	D.	Harold Maier	D.
Portage	Alfred H. Bartkowiak	D.	Theresa M. Jazdzewski	D.
Price	Joyce Muriel Cress	R.	Mary Kraiss	D.
Racine	Nick R. DeMark	D.	Helen M. Schutten	R.
Richland	Marie F. Davis	R.	Sy Miller	R.
Rock	Mary Ann Eggen	D.	Esther A. Gage	R.
Rusk	Anne Gibbs	R.	Mary Lu Riel	D.
St. Croix	Margaret K. Beaudry	D.	James O'Connell	D.
Sauk	Melvin Brandt	R.	Robert F. Scheible	R.
Sawyer	Kenneth Hebbe	R.	E. Louis Lindholm	R.
Shawano	Carl A. Peters	R.	M. Elizabeth Redman	R.
Sheboygan	Carl M. Richter	R.	Harold F. Becker	R.
Taylor	Alvin W. Sova	D.	Harold R. Gowey	R.
Trempealeau	Vitus C. Kampa	R.	Nels Hegge	D.
Vernon	Alvin M. Hauge	R.	Vera J. Nelson	R.
Vilas	Elenor E. Gorz	R.	Dona Richter	D.
Walworth	Mark B. Schwartz	R.	Lois M. Ketterhagen	R.
Washburn	Alta F. Kallenbach	D.	Jacob L. Gullickson	R.
Washington	Fredric A. Seefeldt	R.	John C. Steilen	R.
Waukesha	Dorothy MacDonald	R.	Michael J. Hasslinger	R.
Waupaca	John H. DeVaud	R.	Jean Breier	R.
Waushara	Mary L. Oligney	R.	Orville W. Lehr	R.
Winnebago	Ruth Bradley	R.	Marge Dahms	R.
Wood	Edward D. Rezin	R.	Walter D. Braun	R.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN—Continued

County	Clerk of Circuit Court	Party	District Attorney	Party
Adams	Shirley A. Smedbron	D.	Mark D. Thibodeau	D.
Ashland	Delsie E. Larson	R.	Mathew F. Anich	D.
Barron	Effie H. Beckwith	R.	Thomas D. Sykes	R.
Bayfield	Violet M. Weber	D.	William D. Bussey	D.
Brown	Mabel M. Tuttle	D.	Peter J. Naze	D.
Buffalo	Betty Brown	R.	Diane Townsend-Anderson	R.
Burnett	Vera Wicklund	D.	Dennis Leider	R.
Calumet	Terence J. Owens	R.	Donald A. Poppy	R.
Chippewa	Bernard A. Potter	D.	Thomas J. Sazama	R.
Clark	Steven W. Hemersbach	D.	Darwin Zwieg	I.
Columbia	Mary Ellen Cross	R.	David E. Hoel	R.
Crawford	Paul L. Paulson	R.	Rodney J. Satter	R.
Dane	Cynthia Fokakis	D.	James Doyle, Jr.	D.
Dodge	James L. Hammer	R.	Kathleen Arthur	R.
Door	Sandra Christianson	R.	Gary Schuster	R.
Douglas	Merrill W. Hoven	D.	Keith J. Peterson	D.
Dunn	Janice Bradford	R.	Jeffrey T. Jackimono	D.
Eau Claire	Eleanor Barrett	D.	Rodney A. Zemke	D.
Florence	Rita Pontbriand	R.	Robert Kennedy, Jr.	R.
Fond du Lac	C. Ruth Zickau	R.	Francis J. Endejan	R.
Forest	Karen Miller	D.	Kevin J. Kelley	D.
Grant	Diane Graf	R.	Emil Everix	R.
Green	Helen F. Myers	R.	Robert S. Duxstad	D.
Green Lake	Betty J. Cole	R.	William R. Wilde	R.
Iowa	Marion Schroeder Pustina	R.	Paul McLimans	R.
Iron	John J. Prospero	D.	Paul A. Sturgul	D.
Jackson	Claudia Koran	D.	James Ritland	R.
Jefferson	Kenneth M. Schopen	R.	Richard A. Perkins	R.
Juneau	Carol Gross	R.	Daniel M. Berkos	R.
Kenosha	Janet Meier	D.	Robert Zapf	D.
Kewaunee	David J. Brusky	D.	Douglas Messmann	R.
La Crosse	John A. Frost	R.	Michael J. Mulroy	R.
Lafayette	Verlene McGowan	R.	Humphrey J. Lynch	R.
Langlade	Victoria A. Adamski	D.	Carl K. Buesing	R.
Lincoln	Janet O. Beyer Thums	R.	Michael Dudley	R.
Manitowoc	Joan A. Hoffman	D.	Denis R. Vogel	D.
Marathon	Gerald G. Gertschen	D.	Rand L. Krueger	D.
Marinette	Don E. Phillips	R.	Tim A. Duket	R.
Marquette	Robert F. Robinson	R.	Richard O. Wright	R.
Menominee	Mary L. Grigno	D.	Paul M. Cornett	R.
Milwaukee	Francis X. McCormack	D.	E. Michael McCann	D.
Monroe	Eleanor Austin	R.	David Shudlick	R.
Oconto	Grace Peterson	R.	John A. Desjardins	R.
Oneida	Peter F. Terzynski	R.	John J. Hogan	R.
Outagamie	Ruth H. Janssen	R.	Michael W. Gage	R.
Ozaukee	Ellen A. Martin	R.	Mark S. Williams	R.
Pepin	Rosemary E. Carlisle	R.	Karl J. Goethel	D.
Pierce	June M. Lewis	D.	Michael Rajek	R.
Polk	Melvin A. Madsen	D.	John E. Schneider	D.
Portage	Alfred A. Lewandowski	D.	John D. Osinga	D.
Price	Marlene Charbonneau	D.	Mary M. Liedtke	D.
Racine	Lawrence E. Flynn	D.	Gerald P. Ptacek	R.
Richland	Doris Bailey	R.	James J. Robb	R.
Rock	Betty Jo Bussie	R.	Stephen M. Needham	R.
Rusk	Renae R. Baxter	D.	Michael Devanie	R.
St. Croix	Marquerite Kobylarczyk	D.	Eric J. Lundell	R.
Sauk	Virginia Tourdot	R.	Bartley G. Mauch	R.
Sawyer	Stephen Lee Hand	R.	Thomas E. Van Roy	R.
Shawano	Edwin K. Krueger	R.	Paul M. Cornett	R.
Sheboygan	Agnes Melanz	D.	L. Edward Stengel	D.
Taylor	Joyce A. McNamer	R.	James P. Seidl	R.
Trempealeau	Evelyn J. Maldonado	R.	LaVerne Michalak	R.
Vernon	Morris Moon	R.	Larry A. Sieger	R.
Vilas	Sally Ayers	R.	James Mohr	D.
Walworth	Peggy L. Mackelfresh	R.	Robert J. Kennedy	R.
Washburn	Patrick E. Harrington	D.	Edwin Fischer	D.
Washington	Jon W. Sanfilippo	R.	Frederick Fink, Jr.	D.
Waukesha	Virginia E. Hunkins	R.	Jerome H. Cahill	R.
Waupaca	Orin A. Stevenson	R.	Gerald K. Anderson	R.
Waushara	Peggy Klimke	R.	James Thomas	R.
Winnebago	Catherine Stadmueller	R.	Robert A. Hawley	D.
Wood	Edward J. Hellner	D.	Keith F. Ellison	R.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN—Continued

County	Sheriff	Party	Coroner/Medical Examiner	Party
Adams	Edwin Williams	D.	Martin L. Janssen, M.D.	R.
Ashland	Donald W. Wilmot	R.	Donald R. Cameron	R.
Barron	Wallace Larson	D.	vacancy	D.
Bayfield	Richard Fredericks	D.	Wayne E. Peterson	D.
Brown	Norbert R. Froelich	D.	Timothy P. Blaney	D.
Buffalo	Robert L. Sing	R.	Louis A. Falligant	R.
Burnett	Robert Kellberg	D.	David Swingle	D.
Calumet	Daniel A. Gillis	R.	LeRoy A. Hughes	R.
Chippewa	James B. Revoir	D.	Charles E. Bartels	D.
Clark	David Bertz	R.	Robert F. Lulloff	R.
Columbia	Armin E. Ohnesorge	R.	Kenneth W. Reuhl	R.
Crawford	William Fillbach	D.	Douglas C. Rice	R.
Dane	William H. Ferris, Jr.	D.	Clyde F. Chamberlain	D.
Dodge	Theodore Meekma	R.	John F. Omen	R.
Door	Hollis Bridenhagen	R.	William Faller, M.D.	R.
Douglas	Frederick Johnson	D.	Alan A. Krahn	I.
Dunn	Daryl Spagnoletti	R.	Albert J. Ficke, M.D.	—
Eau Claire	Larry W. Jacobson	D.	Herbert M. Aitken, M.D.	—
Florence	Jacob Neuens	R.	Robert Friberg	R.
Fond du Lac	Thomas W. Snyder	R.	K. Alan Stormo, M.D.	R.
Forest	Edgar R. Wilson	D.	Taylor C. Brown	D.
Grant	Herbert P. Hottenstein	R.	William S. Letcher	R.
Green	Harold Lelle	D.	Richard Fahrney	R.
Green Lake	Herman C. Rasmussen	R.	Glenn F. Kruse	R.
Iowa	Arnold Fritsch	R.	Timothy A. Correll, M.D.	R.
Iron	Robert Rowe	D.	Thomas E. Sands	D.
Jackson	Charles Hayden	R.	Darold L. Stranberg, D.V.M.	D.
Jefferson	Keith L. Mueller	R.	Ewald J. Reichert	R.
Juneau	Charles W. Bennett	R.	C. J. Laridaen, D.V.M.	D.
Kenosha	Gerald M. Sonquist	D.	Thomas J. Dorff	D.
Kewaunee	Jerry H. Coenen	R.	Darwin W. Legois	D.
La Crosse	William R. Black	D.	Paul C. Dietz, M.D.	—
Lafayette	Kenneth Pratt	D.	James L. Reilly	D.
Langlade	John H. Hoffman	R.	John T. Crawford	R.
Lincoln	Ronald W. Krueger	R.	James S. Janowiak, M.D.	R.
Manitowoc	Thomas H. Kocourek	D.	Marion F. Cumming	D.
Marathon	Louis F. Gianoli	R.	Marvin Nelles	D.
Marinette	Joseph M. Larson	R.	Kenneth R. Mattison	R.
Marquette	Kelly J. Campion	R.	Walter A. Brudnowski	D.
Menominee	James Tourtillott	D.	Robert Waukau	R.
Milwaukee	William E. Klamm	D.	C.P. Erwin, M.D.	D.
Monroe	Timothy Donovan	R.	Timothy Gengembre	R.
Oconto	Gerald Gehling	R.	John Fisher	R.
Oneida	Panayotis James Drivas	D.	Harry H. Whidden	—
Outagamie	Thomas Drootsan	R.	Philip E. Russell	R.
Ozaukee	Fernando R. Perez	R.	Barbara J. Aagerup	R.
Pepin	Roger D. Britton	R.	Richard J. Bryant, M.D.	R.
Pierce	Stanley Christiansen	R.	Frederick B. Klaas, M.D.	R.
Polk	Kenneth A. Madsen	D.	Craig A. Johnson	D.
Portage	Daniel V. Hintz	D.	George E. Kuplic	D.
Price	Michael H. Johnson	D.	Chester Brozek	D.
Racine	Robert L. Rohner	D.	John Esayian	D.
Richland	Curtis M. Fetty	R.	Robert P. Smith, M.D.	R.
Rock	Frederick N. Falk	R.	Richard C. McCaul	D.
Rusk	William F. Miller	R.	Gerald F. Siverling	R.
St. Croix	LuVerne J. Burke	R.	Allen W. Limberg, M.D.	R.
Sauk	Alan B. Shanks	R.	Richard F.P. Olson	R.
Sawyer	Ernest N. Lein	R.	Albert J. Bloom	R.
Shawano	James Knope	R.	Douglas K. Knope	R.
Sheboygan	Vernon Boeckmann	D.	Andrew E. Cyrus, M.D.	R.
Taylor	Alfred Palmer	R.	Scott Liske	D.
Trempealeau	Nobel E. Kleven	R.	Jeffrey W. Mueller	R.
Vernon	Geoffrey M. Banta	R.	James R. Hanson	R.
Vilas	James Williquette	R.	Louis Federspiel	R.
Walworth	Donald E. Ketchpaw	R.	John T. Griebel	R.
Washburn	Marvin L. Anderson	R.	Lester J. Olson, M.D.	R.
Washington	Clarence A. Schwartz	R.	Robert H. Boltz	R.
Waukesha	Raymond J. Klink	R.	Donald J. Eggum	D.
Waupaca	William E. Mork	R.	Lloyd P. Maasch, M.D.	R.
Waushara	Virgil Batterman	R.	Benjamin A. Brownell	R.
Winnebago	Terry Footit	R.	Michael A. Stelter	R.
Wood	Robert W. Bodette	D.	James Breitenstein	D.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN—Continued

County	Surveyor	Party
Adams	Anthony B. Kiedrowski	Appointed
Ashland	None	—
Barron	Thomas G. Johnson	Appointed
Bayfield	None	—
Brown	Leslie D. Van Horn	Appointed
Buffalo	G. Robert Sheffers	Appointed
Burnett	Gerald E. Wagner	Appointed
Calumet	Robert R. Johanning	Appointed
Chippewa	Dennis G. Mickesh	D.
Clark	Charles O. Offerman	Appointed
Columbia	Gregory A. Knuteson	R.
Crawford	Ronald R. Hayden	Appointed
Dane	George A. Weir	D.
Dodge	Thomas A. Kohn	Appointed
Door	None	—
Douglas	R.H. Dann	D.
Dunn	Howard R. Kruse	Appointed
Eau Claire	Michael E. Sutliff	Appointed
Florence	None	—
Fond du Lac	Don E. Panetti	R.
Forest	None	—
Grant	Homer Ralph, Jr.	R.
Green	None	—
Green Lake	D. William Karns	Appointed
Iowa	John M. Halverson	R.
Iron	None	—
Jackson	John Ellingson	R.
Jefferson	Thomas Wollin	Appointed
Juneau	James J. Carroll	R.
Kenosha	Robert L. Smith	D.
Kewaunee	None	—
La Crosse	Ray Pelishek	Appointed
Lafayette	Laurence E. Schmit	Appointed
Langlade	William F. Kelly	R.
Lincoln	None	—
Manitowoc	None	—
Marathon	Chester Nowaczk	Appointed
Marinette	Carl Elfstrom	Appointed
Marquette	D. William Karns	Appointed
Menominee	None	—
Milwaukee	None	—
Monroe	Harley A. Sime	R.
Oconto	Phillip G. Epping	R.
Oneida	Robert H. Winat	R.
Outagamie	None	—
Ozaukee	Thomas J. Genske	Appointed
Pepin	G. Robert Sheffers	Appointed
Pierce	G. Robert Sheffers	Appointed
Polk	Ronald F. Johnson	D.
Portage	Anthony B. Kiedrowski	D.
Price	Alfred E. Schneider	Appointed
Racine	John H. Nielsen	Appointed
Richland	Ken Kerst	R.
Rock	Donald A. Barnes	Appointed
Rusk	Alfred E. Schneider	Appointed
St. Croix	Howard R. Kruse	Appointed
Sauk	Donald L. McConaghy	R.
Sawyer	Ronald L. Peterson	R.
Shawano	Robert W. Nordin	Appointed
Sheboygan	A. Roger Laning	Appointed
Taylor	Charles O. Offerman	R.
Trempealeau	Terry L. Kerwin	Appointed
Vernon	None	—
Vilas	Robert E. Bandow	R.
Walworth	Lloyd L. Jensen	R.
Washburn	Lyle L. Elliott	Appointed
Washington	Ronald H. Greve	Appointed
Waukesha	None	—
Waupaca	Joseph S. Glodowski	Appointed
Waushara	Gary Schindler	R.
Winnebago	None	—
Wood	William C. Rohde	R.

Sources: Wisconsin County Boards Association, November 1980; Wisconsin County Surveyors Association, "Directory of Wisconsin County Surveyors — 1981"; Wisconsin Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs Association, December 1980; Wisconsin County Administrators and Executive Association, "County Administrators and Executives in Wisconsin", February 1981; Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Health, for coronor and medical examiner information, January 1981.

NUMBER OF WISCONSIN STATE EMPLOYES

Employe Status	Feb. 29, 1980	Feb. 28, 1981
Classified	36,289	36,476
Unclassified	15,829	16,056
Limited Term	5,164	4,319
Seasonal	323	380
Project	365	871
Other	5,123	4,999
TOTAL	63,093	63,101

Authorized Positions by Funds	Feb. 29, 1980	Feb. 28, 1981
State tax funded	29,793.430	29,307.770
User Fee funded	11,147.845	12,237.925
Federally funded	8,929.265	9,397.525
Segregated funded	4,805.110	4,849.650
TOTAL	54,675.650	55,792.870

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Division of State Executive Budget and Planning, "State Employment Report", March 1981 and previous issues.

WISCONSIN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

October 1969-1979

Year	Employes*			October Payroll (in thousands)		
	State	Local	Total	State	Local	Total
1969	44,801	131,728	176,529	35,473	85,789	121,261
1970	46,245	136,735	182,980	41,197	94,178	135,375
1971	48,292	140,171	188,463	41,229	102,722	143,950
1972	52,057	144,783	196,840	46,475	111,847	158,322
1973	51,583	152,079	203,662	51,245	126,636	177,882
1974	50,438	157,003	207,441	53,194	136,100	189,294
1975	53,193	160,985	214,178	59,746	148,461	208,879
1976	53,350	161,414	214,764	62,980	157,453	220,433
1977	54,549	167,915	222,464	67,798	172,410	240,208
1978	55,540	163,121	218,661	72,260	186,119	258,379
1979	57,431	163,894	221,325	81,932	201,765	283,696

*To make the figures comparable, the Census Bureau reduces the total number of employes to the number of "full-time equivalent" employes. Full-time equivalent is based on wages paid in each particular jurisdiction for a specific job.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment in 1979*, June 1980, and previous editions.

WISCONSIN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
October 1979

Unit of Government	Number of Employes			Total	Average Earnings Full-Time Employes	
	Total	Full-Time Only	Full-Time Equivalent	Payroll (in thousands)	All	Excluding Education
State	80,391	50,095	57,431	$ 81,932	$1,439	$1,383
Local (total)	216,591	151,976	163,894	201,765	1,241	1,159
School districts	82,327	59,444	64,429	84,320	1,316	—
Municipalities	71,844	51,622	54,908	70,738	1,300	1,292
Counties	44,984	38,014	40,415	42,453	1,060	1,060
Townships	6,471	2,120	3,325	3,403	1,058	1,058
Special districts	965	776	817	851	1,042	1,042
TOTAL	296,982	202,071	221,325	$283,696	$1,291	$1,217

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, *Public Employment In 1979*, Table 9, June 1980.

WISCONSIN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, BY FUNCTION
October 1979

Function	Total Payrolls (in thousands)	Number of Employes*	
		Total	Per 10,000 Population
Education	$158,039	117,229	248.4
Schools (local)	102,860	79,742	168.9
Higher education institutions	52,932	36,022	76.3
Education (other)	2,247	1,465	3.1
Hospitals	19,700	18,633	39.5
Police protection	15,116	11,396	24.1
Highways	14,855	11,938	25.3
General control	10,423	8,474	18.0
Public welfare	8,920	8,367	17.7
Financial administration	6,901	5,604	11.9
Fire protection (local)	6,380	4,289	9.1
Correction	5,409	3,846	8.1
Health	4,527	3,534	7.5
Local parks and recreation	4,163	3,928	8.3
Natural resources	3,737	2,948	6.2
Sanitation (other)	2,589	2,242	4.8
Utilities, transit	2,525	1,949	4.1
Employment security administration	2,403	1,951	4.1
Sewerage (local)	2,365	2,084	4.4
Utilities, water supplies	2,215	1,763	3.7
Local libraries	1,712	1,658	3.5
Utilities, gas and electric	646	528	1.1
Other and unallocable	9,752	7,896	16.7
TOTAL (except education)	$124,873	104,096	220.5
GRAND TOTAL	$282,912	221,325	468.9

*To make the figures comparable, the Census Bureau reduces the total number of employes to the number of "full-time equivalent" employes. Full-time equivalent is based on the wages paid in each particular jurisdiction for a specific job.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, *Public Employment in 1979*, Tables 10, 11, 12, June 1980.

COMPOSITION OF STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYE WORK FORCE[1]

January 1979 and 1981

			Minority Composition											
Employe Status	Total Employes	Total Minority Employes	Black		Hispanic		Asian		Amer-Indian		Handicapped		Veterans	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Jan. 26, 1979														
Permanent classified	24,257	1,003	570	—	180	—	115	—	138	—	699	2.88	4,751	19.59
Male	13,811	511	246	1.01	108	0.45	72	0.30	85	0.35	—	—	—	—
Female	10,446	492	324	1.34	72	0.30	43	0.18	53	0.22	—	—	—	—
Unclassified	212	11	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.47	38	17.92
Male	148	6	6	2.83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female	64	5	4	1.89	1	0.47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limited Term	3,492	222	124	—	44	—	33	—	21	—	29	0.83	33	0.95
Male	1,532	99	58	1.66	10	0.29	21	0.60	10	0.29	—	—	—	—
Female	1,960	123	66	1.89	34	0.97	12	0.34	11	0.32	—	—	—	—
Seasonal	494	23	7	—	7	—	2	—	7	—	7	1.42	59	11.94
Male	255	6	—	—	1	0.20	—	—	5	1.01	—	—	—	—
Female	239	17	7	1.42	6	1.21	2	0.40	2	0.40	—	—	—	—
Project	95	21	9	—	3	—	7	—	2	—	4	4.21	1	1.05
Male	51	9	5	5.26	1	1.05	2	2.11	1	1.05	—	—	—	—
Female	44	12	4	4.21	2	2.11	5	5.26	1	1.05	—	—	—	—
Other	644	87	78	—	3	—	—	—	6	—	25	3.88	—	—
Male	340	63	57	8.85	2	0.31	—	—	4	0.62	—	—	—	—
Female	304	24	21	3.26	1	0.16	—	—	2	0.31	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	29,194	1,367	798	—	238	—	157	—	174	—	765	2.62	4,882	16.72
Male	16,137	694	372	1.27	122	0.42	95	0.33	105	0.36	—	—	—	—
Female	13,057	673	426	1.46	116	0.40	62	0.21	69	0.24	—	—	—	—

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[1] Includes *only* centralized employe payroll monitored by the Department of Employment Relations, not all state employes.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Employment Relations, "AAIS Workforce Analysis Report", January 26, 1979 and January 10, 1981.

COMPOSITION OF STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYE WORK FORCE[1]
January 1979 and 1981 — Continued

Employe Status	Total Employes	Total Minority Employes	Minority Composition											
			Black		Hispanic		Asian		Amer-Indian		Handicapped		Veterans	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Jan. 10, 1981														
Permanent classified	36,676	1,428	833	—	243	—	180	—	172	—	715	1.95	4,369	11.91
Male	18,635	680	353	0.96	144	0.39	83	0.23	100	0.27	—	—	—	—
Female	18,041	748	480	1.31	99	0.27	97	0.26	72	0.20	—	—	—	—
Unclassified	390	36	24	—	7	—	3	—	2	—	5	1.28	46	11.79
Male	271	20	13	3.33	4	1.03	2	0.51	1	0.26	—	—	—	—
Female	119	16	11	2.82	3	0.77	1	0.26	1	0.26	—	—	—	—
Limited Term	7,887	471	256	—	63	—	114	—	38	—	7	0.09	26	0.33
Male	3,053	225	121	2.53	31	0.39	58	0.74	15	0.19	—	—	—	—
Female	4,834	246	135	1.71	32	0.41	56	0.71	23	0.29	—	—	—	—
Seasonal	505	40	16	—	12	—	3	—	9	—	5	0.99	21	4.16
Male	136	7	2	0.40	3	0.59	—	—	2	0.40	—	—	—	—
Female	369	33	14	2.77	9	1.78	3	0.59	7	1.39	—	—	—	—
Project	829	89	44	—	18	—	14	—	13	—	5	0.60	11	1.33
Male	316	34	14	1.69	6	0.72	9	1.09	5	0.60	—	—	—	—
Female	513	55	30	3.62	12	1.45	5	0.60	8	0.97	—	—	—	—
Other	615	63	44	—	5	—	—	—	14	—	20	3.07	—	—
Male	344	49	36	5.53	3	0.46	—	—	10	1.54	—	—	—	—
Female	307	14	8	1.23	2	0.31	—	—	4	0.61	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	46,938	2,127	1,217	—	348	—	314	—	248	—	757	1.61	4,473	9.53
Male	22,755	1,015	539	1.15	191	0.41	152	0.32	133	0.28	—	—	—	—
Female	24,183	1,112	678	1.14	157	0.33	162	0.35	115	0.25	—	—	—	—

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS, BY STATE

October 1979

State	Employes[1]							Average October Earnings[2]				
	Number			Per 10,000 Population						Education Employes[3]		
	Total	State	Local	Total	Rank	State	Local	All Employes	Rank	Local Sch.	Higher Ed.	All Other Employes
Alabama	191,670	60,147	131,523	509	24	160	349	1,004	44*	1,089	1,783	949
Alaska	31,457	16,608	14,849	775	1	409	366	1,913	1	2,234	2,223	1,855
Arizona	134,389	37,009	97,380	549	12	151	397	1,304	9	1,453	2,394	1,281
Arkansas	103,805	35,815	67,990	476	42	164	312	926	50	1,010	1,784	859
California	1,107,877	248,365	859,512	488	38	109	379	1,529	3	1,802	2,194	1,476
Colorado	146,337	41,006	105,331	528	15*	148	380	1,269	16	1,313	1,759	1,257
Connecticut	136,602	42,591	94,011	439	49	137	302	1,238	20	1,378	1,758	1,172
Delaware	30,236	14,515	15,721	519	21	249	270	1,187	23	1,304	2,287	1,078
Florida	104,037	441,350	337,313	498	28*	117	381	1,115	28	1,248	2,069	1,075
Georgia	81,702	298,419	216,717	583	6	160	424	942	49	1,023	1,745	924
Hawaii	35,260	47,614	12,354	520	20	385	135	1,239	19	1,448	1,859	1,150
Idaho	14,758	44,573	29,815	493	36	163	329	1,081	32	1,076	1,592	1,095
Illinois	119,226	506,061	386,835	451	48	106	344	1,359	7	1,569	2,065	1,292
Indiana	70,471	251,107	180,636	465	45	131	335	1,094	29	1,302	1,632	974
Iowa	44,617	144,350	99,733	497	31*	154	344	1,176	26	1,245	2,142	1,110
Kansas	39,911	126,574	86,663	534	14	168	366	1,052	37	1,110	1,931	998
Kentucky	64,395	160,236	95,841	454	47	183	272	1,041	39	1,209	1,911	962
Louisiana	80,184	221,760	141,576	552	11	200	352	988	47	1,154	1,674	919
Maine	20,599	54,222	33,623	494	34*	188	306	1,004	44*	1,075	1,524	992
Maryland	78,471	234,214	155,743	565	8	189	375	1,273	15	1,582	1,658	1,192
Massachusetts	75,349	287,240	211,891	498	28*	131	367	1,254	18	1,458	1,756	1,186
Michigan	122,846	448,019	325,173	487	39	133	353	1,525	4	1,718	2,238	1,521
Minnesota	54,570	200,543	145,973	494	34*	134	360	1,310	8	1,335	2,046	1,301
Mississippi	39,278	128,243	88,965	528	15*	162	366	875	51	959	1,666	819
Missouri	63,972	228,132	164,160	469	43*	131	337	1,056	35	1,150	1,884	1,040
Montana	16,151	44,251	28,100	563	9	205	358	1,136	27	1,230	1,855	1,082
Nebraska	27,869	92,070	64,201	585	5	177	408	1,067	34	1,128	1,900	1,071

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS, BY STATE

October 1979—Continued

State	Employes[1]							Average October Earnings[2]				
	Number			Per 10,000 Population						Education Employes[3]		
	Total	State	Local	Total	Rank	State	Local	All Employes	Rank	Local Sch.	Higher Ed.	All Other Employes
Nevada	11,687	40,434	28,747	576	7	166	410	1,280	14	1,340	2,027	1,298
New Hampshire	13,973	40,478	26,505	456	46	158	299	1,055	36	1,101	1,619	1,043
New Jersey	82,165	364,360	282,195	497	31*	112	385	1,297	10	1,612	2,195	1,159
New Mexico	31,027	73,811	42,784	595	4	250	345	1,070	33	1,164	1,864	1,035
New York	215,802	951,473	735,671	539	13	122	417	1,363	6	1,801	1,893	1,234
North Carolina	88,392	291,814	203,422	521	19	158	363	1,036	40	1,157	1,819	986
North Dakota	12,335	32,830	20,495	500	27	188	312	1,192	22	1,365	1,949	1,070
Ohio	112,713	468,914	356,201	437	50	105	332	1,195	21	1,355	1,979	1,149
Oklahoma	53,133	152,442	99,309	527	17*	184	343	992	46	1,095	1,826	934
Oregon	42,502	133,088	90,586	527	17*	168	358	1,293	11	1,361	2,005	1,299
Pennsylvania	128,383	472,362	343,979	403	51	109	293	1,265	17	1,455	2,167	1,199
Rhode Island	20,061	45,101	25,040	485	40	216	270	1,288	13	1,656	1,594	1,183
South Carolina	63,444	162,182	98,738	553	10	216	337	978	48	1,012	1,969	935
South Dakota	11,966	34,209	22,243	497	31*	174	323	1,011	41	993	1,832	1,008
Tennessee	64,062	220,008	155,946	502	26	146	356	1,006	43	1,212	1,771	940
Texas	167,635	666.270	498,635	498	28*	125	373	1,085	31	1,148	2,028	1,068
Utah	25,149	65,819	40,670	481	41	184	298	1,177	25	1,221	1,569	1,218
Vermont	10,737	24,250	13,513	492	37	218	274	1,049	38	1,045	1,792	1,061
Virginia	94,904	269,359	174,455	518	22	183	336	1,093	30	1,145	2,265	1,041
Washington	68,372	197,917	129,545	504	25	174	330	1,432	5	1,661	2,136	1,410
West Virginia	38,357	96,840	58,483	516	23	204	311	1,009	42	1,206	1,937	891
WISCONSIN	57,431	221,325	163,894	469	43*	122	347	1,291	12	1,385	1,773	1,217
Wyoming	8,450	27,871	19,421	619	3	188	432	1,186	24	1,251	1,952	1,134
D.C	49,093	—	49,093	748	2	—	748	1,753	2	1,735	2,499	1,799
TOTAL	10,943,601	3,072,402	7,871,199	497		140	358	1,227		1,389	1,968	1,175

[1] Full-time equivalent employes in October 1979.

[2] Full-time state and local government employes for October 1979.

[3] Instructional personnel only.

*Tie in ranking.

Source:U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment in 1979, June 1980.* Ranking by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT BY STATE, 1977

State	Total-All Local Govts.	Local Governments Other Than School Districts					School Districts
		Total	Counties[1]	Municipalities[2]	Townships[2]	Special Districts	
Alabama	949	822	67	419	—	336	127
Alaska	150	150	8	142	—	—	—
Arizona	420	190	14	70	—	106	230
Arkansas	1,346	966	75	467	—	424	380
California	3,806	2,697	57	413	—	2,227	1,109
Colorado	1,459	1,274	62	262	—	950	185
Connecticut	434	418	—	33	149	236	16
Delaware	210	185	3	55	—	127	25
Florida	911	816	66	389	—	361	95
Georgia	1,263	1,075	158	530	—	387	188
Hawaii	19	19	3	1	—	15	—
Idaho	972	855	44	199	—	612	117
Illinois	6,620	5,557	102	1,274	1,436	2,745	1,063
Indiana	2,854	2,547	91	563	1,008	885	307
Iowa	1,852	1,388	99	955	—	334	464
Kansas	3,725	3,398	105	625	1,449	1,219	327
Kentucky	1,183	1,002	119	405	—	478	181
Louisiana	458	392	62	300	—	30	66
Maine	779	693	16	24	475	178	86
Maryland	426	426	23	151	—	252	—
Massachusetts	766	691	12	39	312	328	75
Michigan	2,633	2,027	83	531	1,245	168	606
Minnesota	3,437	2,997	87	855	1,792	263	440
Mississippi	835	669	82	283	—	304	166
Missouri	2,937	2,363	114	916	326	1,007	574
Montana	958	493	56	126	—	311	465
Nebraska	3,485	2,290	93	534	471	1,192	1,195
Nevada	182	165	16	17	—	132	17
New Hampshire	506	347	10	13	221	103	159
New Jersey	1,517	968	21	335	232	380	549
New Mexico	313	225	32	93	—	100	88
New York	3,309	2,569	57	618	930	964	740
North Carolina	874	874	100	472	—	302	—
North Dakota	2,707	2,361	53	361	1,360	587	346
Ohio	3,285	2,654	88	935	1,319	312	631
Oklahoma	1,675	1,050	77	567	—	406	625
Oregon	1,447	1,072	36	239	—	797	375
Pennsylvania	5,246	4,665	66	1,015	1,549	2,035	581
Rhode Island	120	117	—	8	31	78	3
South Carolina	585	492	46	264	—	182	93
South Dakota	1,727	1,533	64	311	1,010	148	194
Tennessee	905	891	94	326	—	471	14
Texas	3,883	2,745	254	1,066	—	1,425	1,138
Utah	492	452	29	216	—	207	40
Vermont	647	375	14	57	237	67	272
Virginia	389	389	95	229	—	65	—
Washington	1,666	1,364	39	265	—	1,060	302
West Virginia	595	540	55	227	—	258	55
WISCONSIN	2,518	2,108	72	576	1,270	190	410
Wyoming	385	330	23	90	—	217	55
D.C	2	2	—	1	—	1	—
United States	79,862	64,688	3,042	18,862	16,822	25,962	15,174

[1] Excludes areas corresponding to counties but having no organized county government.

[2] In Wisconsin, "municipalities" refer to cities and villages; "townships" to towns.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1977 Census of Governments*, Vol. 1, *Governmental Organization*, July 1978.

MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS STATISTICS SUMMARY

More Wisconsinites served in World War II than in any other conflict in which the United States has been involved. Vietnam ranks second.

Since the inception of various programs for veterans that began with World War II, 419,914 Wisconsin veterans have benefited from the state's programs, and over $1.4 billion has been expended on these programs. Benefits take the form of economic and educational grants and of loans for economic assistance and housing mortgages. Educational grants far outweigh those for other purposes, while the overwhelming proportion of loans is for housing.

Total membership in the Wisconsin Veterans Home was 678 in 1980. The number was near 700 for most of the 1970s as more World War I and World War II veterans and dependents entered the home.

MEMBERSHIP, WISCONSIN VETERANS HOME*

1888 to 1980

			World War I		World War II		Korean War		Total
Year	Civil and Indian Wars	Spanish-American	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	For Year
1888	72	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	72
1889	148	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	148
1890	139	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	139
1895	339	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	339
1900	680	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	680
1910	699	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	699
1920	532	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	532
1930	254	108	10	14	——	——	——	——	386
1940	89	196	101	130	——	——	——	——	516
1950	27	156	189	93	5	1	——	——	471
1960	4	74	203	94	40	5	——	——	450
1961	3	66	221	88	39	8	——	——	427
1962	3	66	223	82	52	9	——	——	431
1963	3	67	235	87	57	10	——	——	459
1964	3	63	237	105	61	16	——	——	485
1965	2	62	247	112	77	16	——	——	516
1966	1	56	258	112	86	21	——	——	534
1967	1	46	272	120	93	20	——	——	555
1968	1	48	253	123	93	16	——	——	534
1969	1	43	253	145	101	14	——	——	560
1970	1	35	279	146	153	20	1	0	635
1971	1	39	316	160	184	31	2	0	723
1972	0	28	279	155	199	39	2	0	702
1973	0	25	285	108	199	37	0	1	715
1974	0	21	279	175	185	37	0	2	699
	Spanish-American		World War I		World War II		Korean War		
	Vets.	Depends.	Vets.	Depends.	Vets.	Depends.	Vets.	Depends.	
1975	1	18	272	171	198	40	3	2	705
1976	1	14	254	167	209	40	2	2	689
1977	1	13	270	164	205	41	4	2	700
1978	1	11	261	158	218	38	3	2	692
1979	1	11	244	146	227	37	4	1	672
1980	1	8	242	144	241	36	5	1	678

*Name changed from Grand Army Home by Chapter 333, Laws of 1973.
Source: Department of Veterans Affairs, September 1980.

DIRECT STATE BENEFITS TO WISCONSIN WAR VETERANS, 1943-1980

1943-1961

Fiscal Year	Number of Veterans Benefited	Disbursed from Rehabilitation Trust Funds*	Disbursed from the Housing Fund*	Total Funds to Veterans
8/1/43 to 46	6,359	$ 975,173	$ ——	$ 975,173
1947	10,701	2,207,914	——	2,207,914
1948	9,578	3,511,527	——	3,511,527
1949	6,086	2,512,517	——	2,512,517
1950	5,867	2,040,658	1,422,400	3,463,058
1951	6,137	2,104,550	3,073,556	5,178,106
1952	10,442	1,995,116	20,366,965	22,362,081
1953	5,099	1,331,140	7,511,640	8,842,780
1954	4,507	1,502,748	2,917,282	4,420,030
1955	3,482	1,112,173	3,124,125	4,236,298
1956	3,639	787,861	4,601,326	5,389,187
1957	2,890	730,452	3,515,552	4,246,004
1958	2,779	660,994	4,251,239	4,912,233
1959	2,954	670,262	4,749,347	5,419,609
1960	3,345	591,272	6,750,650	7,341,922
1961	3,081	584,426*	6,069,763*	6,654,189

1962-1980

Fiscal Year	Number of Veterans Benefited	Grants		Loans		Vietnam Educational Grants	Revenue Bond Housing Loans	G.O. Bond Housing Loans	Total Funds to Veterans
		Economic	Educational	Economic Assistance	Second Mortgage Housing				
1962	3,073	53,891	2,100	515,008	6,110,586	——	——	——	6,681,585
1963	2,835	64,152	3,654	416,836	5,633,475	——	——	——	6,118,117
1964	2,514	79,702	8,540	422,850	4,098,378	——	——	——	4,609,470
1965	2,384	100,751	13,654	359,705	3,263,149	——	——	——	3,737,259
1966	3,272	113,710	36,294	677,311	4,333,245	——	——	——	5,160,560
1967	6,366	112,526	164,921	1,450,836	6,174,864	——	——	——	7,903,147
1968	7,117	128,691	191,355	2,393,521	6,806,438	——	——	——	9,520,005
1969	7,258	150,793	262,126	2,603,989	4,962,464	——	——	——	7,979,372
1970	8,296	193,044	289,743	3,605,092	5,177,305	——	——	——	9,265,183
1971	9,087	248,906	283,652	3,851,973	6,250,247	——	——	——	10,634,778
1972	10,241	299,603	332,319	4,005,623	8,570,346	——	——	——	13,207,891
1973	18,280	434,170	608,959	6,733,164	16,350,799	407,069	——	——	24,534,161
1974	35,280	549,417	1,021,859	7,704,081	14,338,853	1,834,337	——	——	25,568,069
1975	39,637	607,279	1,240,917	9,098,837	10,076,963	1,836,207	46,694,662	——	69,554,865
1976	38,057	536,855	1,245,312	9,537,622	4,371,839	1,861,901	6,333,640	192,591,387	216,678,556
1977	39,499	658,110	1,360,835	9,198,256	1,073,815	1,682,805	——	243,804,763	254,076,834
1978	39,045	496,715	1,232,768	9,819,842	760,546	1,196,114	——	195,435,266	208,941,251
1979	32,336	455,621	1,217,333	8,907,225	809,132	901,368	——	217,202,848	229,493,527
1980 (est.)	28,391	362,556	1,099,266	6,735,632	843,433	731,672	——	187,896,184	197,668,743
TOTAL 1943-80	419,914								1,403,006,001

*The 1961 Legislature merged all veterans' funds into one fund, the Veterans' Trust Fund.
Source: Department of Veterans Affairs, September 1980.

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD

ARMY UNITS

- Hq. and Hq. Det., Wis. Army NG— Madison
- 112th Public Affairs Det.— Madison
- 132nd Army Band— Madison
- Co. D (-) 47th Aviation Battalion— Madison
- Hq. and Hq. Co., 264th Engineer Group— Eau Claire
- 724th Engineer Battalion
  - Hq. and Hq. Co.— Superior
  - Co. A (-)— Ashland
  - Det. 1 Co. A— Phillips
  - Co. B (-)— Hayward
  - Det. 1 Co. B— Spooner
  - Co. C (-)— Tomahawk
  - Det. 1 Co. C— Rhinelander
  - Co. D (-)— Medford
  - Det. 1 Co. D— Abbotsford
- Hq. and Hq. Det., 426th Engineer Battalion— Onalaska
- 229th Engineer Co. (-)— Prairie du Chien
- Det. 1 229th Engineer Co.— Platteville
- 273rd Engineer Co.— Onalaska
- 106th Supply and Service Co.— Black River Falls
- Hq. and Hq. Btry. (-), 57th Field Artillery Brigade
- Det. 1 Hq. and Hq. Btry., 57th Field Artillery Brigade— Two Rivers
- 1st Battalion, 121st Field Artillery
  - Hq. and Hq. Btry.— Whitefish Bay
  - Btry. A— Whitefish Bay
  - Btry. B. (-)— Plymouth
  - Det. 1, Btry. B— Sheboygan
  - Btry. C.— Whitefish Bay
  - Service Btry.— Whitefish Bay
- 1st Battalion, 126th Field Artillery
  - Hq. and Hq. Btry.— Kenosha
  - Btry. A— Oak Creek
  - Btry. B— Racine
  - Btry. C— Racine
  - Service Btry.— Kenosha
- Command and Control Hq.— Milwaukee
- 64th Support Center— Milwaukee
- 32nd Military Police Co.— Milwaukee
- 1157th Transportation Co. (-)— Oshkosh
- Det. 1, 1157th Transportation Co.— Berlin
- 1158th Transportation Co.— Monroe
- 135th Medical Co.— Milwaukee
- 2nd Battalion, 128th Infantry
  - Hq. and Hq. Det.— Elkhorn
  - Co. A— Oconomowoc
  - Co. B (-)— Oak Creek
  - Det. 1 Co. B— Burlington
  - Co. C (-)— Watertown
  - Det. 1 Co. C— Hartford
  - Co. D— Fort Atkinson
  - Co. E— Whitewater
- Hq. and Hq. Det., 732nd Maintenance Battalion— Tomah
- 105th Light Equipment Maintenance Co.— Milwaukee
- 107th Maintenance Co. (-)— Sparta
- Det. 1 107th Maintenance Co.— Viroqua
- 108th Maintenance Co. (-)— Mauston
- Det. 1 108th Maintenance Co.— Tomah
- 13th Evacuation Hospital— Madison

32nd Infantry Brigade

- Hq. and Hq. Co. (-)— Milwaukee
- Det. 1 Hq. and Hq. Co.— West Bend
- 32nd Engineer Co. (-)— Onalaska
- Det. 1 32nd Engineer Co.— Neillsville
- Troop E (-) 105th Cavalry— Baraboo
- Det. 1 Troop E 105th Cavalry— Reedsburg
- 127th Signal Det.— Waukesha
- 2nd Battalion, 127th Infantry
  - Hq. and Hq. Co.— Appleton
  - Co. A (-)— Waupun
  - Det. 1 Co. A— Ripon
  - Det. 2 Co. A— Fond du Lac
  - Co. B— Green Bay
  - Co. C— Oshkosh
  - Combat Support Co. (-)— Appleton
  - Det. 1 Combat Support Co.— Green Bay
- 1st Battalion, 128th Infantry
  - Hq. and Hq. Co.— Eau Claire
  - Co. A (-)— Menomonie
  - Det. 1 Co. A— Arcadia
  - Co. B (-)— New Richmond
  - Det. 1 Co. B— River Falls
  - Co. C— Rice Lake
  - Support Co.— Chippewa Falls
- 1st Battalion, 632nd Armor
  - Hq. and Hq. Co.— Wausau
  - Co. A— Merrill
  - Co. B— Antigo
  - Co. C— Marinette
  - Combat Support Co. (-)— Mosinee
  - Det. 1 Combat Support Co.— Antigo
- 1st Battalion, 120th Field Artillery
  - Hq. and Hq. Btry.— Wisconsin Rapids
  - Btry. A— Marshfield
  - Btry. B (-)— Stevens Point
  - Det. 1, Btry. B— Clintonville
  - Btry. C. (-)— Stevens Point
  - Det. 1, Btry. C— Waupaca
  - Service Btry.— Wisconsin Rapids
- 132nd Support Battalion
  - Hq. and Hq. Det.— Madison
  - Co. A— Milwaukee
  - Co. B— Milwaukee
  - Co. C— Janesville
  - Co. D (-)— Portage
  - Det. 1 Co. D— Madison

AIR UNITS

Madison Units

- Headquarters, Wisconsin Air National Guard
- 128th Tactical Air Support Wing
  - 176th Tactical Air Support Squadron
  - 115th Combat Support Squadron
  - 115th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron
  - 115th Communications Electronics Maintenance Squadron
  - 115th Resources Management Squadron
  - 115th Communications Flight
  - 115th Civil Engineer Flight
  - 115th Tactical Hospital

Milwaukee Units

- 128th Air Refueling Group
  - 126th Air Refueling Squadron
  - 128th Combat Support Squadron
  - 128th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron
  - 128th Resources Management Squadron
  - 128th Security Police Flight
  - 126th Weather Flight
  - 128th Communications Flight
  - 128th Civil Engineer Flight
  - 128th USAF Clinic
- 128th Tactical Control Flight

Abbreviations: Hq., Headquarters; Co., Company; Btry., Battery; Det., Detachment.
Source: Department of Military Affairs, departmental data, September 1980.

WISCONSIN'S MILITARY MANPOWER

War	Number Served	Number Killed
Civil War	91,379	12,216
Spanish-American War	5,469	134[1]
Mexican Border Service	4,168	NA
World War I	122,215	3,932
World War II	332,200[2]	7,980
Korean Conflict	132,000[2]	800
Vietnam	152,000[3]	1,189[4]

[1] Casualties only from Wisconsin 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th regiments. No details from Navy, Marines or other Army units.
[2] U.S. Veterans Administration letter, October 17, 1961.
[3] U.S. Veterans Administration report, July 1, 1976.
[4] 1,131 Department of Defense totals plus 58 WDVA extras.
Source: Department of Veterans Affairs, September 1980.

NEWS MEDIA STATISTICS SUMMARY

There are 38 daily newspapers in Wisconsin. Green Bay and Madison each have 2, while Milwaukee has 4, one of which is a German language paper and another is primarily a legal and construction publication. There are 237 weekly or biweekly newspapers published in the state.

There are 20 commercial television stations and 8 educational stations in the state. 35 of the 234 radio stations are not commercial. There are also 94 cable franchises.

If you know of any additional permanent Wisconsin publications that are published at periodic intervals and are intended to reach a general audience - please send the information to the Blue Book Editor, Legislative Reference Bureau, Room 201 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702. This will enable the Editor to list that publication in the next edition of the *Wisconsin Blue Book*.

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Daily Newspapers

Municipality	Newspapers	Publisher
Antigo, 612 Superior St. 54409	Daily Journal	Marie F. Berner
Appleton, 306 W. Washington 54912	Post-Crescent	V.I. Minahan
Ashland, 112 W. 3rd 54806	Daily Press	Elizabeth B. Murphy
Baraboo, 219 First St. 53913	News-Republic	John M. Lavine
Beaver Dam, 805 Park Ave. 53916	Daily Citizen	James E. Conley, Jr., & Francis W. Connors
Beloit, 149 State St. 53511	News	William D. Behling
Chippewa Falls, 20 W. Central 54729	Herald-Telegram	John M. Lavine
Eau Claire, 701 S. Farwell 54701	Leader-Telegram	Eau Claire Press Co
Fond du Lac, 33 W. Second St. 54935	Reporter	L.A. Lange, Jr.
Fort Atkinson, 28 Milwaukee Ave., W 53538	Jefferson County Union	B.V. Knox
Green Bay, P.O. Box 2467, 54306	News-Chronicle	Frank A. Wood
Green Bay, 435 E. Walnut, 54305	Press-Gazette	Michael B. Gage
Janesville, 1 S. Parker Dr. 53545	Gazette	Robert W. Bliss
Kenosha, 715 58th St. 53140	News	Howard J. Brown
La Crosse, 401 N. Third St. 54601	Tribune	Kenneth O. Blanchard
Madison, 1901 Fish Hatchery Rd. 53713	Capital Times	Capital Times Co
Madison, 1901 Fish Hatchery Rd. 53713	Wisconsin State Journal	J. Martin Wolman
Manitowoc, 902 Franklin St. 54220	Herald-Times-Reporter	Arden Draeger
Marinette, 1809-27 Dunlap Ave. 54143	Eagle-Star	Dennis J. Colling
Marshfield, 111 W. Third 54449	News-Herald	Ben Lewis
Milwaukee, 704 W. Wisconsin Ave. 53233	Daily Reporter	Webster Woodmansee
Milwaukee, 161 W. Wisconsin Ave. 53203	Deutsche Zeitung	Abendpost Company
Milwaukee, 333 W. State St. 53201	Journal	Warren Heyse
Milwaukee, 918 N. 4th St. 53201	Sentinel	Newspapers, Inc.
Monroe, 1065 4th Ave., West 53566	Evening Times	Larry E. Lund
Oshkosh, 224 State St. 54901	Northwestern	Samuel W. Heaney & A. Thomas Schwaim
Portage, 309 DeWitt 53901	Daily Register	John M. Lavine
Racine, 212 Fourth St. 53403	Journal-Times	Richard Gottleib
Rhinelander, 314 Courtney St. 54501	News	Richard W. Timmons

Note: A "newspaper" listed here is defined by Section 985.03 (1) (c) of the Wisconsin Statutes as follows: "A newspaper, under this chapter, is a publication appearing at regular intervals and at least once a week, containing reports of happenings of recent occurrence of a varied character, such as political, social, moral and religious subjects, designed to inform the general reader..."

Source: "1981 Directory and Rate Book", Wisconsin Newspaper Association, and questionnaires sent to publishers.

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Cont.

Municipality	Newspapers	Publisher
Shawano, 1464 E. Green Bay St. 54166	Evening Leader	John M. Lavine
Sheboygan, 632 Center Ave. 53081	Press	Timothy B. Werner
Stevens Point, 1200 Third St. 54481	Daily Journal	Weldon C. Leahy
Superior, 1226 Ogden Ave. 54880	Evening Telegram	John B. Murphy
Watertown, 113-115 W. Main St. 53094	Daily Times	John D. Clifford
Waukesha, 200 Park Place 53186	Freeman	Paul Kritzer
Wausau, 800 Scott St., 54401	Daily Herald	Frank Piano
West Bend, 100 S. 6th Ave. 53095	News	Post Corp
Wisconsin Rapids, 220 1st Ave., So. 54494	Daily Tribune	William Huffman

Other Newspapers

Municipality	Newspaper	Issued	Publisher
Abbotsford 54405	Tribune-Phonograph	Wed.	J.A. O'Leary
Adams 53910	Adams Co. Times	Wed.	Richard Hannagan
Albany 53502	Agenda	Thurs.	William & Helen Capellaro
Albany 53502	Herald	Thurs.	George Martin
Algoma 54201	Record-Herald	Wed.	Frank Wood
Alma 54610	Buffalo Co. Journal	Thurs.	L.C. Purrington
Amery 54001	Free Press	Tues.	Palmer H. Sondreal
Arcadia 54612	News-Leader	Thurs.	Charles Blaschko
Argyle 53504	Agenda	Thurs.	William & Helen Capellaro
Ashwaubenon 54304	Press	Fri.	Lois Aubinger
Augusta 54722	Area Times	Thurs.	Michael D. Jensen
Baldwin 54002	Bulletin	Thurs.	William C. Hawley
Balsam Lake 54810	Polk Co. Ledger	Thurs.	Curtis B. Gaylord
Barron 54812	Barron Co. News-Shield	Thurs.	Jim Bell
Bayfield 54814	Bayfield Co. Times	Thurs.	Leslie & Dan Satran
Belleville 53508	Recorder	Thurs.	John P. Adams
Berlin 54923	Journal	Thurs.	Robert Gonyo
Black Earth 53515	Dane Co. News, Mazomanie Sickle & Cross Plains Arrow	Thurs.	Dan & Curtis G. Witte
Black River Falls 54615	Banner Journal	Wed.	Ghyatt Brister
Blair 54616	Press	Thurs.	Gerald Hjornevik
Blanchardville 53516	Blade-Atlas	Thurs.	Henry Schroeder
Bloomer 54724	Advance	Wed.	Alfred Bauer, Jr.
Boscobel 53805	Dial	Thurs.	Ralph D. Goldsmith
Boyceville 54725	Press-Reporter	Thurs.	Lyle A. Christianson
Brillion 54110	News	Thurs.	Zane & Noel Zander
Brodhead 53520	Independent-Register	Thurs.	M.D. and R.G. Markham
Brookfield 53005	News	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
Brown Deer 53209	Herald	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
Burlington 53105	Standard Press	Mon. & Wed.	William E. Branen
Cadott 54727	Sentinel	Thurs.	Trygg J. Hansen
Cambridge 53523	News	Thurs.	Dennis L. Hawkes
Campbellsport 53010	News	Thurs.	Gerald F. Ninnemann
Cashton 54619	Record	Wed.	Martin Erickson
Cedarburg 53012	News-Graphic Pilot	Mon., Wed. & Fri.	Robert A. Schroeder
Cedar Grove 53013	Villager	Thurs.	Shirley Sager
Chetek 54728	Alert	Thurs.	Ida I. Mason
Chilton 53014	Times Journal	Thurs.	Gary & Linda Vercauteren
Clear Lake 54005	Star	Thurs.	W. Kirt Smith
Clinton 53525	Topper	Thurs.	Fred Wagner
Clintonville 54929	Tribune-Gazette	Thurs.	Walter E. Gleason
Cochrane 54622	Cochrane-Fountaine City Recorder	Thurs.	Gary D. Stumpf
Colfax 54730	Messenger	Thurs.	Lyle A. Christianson
Columbus 53925	Journal-Republican	Mon.	Marshall Bernhagen
Cornell 54732	Cornell & Lake Holcombe Courier	Thurs.	Trygg J. Hansen
Crandon 54520	Forest Republican	Thurs.	Russell H. Steel
Cuba City 53807	Tri-County Press	Wed.	Rex Goldthorpe
Cudahy 53110	Reminder-Enterprise	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
Cudahy-St. Francis 53110	Free Press	Thurs.	Joseph Soulak
Cumberland 54829	Advocate	Wed.	Hoyt Johnson
Darlington 53530	Republican-Journal	Thurs.	Larry E. Lund
De Pere 54115	Journal	Thurs.	Paul J. Creviere
Deerfield 53531	Independent	Thurs.	Dan Royle
Delavan 53115	Enterprise	Tues. & Thurs.	A.L. Petermann
Denmark 54208	Press	Thurs.	Frank A. Wood
DeForest 53532	Times-Tribune	Thurs.	Richard Emerson
Dodgeville 53533	Chronicle	Thurs.	Patrick & T. Michael Reilly

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Cont.

Municipality	Newspaper	Issued	Publisher
Dousman 53118	Index	Thurs.	E.J. McLoone
Durand 54736	Courier-Wedge	Thurs.	William A. Ender
Eagle River 54521	Vilas Co. News Review	Wed.	Daniel & Robert Satran
East Troy 53120	News	Wed.	Bob & Debbie Collins
Eau Claire 54701	The Country Today	Wed.	Eau Claire Press Co
Edgar 54405	Record-Review	Wed.	J.A. O'Leary
Edgerton 53534	Reporter	Wed.	Harland E. Everson
Elkhorn 53121	Independent	Thurs.	Frank Eames
Ellsworth 54011	Pierce Co. Herald	Thurs.	Jay V. Griggs
Elm Grove 53005	Elm Leaves	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
Elmwood 54767	Argus	Thurs.	Duane E. Kelley
Elroy 53929	EKW Tribune Keystone	Thurs.	Richard C. Dahlke
Evansville 53536	Post	Thurs.	George Stewart
Evansville 53536	Review	Thurs.	M. Vivian & Frank H Gildner, Jr.
Fennimore 53809	Times	Wed.	Thomas S. Beebe
Fitchburg 53593	Star	Thurs.	Henry W. Schroeder
Florence 54121	Mining News	Wed.	Calvin C. Erickson
Florence 54121	Tri-County Independent	Tues.	Calvin C. Erickson
Fox Lake 54923	Representative	Thurs.	Robert Gonyo
Fox Point 53217	Fox Point-Bayside-River Hills Herald	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
Frederic 54837	Inter-County Leader	Wed.	Edward F. Grienke
Friendship 53934	Reporter	Wed.	Richard Hannagan
Galesville 54630	Republican	Thurs.	Rudah Tentis
Gays Mills 54631	Crawford Co.Independent & Kickapoo Scout	Thurs.	Ralph Goldsmith
Germantown 53022	Banner-Press	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
Glendale 53217	Herald	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
Glenwood City 54013	Tribune	Thurs.	Carlton De Witt
Glidden 54527	Enterprise	Wed.	Matthew J. Hart, Jr.
Grantsburg 54840	Burnett Co. Sentinel	Wed.	Marjorie Nelson
Green Lake 54923	Green Lake Co. Reporter	Thurs.	Robert Gonyo
Greendale 53129	Village Life	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
Greenfield 53220	Observer	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
Hales Corners 53130	The Hub, Franklin, Hales Corners	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
Hammond 54015	Central St. Croix News	Tues.	Barbara Gardner
Hartford 53027	Times-Press	Thurs.	Jim McLoone
Hertland 53029	Lake Country Reporter	Tues. & Thurs.	Edward J. McLoone
Hayward 54843	Sawyer Co. Record	Wed.	Gordon H. Skamser
Hilbert 54129	Favorite	Thurs.	Donald Gast
Hillsboro 54634	Sentry-Enterprise	Thurs.	Alfred R. Evans
Horicon 53032	Reporter	Thurs.	Ed Marolla, Jr.
Hudson 54016	Star-Observer	Thurs.	Willis H. Miller
Hurley 54534	Iron Co. Miner	Thurs.	Howard W. Moore
Independence 54747	News-Wave	Thurs.	O.J. Evenson
Iola 54945	Herald	Thurs.	Charles O'Konski
Iron River 54847	Pioneer	Thurs.	Leslie & Dan Satran, Jr.
Jefferson 53549	Banner	Wed.	Larry M. & Kathleen A. Tobin
Juneau 53039	Dodge Co. Independent-News	Thurs.	D.L. Royle
Kaukauna 54130	Times	Tues. & Thurs.	James W. Lang
Kewaskum 53040	Statesman	Fri.	W.J. & Marcella M. Harbeck
Kewaunee 54216	Enterprise	Wed.	C.F. & Mabel Temby
Kiel 53042	Tri-County Record	Thurs.	Earl A. & Michael E. Mathes
Ladysmith 54848	News	Thurs.	Donald L. Bell
La Farge 54639	River and Hills Epitaph	Thurs.	Todd Taylor
Lake Geneva 53147	Regional News	Thurs.	Donald Bearder
Lake Mills 53551	Leader	Thurs.	Dennis L. Hawkes
Lancaster 53813	Grant Co. Herald Independent	Wed.	Dan Rettler
Lodi 53555	Enterprise	Thurs.	Gretchen & David Skoloda
Loyal 54446	Tribune-Record-Gleaner	Wed.	Robert Berglund
Luxemburg 54217	News	Thurs.	C.F. & Mabel Temby
Manawa 54949	Advocate	Thurs.	Charles O'Konski
Marion 54950	Advertiser	Thurs.	Leland H. Krueger
Markesan 53946	Herald	Thurs.	Donald V. & Dana E. Evans
Mauston 53948	Juneau Co. Star-Times	Tues. & Thurs.	L.L. Arnold
Mayville 53050	News	Thurs.	Warren Gehrke
McFarland 53558	Community Life	Wed.	Donald Huibregtse
Medford 54451	Star News	Thurs.	Robert D. Anderson
Mellen 54546	Weekly Record	Thurs.	James Christl
Melrose 54642	Chronicle	Thurs.	Thomas G. Beal

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Cont.

Municipality	Newspaper	Issued	Publisher
Menomonee Falls 53051	News	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
Menomonie 54751	Dunn Co. News	Wed.	F.J. & R.J. Flint
Middleton 53562	Times-Tribune	Thurs.	Dan & Curtis G. Witte
Milton 53563	Courier	Thurs.	Michael P. Flaherty
Milwaukee, 2431 W. Hopkins St. 53206	Courier	Thurs.	Jerrel W. Jones
Milwaukee, 2321 W Kenboern Dr. 53209	Herold	Fri.	Peter Pub., Omaha, Neb. 68103
Milwaukee, 2431 W. Hopkins St. 53206	Star	Tues.	Jerrel W. Jones
Mineral Point 53565	Iowa Co. Democrat-Tribune	Thurs.	J. Patrick & T. Michael Reilly
Minocqua 54548	Lakeland Times	Thurs.	Donald P. Walker
Minong 54859	Riverway Echo	Tues.	Paul Jans
Mondovi 54755	Herald-News	Thurs.	June Nyseth-Ender
Monona 53716	Community Herald	Wed.	Don Huibregtse
Montello 53949	Marquette Co. Tribune	Thurs.	Daniel Witte
Monticello 53570	Messenger	Thurs.	William & Helen Capellaro
Mosinee 54455	Times	Thurs.	Gretchen Klotzbuecher Bruske
Mount Horeb 53572	Mail	Thurs.	Dan & Curtis G. Witte
Mukwonago 53149	Chief	Wed.	Raymond De Visser
Muscoda 53573	Progressive	Thurs.	Wendell Smith
Muskego 53150	Sun	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
Neillsville 54456	Clark Co. Press	Thurs.	Gary & Jane Slaats
New Berlin 53151	Citizen	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
New Glarus 53574	Post	Wed.	William & Helen Capellaro
New Holstein 53061	Reporter	Thurs.	David Cooley
New London 54961	Press-Star	Thurs.	Howard Sanstadt
New Richmond 54017	News	Thurs.	Robert L. Bradford
Niagara 54151	Journal	Wed.	Jeffrey J. Klenke
Oak Creek 53154	Pictorial	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
Oconomowoc 53066	Enterprise	Thurs.	C.W., Bruce C., & Douglas B. Brown
Oconto 54153	Oconto Co. Reporter	Wed.	William Borneman
Oconto Falls 54154	Oconto Co. Times-Herald	Wed.	R.E. Shellman
Omro 54963	Herald	Thurs.	Robert Gonyo
Oregon 53575	Observer	Thurs.	Henry W. Schroeder
Orfordville 53576	Orfordville Journal and Footville News	Wed.	George E. Stewart
Orfordville 53576	Blackhawk Bulletin	Tues.	George E. Stewart
Osceola 54020	Sun	Thurs.	Thomas G. Larson
Osseo 54758	Tri-County News	Thurs.	M.D. Jensen
Owen 54460	Enterprise	Thurs.	Mrs. J.R. Barager
Palmyra 53156	Enterprise	Thurs.	C.B. Coe
Pardeeville 53954	Mid-County Times	Thurs.	Steven J. Thompson
Park Falls 54552	Herald	Thurs.	Donald & Phyllis MacGregor
Peshtigo 54157	Times	Wed.	Leo J. Pesch, Sr.
Phillips 54555	Bee	Thurs.	Ted Kempkes
Pittsville 54466	Record	Thurs.	Michael C. McKee
Platteville 53818	Journal	Tues. & Thurs.	Richard Brockman
Plymouth 53073	Review	Tues. & Thurs.	Robert S. Johanson
Port Washington 53074	Ozaukee Press	Thurs.	Wm. F. Schanen, III
Poynette 53955	Press	Wed.	William K. Smith
Prairie du Chien 53821	Courier-Press	Mon. & Wed.	E.B. Howe
Prescott 54021	Journal	Thurs.	Francis L. Harper
Princeton 54923	Times-Republic	Thurs.	Robert Gonyo
Racine 53403	Shoreline Leader	Thurs.	Norman T. Monson
Randolph 53956	Advance	Thurs.	Dave & Bonnie Gneiser
Random Lake 53075	Sounder	Thurs.	Ray Scholler
Reedsburg 53959	Times-Press	Thurs.	William E. Branen
Rice Lake 54868	Chronotype	Wed.	Warren Leary, Jr.
Richland Center 53581	Observer	Thurs.	James E. Olson
Ripon 54971	Commonwealth-Press	Wed.	A. Douglas Lyke
River Falls 54022	Journal	Thurs.	George M. Kremer
St. Croix Falls 54024	Standard-Press	Thurs.	Phyllis Vezina
Sauk City 53583	Sauk-Prairie Star	Thurs.	Dan & Curtis G. Witte
Seymour 54165	Times Press	Wed.	Tom Duffey
Sharon 53585	Reporter	Thurs.	Times-Reporter, Inc.
Sheboygan Falls 53085	News	Wed.	Robert S. Johanson
Shell Lake 54871	Washburn Co. Register	Thurs.	John & Bernadette Friedell
Shorewood 53211	Herald	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
Somerset	Star	Tues.	F.L. Harper
South Milwaukee 53172	News-Graphic	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
South Milwaukee 53172	Voice-Journal	Thurs.	Joseph Soulak

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Cont.

Municipality	Newspaper	Issued	Publisher
Sparta 54656	Herald	Mon.	Theodore C. Radde
Sparta 54656	Monroe Co. Democrat	Thurs.	Fred P. Heffling
Spooner 54801	Advocate	Thurs.	William W. Stewart, III
Spring Green 53588	Home News	Wed.	James E. Olson
Spring Valley 54767	Sun	Thurs.	Duane E. Kelley
Stanley 54768	Republican	Thurs.	B.J. Fazendin
Stoughton 53589	Courier-Hub	Thurs.	John Lebeck & Dick Anderson
Stratford 54484	Journal	Wed.	Paul Hale
Sturgeon Bay 54235	Door Co. Advocate	Tues. & Thurs.	C.F. Harris
Sun Prairie 53590	Star-Countryman	Thurs.	D.L. Royle
Sussex 53089	Sun	Tues.	Edward McLoone
Thorp 54771	Courier	Thurs.	John & Joyce LaGasse
Three Lakes 54562	News	Wed.	Daniel & Robert Satran
Tomah 54660	Journal	Thurs.	John R. Kenny
Tomah 54660	Monitor-Herald	Mon.	John R. Kenny
Tomahawk 54487	Leader	Thurs.	C.G. Keenan
Turtle Lake 54889	Times	Thurs.	James P. Slack
Twin Lakes 53181	Westosha Report	Tues.	William E. Branen
Union Grove 53182	Sun	Thurs.	Carl C. Krueger
Union Grove 53182	Westline Report	Thurs.	William E. Branen
Valders 54245	Journal	Thurs.	Fred H. Brockman
Verona 53593	Press	Thurs.	Henry W. Schroeder
Viola 54664	News	Thurs.	Floyd W. Griffin
Viroqua 54665	Vernon Co. Broadcaster Censor	Thurs.	Arthur Lundell, Merland Lind & Ardelle Terwilliger
Walworth-Fontana 53184	Times	Thurs.	Times-Reporter, Inc.
Washburn 54891	Times	Thurs.	Leslie & Dan Satran, Jr.
Waterford 53185	Post	Wed.	Jerry Meyers
Waterloo 53594	Courier	Thurs.	Dan Royle
Waunakee 53597	Tribune	Thurs.	Richard J. Murphy
Waupaca 54981	Waupaca Co. Post	Thurs.	Mark & Scott Turner
Waupun 53963	Leader-News	Wed.	Marshall Bernhagen
Wautoma 54982	Argus	Wed.	Byron McNutt
Wauwatosa 53213	News Times	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
West Salem 54669	La Crosse Co.Countryman	Thurs.	Helen Humbel
Westby 54667	Times	Thurs.	Raymond C. Way
Weyauwega 54983	Chronicle	Thurs.	Richard P. Prideaux
Whitefish Bay 53217	Herald	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
Whitehall 54773	Times	Thurs.	Robert O. Gauger
Whitewater 53190	Register	Thurs.	C.B. Coe
Winneconne 54986	News	Wed.	John A. Rogers
Winter 54896	Sawyer Co. Gazette	Thurs.	Lucille R. Martin
Wisconsin Dells 53965	Events	Thurs.	Jay Walch
Wittenberg 54499	Enterprise-News	Thurs.	Gary W. Morgan & Rod A. Truchinski
Wonewoc 53968	Reporter	Thurs.	Richard C. Dahlke
Woodville 54028	Leader	Wed.	Arthur M. Best

Periodicals

Name	Issued	Publisher
Academy Triforium	Irregular	Wis. Acad. Sci., Arts & Letters, 1922 University Ave., Madison 53705
Accent on You	Weekly (during school year)	Hi-Time Publishers, Inc., 13050 W. Bluemound Rd., Elm Grove 53122
Affirm	Bi-monthly	Balance Inc., 4040 W. Fond du Lac Ave., Milwaukee 53216
Aging Newsbriefs	Monthly	Wis. Board on Aging, 110 E. Main, Madison 53703
Agronomy Journal	Bi-monthly	American Society of Agronomy, 677 S. Segoe Rd. Madison 53711
Alumni News	Quarterly	U. of Wis.-Milwaukee, Alumni Office, P.O. Box 413, Milwaukee 53201
American Christmas Tree Journal	Quarterly	Phillip Jones, 611 E. Wells St., Milwaukee 53202
AFL-CIO Milwaukee Labor Press	Bi-weekly	Milwaukee County Labor Council, 633 S. Howley Road, Milwaukee 53214
AFSCME	Monthly	AFSCME Int'l Area Office, 5 Odana Ct., Madison 53719

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Cont.

Name	Issued	Publisher
Arctic Anthropology	2 per yr	U. of Wis. Press, 114 N. Murray St. Madison 53715
Astronomy	Monthly	Astro Media Corp., P.O. Box 92788, Milwaukee 53202
Athletic Purchasing & Facilities	Monthly	Athletic business Publications, Inc., 2038 Pennsylvania Ave., Madison 53704
AWP Newsletter	Bi-monthly	Association of Wisconsin Planners, P.O. Box 2632, Appleton 54913
Badger Birder	11 per yr	Wis. Society for Ornithology, 6918 N. Belmont Lane, Milwaukee 53217
Badger Bites	Monthly	Socialist Party of Wis., P.O. Box 92885, Milwaukee 53202
Badger Common 'Tater	Monthly	Wis. Potato and Vegetable Assn., Inc., P.O. Box 327, Antigo 54409
Badger Farm Bureau News	Monthly	Wis. Farm Bureau Federation, P.O. Box 5550, Madison 53705
Badger Herald	Thurs. & twice monthly on Mon.	The Badger Herald Inc., 638 State St., Madison 53703
Badger Jaycee	Bi-monthly	Wisconsin Jaycees, Inc., Box 1547, Appleton 54911
Badger Legionnaire	Monthly	Wisconsin American Legion, 812 E. State St. Milwaukee 53202
Badger Lutheran	Bi-weekly	Greater Milwaukee Federation of Lutheran Churches - Missouri Synod-Inc., P.O. Box 18024, Milwaukee 53218
Badger Sportsman	Monthly	Gary Vercauteren, 19 E. Main, Chilton 53014
Bank Note Reporter	Monthly	Krause Publications, Iola 54945
Beloit Magazine	3 per yr	Beloit College, Beloit 53511
Black and Red	Monthly (school year except Jan.)	Students of Northwestern College, Senior Dormitory, Northwestern College, Watertown 53094
Bowling Magazine	Monthly	American Bowling Congress, 5301 S. 76th St., Greendale 53129
Building Operating Management	Monthly	Trade Press Publishing Co., P.O. Box 694, Milwaukee 53201
Bureau Memorandum	Quarterly	Wis. Dept. of Public Instruction, Div. for Handicapped Children, 125 S. Webster, Madison 53702
Buyer's Guide Reports	31 per yr	DMR Publications Inc., 1410 E. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee 53211
Candid Conservationist	Quarterly	Wis. Bd. of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, 1815 University Ave., Madison 53706
Car Exchange	Monthly	Krause Publications, 700 E. State, Iola 54945
Catholic Herald Citizen	Weekly	Fr. Thomas R. Leahy, Exec. Editor, 2170 N. Prospect Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Chain O'Lakes Picture Post	Weekly (13 summer weeks)	Mark and Scott Turner, P.O. Box 152, Waupaca 54981
Challenge	Monthly	Wis. Federation of Cooperatives, Suite 720, 122 W Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Cheese Reporter	Weekly	The Cheese Reporter Publishing Co., Inc., 6401 Odana Rd.,Madison 53719
Coin Prices	Bi-monthly	Krause Publications, 700 E. State, Iola 54945
Coins Magazine	Monthly	Krause Publications, 700 E. State, Iola 54945
Columns	Bi-monthly	State Historical Society of Wis., 816 State St., Madison 53706
Community Serviceline	Quarterly	Div. of Community Services, 1 West Wilson, Madison 53702
Compass, The	Weekly	Bishop Aloysius J. Wycislo, P.O. Box 909, Green Bay 54305
Confectioner	Bi-monthly	Gertrude Kluck, 3224 N. Hackett Ave., Milwaukee 53211
Consumer Protection Report	Bi-monthly	Dept. of Justice, Div. of Consumer Protection, 114 E State Capitol, Madison 53702
Contemporary Literature	Quarterly	U. of Wis. Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Cooking for Profit	Monthly	Gas Magazines, Inc., 1202 S. Park St., Madison 53715
Courier, The	Monthly	Wisconsin Veterans Home, King 54946
Daily Cardinal	Daily	The New Daily Cardinal Corp., 821 University Ave., Madison 53706

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Cont.

Name	Issued	Publisher
Dairyland Current Matters	Every 5 weeks (10 per yr.)	Dairyland Power Cooperative, 2615 East Ave. S., La Crosse 54601
Dairymen's Digest	Monthly	Associated Milk Producerc, Inc., Box 350 Fond du Lac 54935
Dells Summer Events	Weekly (13 summer weeks)	Walch Publications, Inc. 317 Broadway, Wisconsin Dells 53965
Development Digest	Monthly	Wis. Dept. of Development, 123 W. Washington Ave. Madison 53702
Diesel Progress-North American	Monthly	Diesel Engines, Inc., P.O. Box 26308, Milwaukee 53226
Easter Seal News of Wisconsin	Bi-monthly	Easter Seal Society of Wis., 2702 Monroe St., Madison 53711
Electric Comfort Conditioning News	Monthly	Phillip L. Rane, 2132 Fordem Ave.,Madison 53704
Exclusively Yours	15 per yr	Wallace F. & James L. Patten, 161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Exponent	Weekly	U. of Wis.-Platteville, Student Center, 725 W. Main, Platteville 53818
Farm & Ranch Living	Bi-monthly	Farm & Ranch Living, Inc., P.O. Box 643, Milwaukee 53201
Farm Building News	7 per yr	American Farm Building Services, Inc., P.O. Box 643, Milwaukee 53201
Farm Wife News	Monthly	Farm Wife, Inc., P.O. Box 643, Milwaukee 53201
Farmer's Digest	10 per yr	H. Lee Schwanz, Box 363, Brookfield 53005
Farmer's Friend and Rural Reporter, News	Weekly	Frank A. Wood, P.O. Box 278, Denmark 54208
Feed Industry	Quarterly	Bruce W. Smith, 3055 N. Brookfield Rd., Brookfield 53005
Fishing Facts Magazine	Monthly	George J. Pazik, N84 W13660 Leon Rd., P.O. Box 609, Menomonee Falls 53051
Focus on Hope	Spring-7 issues Fall-7 issues	Hi-Time Publishers, Inc., 13050 W. Blue Mound Rd., Elm Grove 53122
Food Service Marketing	Monthly	Phillip L. Rane, 2132 Fordem Ave., Madison 53704
Forest Products Journal	Monthly	Forest Products Research Society, 2801 Marshall Ct., Madison 53705
Forward	5 per yr	League of Women Voters of Wis., 625 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Fox River Patriot	Bi-weekly	Mike Jacobi, P.O. Box 54, Princeton 54968
Fur Rancher	Monthly	Bruce W. Smith, 3055 N. Brookfield Rd., Brookfield 53005
Gargoyle	Quarterly	Wis. Law Alumni Assn., U.W. Law School, Madison 53706
Geode, The	4 per academic yr	U. of Wis. - Platteville, College of Engineering Students, Platteville 538[illegible]
Grain Age	Monthly	Bruce W. Smith, 3055 N. Brookfield Rd., Brookfield 53005
Guide	Monthly	Equitable Reserve Assn., Box 448, Neenah 54956
Guides' Journal, The	Quarterly	Leon Anderson & Tom Rossi, P.O. Box 181, St. Germain 54558
Gwiazda Polarna	Weekly	Worzalla Publishing Co., 3535 Jefferson St., Stevens Point 54481
The Harmonizer	Bi-monthly	Society for the Preservation & Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing, Inc., P.O. Box 575, Kenosha 53141
Health in Wisconsin	Quarterly	Div. of Health, Dept. of Health and Social Services, Box 309, Madison 53701
Health Insurance Underwriter	Monthly	Nat. Assn. of Health Insurance Underwriters, 145 North Ave. Hartland 53029
Hi-Time	Weekly (during school yr.)	Hi-Time Publishers, Inc., 13050 W. Bluemound Rd., Elm Grove 53122
Hoard's Dairyman	Semi-monthly	W.D. Hoard and Sons Co., 28 Milwaukee Ave. W., Fort Atkinson 53538
Hummer, The	8 per yr (Sept. to Mar.)	Tom Anderson, 2317 S. Stoughton Rd., Madison 53716
Ideals	Every 6 weeks	Ideals Publishing Corp., 11315 Watertown Plank Rd., Milwaukee 53226
Inscriptions	5 per yr	Wis. State Old Cemetery Society, 4875 N. 90th St., Milwaukee 53225
International Organization	Quarterly	U. of Wis. Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Journal of Consumer Affairs	2 per yr	U. of Wis. Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Cont.

Name	Issued	Publisher
Journal of Extension	Bi-monthly	Extension Journal, Inc., 619 Extension Bldg., 432 N Lake St., Madison 53706
Journal of Human Resources	Quarterly	U. of Wis. Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Journal of the Wis. Dental Association	Monthly	Wis. Dental Assn., 633 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Journal of the Wis. Optometric Association	Bi-monthly	Wis. Optometric Assn., 5721 Odana Rd., Madison 53719
Junior Bowler	Monthly (Nov.-April)	American Junior Bowling Congress, 5301 S. 76th St., Greendale 53129
Kenosha Labor	Weekly	Joe Schackelman, 1008 56th St., Kenosha 53140
Lac Courte Oreilles	Monthly	Paul Demain, Rt. 2, Hayward 54843
L'Italia	Monthly	Frank Fragale, 3444 N. 57th St., Milwaukee 53216
Laker	Monthly (May-Sept.)	Curtis B. Gaylord, Ledger Publications, Inc., 105 Main St., Balsam Lake 54810
Land Economics	Quarterly	U. of Wis.-Madison, 470 N. Charter St., I-321, Madison 53706
Landmark	Quarterly	Waukesha County Historical Society, P.O. Box 833, Waukesha 53187
Legislative Service	Weekly (legislative session)	Wis. Taxpayers Alliance, 333 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Linacre Quarterly	Quarterly	National Federation of Catholic Physicians' Guilds, 850 Elm Grove Rd., Elm Grove 53122
Living Church	Weekly	The Living Church Foundation Inc., 407 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee 53202
Luso-Brazilian Review	2 per yr	U. of Wis. Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Madison Guide	Monthly	Rickard Publications, 611 Odell St., Madison 53711
Madison Newsletter	8 per yr	Office of Information Services, U. of Wis. - Madison, 19 Bascom Hall, 500 Lincoln Dr., Madison 53706
Madison Magazine	Monthly	James D. Selk, P.O. Box 1604, Madison 53701
Marquette Law Review	Quarterly	Students and Faculty of Marquette Law School, 1103 W Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53233
Mid-Western Banker	Monthly	B.A. Beggan, Banker's Publishing Co., 161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Milton College Today	4 per yr	Milton College, 507 Campus St., Milton 53563
Milwaukee Engineering	10 per yr	Engineers & Scientists of Milwaukee, 6228 W. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee 53216
Milwaukee Guide	Monthly	Rickard Publications, 611 Odell St., Madison 53711
Milwaukee History	Quarterly	Milwaukee County Historical Society, 910 N. 3rd St Milwaukee 53203
Mirror	Weekly	Lakeland College, Box 723, Sheboygan 53081
Model Railroader	Monthly	A.C. Kalmbach, 1027 N. 7th St., Milwaukee 53233
Modern Haiku	3 per yr	Robert Spiess, P.O. Box 1752, Madison 53701
Modern Language Journal	Quarterly	U.W. Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Monatshefte	Quarterly	U.W. Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Moteru Dirva	Bi-monthly	American-Lithuanian R.C. Women's Alliance, 3005 N 124th St., Brookfield 53005
Municipality	Monthly	League of Wis. Municipalities, 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
The National Dairy News	Weekly	Jerry Dryer, Managing Editor, P.O. Box 951, Madison 53701
National Genealogical Inquirer	Quarterly	Janlen Enterprises, 2236 S. 77th St., West Allis 53219
News and Views	Semi-monthly	Wis. Education Assn. Council, 101 W. Beltline Hwy., P.O. Box 8003, Madison 53708
Newsletter	Monthly (except June & July)	Wis. Dept. of Public Instruction, 125 S. Webster St., Madison 53702
No-Till Farmer	Monthly	No-Till Farmer, Inc., P.O. Box 643, Milwaukee 53201
N.O.W. News	Quarterly	Mike Segersin, P.O. Box 7, Kimberly 54136

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Cont.

Name	Issued	Publisher
Northwestern Wisconsin Planning Newsletter	Monthly	Northwest Wis. Regional Planning Com., 302 Walnut St., Spooner 54801
Numismatic News	Weekly	Clifford Mishler, 700 E. State, Iola 54945
Occupational Opportunities Information for Wis.	Quarterly	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, P.O Box 7944, Madison 53707
Odyssey	Monthly	Astro Media Corp., P.O. Box 92788, Milwaukee 53202
Old Cars	Weekly	Chester Krause, Iola 54945
Old Cars Price Guide	Quarterly	Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54945
Oshkosh Advance-Titan	Weekly	U.W.-Oshkosh, Oshkosh 54901
Park Maintenances	Monthly	Madisen Publishing Div., P.O. Box 1936, Appleton 54913
Pharmacy in History	Quarterly	Amer. Institute of the History of Pharmacy, Pharmacy Building, U.W.-Madison, Madison 53706
Photoletter, The	22 per yr	Rohn Engh, Osceola 54020
Polk County Farmer	Monthly	Curtis B. Gaylord, Ledger Publications, Inc., 105 Main St., Balsam Lake 54810
Professional, The	9 per yr	Wis. Federation of Teachers, 2021 Atwood Ave., Madison 53704
Progressive, The	Monthly	Ron Carbon, 408 W. Gorham, Madison 53703
Psychophysiology	Bi-monthly	Society for Psychophysiological Research, 2380 Lisa Lane, Madison 53711
Racine Labor	Weekly	Union Labor Publishing Co., 1337 Washington Ave., Racine 53403
Renascence	Quarterly	Marquette University Press, 1212 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53208
Report to the Wisconsin Master Plumbers Bldg.	Monthly	Wis. Assn. of Plumbing Contractors, 890 Elm Grove Rd., 2, Elm Grove 53122
Royal Purple	Weekly	222 N. University Center, UW-Whitewater, Whitewater 53190
Sailing	Monthly	Port Publications, Inc., 125 E. Main St., Port Washington 53074
Sanitary Maintenance	Monthly	Trade Press Publishing Co., P.O. Box 694, Milwaukee 53201
Savings and Housing Newsletter	Monthly	Savings League of Wis., Ltd., 312 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Scene, The	Weekly	L.A. Lange, Jr., 33 W. 2nd St., Fond du Lac 54935
School Sister	Quarterly	School Sisters of Notre Dame, Notre Dame of the Lake, Mequon 53092
Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission Newsletter	Bi-monthly	Southeastern Wis. Regional Planning Commission, P.O Box 769, Waukesha 53187
Space World	10 per yr	Palmer Publications, Inc., Rt. 2, Box 36, Amherst 54406
Spectator, The	Weekly	UW-Eau Claire, Eau Claire 54701
Student Life & News Today (SLANT)	Monthly	Madison Area Technical College, 211 N. Carroll St., Madison 53703
Sweetwater Review	Each semester	U. of Wis. - Platteville, Platteville 53818
Telescope Making	Quarterly	Astro Media Corp., P.O. Box 92788, Milwaukee 53202
Topical Time	Bi-monthly	Amer. Topical Association, Inc., 3306 N. 50th St., Milwaukee 53216
Training and Development Journal	Monthly	Amer. Society for Training and Development, P.O. Box 5307, Madison 53705
Trains	Monthly	A.C. Kalmbach, 1027 N. 7th St., Milwaukee 53233
Traveler	Bi-monthly	Wis. Div. AAA, 433 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Trend	Weekly	Wis. Telephone Co., 722 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 53202
Tyomies-Eteenpain	Weekly	Tyomies Society, Inc., Box 553, 601-603 Tower Ave., Superior 54880
UIR/Research Newsletter	3 per yr	University-Industry Research Program, UW-Madison, Room 1215, WARF Bldg., 610 Walnut St., Madison 53706
Union Labor News	Monthly	Union Labor News Publishers, Ltd., 801 Watson Ave., P.O. Box 9510, Madison 53715
UW Memo	16 per yr	U.W. System Administration, 1856 Van Hise Hall, 1220 Linden Dr., Madison 53706

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Cont.

Name	Issued	Publisher
Vacation Week	Weekly (June-Aug.)	Daniel and Robert Satran, Eagle River 54521
Walleye Street Journal	Weekly	Thomas J. Forster, 8293 Main St., Box 127, Presque Isle 54557
WARC News	Quarterly	Wis. Assn. for Retarded Citizens, 2700 Laura Ln., Middleton 53562
Western Builder Construction & Engineering News	Weekly	John A. Keyes, 6526 River Parkway, Milwaukee 53213
Wheeler Report, The	Daily (during leg session, biweekly otherwise)	Wheeler News Service Inc., 1016 Surrey Dr., Sun Prairie 53590
Wis. Academy Review	Quarterly	Wis. Acad. Sciences, Arts and Letters, 1922 University Ave., Madison 53705
Wis. Administrative Register	Semi-monthly	Revisor of Statutes Bureau, 411 W. Capitol, Madison 53702
Wis. Agriculturist	Semi-monthly	Richard E. Albrecht, 2976 Triverton Pike, P.O. Box 4420, Madison 53711
Wis. Alumnus	6 per yr	Wis. Alumni Assn., 650 Lake St., Madison 53706
Wis. Apprentice	Bi-monthly	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, P.O. Box 7946, Madison 53707
Wis. Archeologist	Quarterly	Wis. Archeological Society, P.O. Box 1292, Milwaukee 53201
Wis. Bar Bulletin	Monthly	State Bar, Wis., 402 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Wis. Beverage Journal	Monthly	Herbert D. Zien, 606 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Wis. Business Woman	Bi-monthly	Wis. Federation of Business & Professional Women, 1703 E. 2nd St., Merrill 54452
Wis. Clubwoman	4 per yr	Wis. Federation of Women's Clubs, 25 W. Main, Suite 506, Madison 53703
Wis. Counties	Monthly	Wis. County Boards Assn.,122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Wis. Employment & Economic Indicators	Monthly	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, P. O. 7944, Madison 53707
Wis. Employment Review	Monthly	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, P.O. Box 7944, Madison 53702
Wis. Engineer	5 per yr	Wis. Engineering Journal Assn., Room 460, Mechanical Engineering Bldg., 513 University Ave., Madison 53706
Wis. Farmers Union News	Semi-monthly	Wis. Farmers Union, 117 W. Spring St., Chippewa Falls 54729
Wis. Farm Reporter	Monthly	Dept. of Agriculture, P.O. Box 9160, Madison 53702
Wis. Gardens	Bi-monthly	Wis. Garden Club Federation, 125 Frigate Dr., Madison 53705
Wis. Holiday News	Monthly	Brent Heidel, 21045 Enterprise Ave., Brookfield 53005
Wis. Horsemen's News	Monthly	Irene Turner, P.O. Box 152, Waupaca 54981
Wisconsin Industrial Product News	10 per yr	S.I.C. Publishing Corp, Inc., 8705 N. Port Washington Rd., Milwaukee 53217
Wis. Jewish Chronicle	Weekly	Lawrence A. Hankin, 1360 N. Prospect Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Wis. Law Review	Quarterly	UW-Madison, Law School, Madison 53706
Wis. Library Bulletin	Bi-monthly	Div. for Library Services, Wis. Dept. of Public Instruction, 125 S. Webster St., Madison 53702
Wisconsin Lion	Bi-monthly	Raymond A. Galipeau, Sr., 800 E. First St., Merrill 54452
Wis. Magazine of History	Quarterly	State Historical Society of Wis., 816 State St., Madison 53706
Wis. Medical Journal	Monthly	State Medical Society of Wis., Box 1109, Madison 53701
Wis. Motor Carrier	Quarterly	Tom Howells, 125 W. Doty St., Madison 53703
Wis. Natural Resources	Bi-monthly	Wis. Dept. of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 7921, Madison 53707
Wis. Papernews	Quarterly	Wis. Paper Council, 1920 American Ct., Neenah 54956
Wis. Pharmacist	Monthly	Wis. Pharmaceutical Assn., 202 Price Pl., Madison 53705
Wis. Police Journal	Quarterly	Wis. Professional Police Assn., 23 N. Pinckney St., Madison 53703

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Cont.

Name	Issued	Publisher
Wis. Press	Quarterly	Romain C. Brandt, 702 N. Midvale Blvd., Madison 53705
Wis. Professional Engineer	7 per yr	Wis. Society of Professional Engineers, 1045 E. Dayton Madison 53703
Wis. Public Documents	Monthly (with annual accumulations)	State Historical Society of Wis., 816 State St., Madison 53706
Wis. Realtor	Monthly	Wis. Realtors Assn., 4801 Hayes Rd., Madison 53704
Wis. REC News	Monthly	Wis. Electric Cooperative Assn., 2981 Yarmouth Greenway, Madison 53711
Wisconsin Report	Weekly	Virginia L. Meves, 18310 Bennington Dr., Brookfield 53005
Wis. Restaurateur	Monthly (Nov.-Dec. combined)	Wis. Restaurant Assn., 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Wis. Safety & Health News	Monthly	Wis. Council of Safety, 111 E. Wisconsin Ave., Suite 1600, Milwaukee 53202
Wis. School Musician	Quarterly	Richard G. Gaarder, 515 N. Whitney Way, Madison 53705
Wis. School News	Monthly	Wis. Assn. of School Bds., Inc., Box 160, Winneconne 54986
Wis. Sportsman	Bi-monthly	Thomas Petrie, P.O. Box 2266, Oshkosh 54903
Wis. Sheriff and Deputy	Quarterly	Wis. Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs Assn., P.O. Box 145, Chippewa Falls 54729
Wis. State Farmer	Weekly	Mark and Scott Turner, P.O. Box 152, Waupaca 54981
Wis. State Genealogical Society Newsletter	Quarterly	Mrs. Sturges Bailey, 5049 La Crosse Lane, Madison 53705
Wis. State Podiatry Journal, The	6 per yr	Wis. Society of Podiatric Medicine, Suite 304, Mayfair Professional Bldg., 2500 N Mayfair Rd., Wauwatosa 53226
Wis. Tax News	Monthly	Public Expenditure Survey of Wis., 615 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Wis. Taxpayer	Monthly	Wis. Taxpayers Alliance, 335 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Wis. Towns Report	Monthly	Wis. Towns Assn., Ed K. Krueger, R4-Box 320, Shawano 54166
Wis. Traffic Safety Reporter	Bi-monthly	Wis. Dept. of Transportation, Office for Highway Safety, P.O. Box 7910, Madison 53707
Wis. Trails	Quarterly	Howard W. Mead, P.O. Box 5650, Madison 53705
Wis. Veterans of Foreign Wars News, The	Monthly (except July)	V.F.W. Dept. of Wis., P.O. Box 1623, Madison 53701
Wis. Week-End	Monthly	Howard Mead, Wis. Tales & Trails, Inc., 159 N Lexington, Spring Green 53588
Women Bowler, The	10 per yr	Women's International Bowling Congress, 5301 S. 76th St., Greendale 53129
Wood Science	Quarterly	Forest Products Research Society, 2801 Marshall Ct., Madison 53705
Wooden Canoe	Quarterly	Wooden Canoe Heritage Assn., Ltd., Box 5634, Madison 53705
World Coin News	Weekly	Krause Publications, Iola 54945
Your Wisconsin Government	Weekly (during leg session, semi-monthly otherwise)	Wis. Taxpayers Alliance, 335 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703

Note

If you know of any additional permanent Wisconsin publications that are published at periodic intervals and are intended to reach a general audience - please send the information to the Blue Book Editor, Legislative Reference Bureau, Room 201 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702. This will enable the Editor to list that publication in the next edition of the *Wisconsin Blue Book.*

BROADCASTING STATIONS IN WISCONSIN[1]

City	Station	Channel	City	Station	Channel
		Commercial Television Stations			
Eau Claire	WEAU-TV	13	Madison	WMTV	15
Eau Claire	WQOW	18	Milwaukee	WCGV	24
Green Bay	WBAY-TV	2	Milwaukee	WISN-TV	12
Green Bay	WFRV-TV	5	Milwaukee	WITI-TV	6
Green Bay	WLRE	26	Milwaukee	WTMJ-TV	4
Green Bay	WLUK-TV	11	Milwaukee	WVTV	18
La Crosse	WKBT	8	Rhinelander	WAEO-TV	12
La Crosse	WXOW-TV	19	Superior (Duluth)	KBJR-TV	6
Madison	WISC-TV	3	Wausau	WAOW-TV	9
Madison	WKOW-TV	27	Wausau	WSAU-TV	7
		Educational Television Stations			
Green Bay	WPNE[2]	38	Milwaukee	WMVS[3]	10
La Crosse	WHLA-TV[2]	31	Milwaukee	WMVT	36
Madison	WHA-TV[4]	21	Park Falls	WLEF-TV	36
Menomonie	WHWC-TV[2]	28	Wausau	WHRM-TV	20
		Commercial Radio Stations			
Amery	WXCE	1260	Lancaster	WGLR	1280
Antigo	WATK	900	Madison	WIBA	1310
Antigo	WRLO-FM	104.9	Madison	WIBA-FM	101.5
Appleton	WHBY	1230	Madison	WISM	1480
Appleton	WVMS	1570	Madison	WISM-FM	98.1
Appleton	WAPL-FM	105.7	Madison	WTSO	1070
Ashland	WATW	1400	Madison	WWQM	1550
Ashland	WATW-FM	95.9	Madison	WZEE-FM	104.1
Baraboo	WBOO	740	Manitowoc	WCUB	980
Baraboo	WLVE-FM	94.9	Manitowoc	WKKB-FM	92.1
Beaver Dam	WBEV	1430	Manitowoc	WOMT	1240
Beaver Dam	WXRO-FM	95.3	Marinette	WCJL	1300
Beloit	WBEL	1380	Marinette	WLST-FM	95.1
Beloit	WGEZ	1490	Marinette	WMAM	570
Berlin	WISS	1090	Marshfield	WDLB	1450
Berlin	WISS-FM	102.3	Marshfield	WLJY-FM	106.5
Black River Falls	WWIS	1260	Mauston	WRJC	1270
Chippewa Falls	WAYY	1150	Mauston	WRJC-FM	92.1
Chippewa Falls	WCFW-FM	105.5	Medford	WIGM	1490
Dodgeville	WDMP	810	Medford	WIGM-FM	99.3
Dodgeville	WDMP-FM	99.3	Menomonee Falls	WXJY-FM	98.3
Durand	WRDN	1430	Menomonie	WMNE	1360
Durand	WRDN-FM	95.9	Menomonie	WMEQ-FM	92.1
Eagle River	WERL	950	Merrill	WJMT	730
Eagle River	WERL-FM	94.3	Merrill	WJMT-FM	93.5
Eau Claire	WAXX-FM	104.5	Middleton	WWQM-FM	106.3
Eau Claire	WBIZ-FM	100.7	Milwaukee	WBCS	1340
Eau Claire	WEAQ	790	Milwaukee	WBCS-FM	102.9
Eau Claire	WIAL-FM	94.1	Milwaukee	WEMP	1250
Eau Claire	WJJK	1400	Milwaukee	WLUM-FM	102.1
Eau Claire	WOKL	1050	Milwaukee	WNUW-FM	99.1
Fond du Lac	KFIZ	1450	Milwaukee	WFMR-FM	96.5
Fond du Lac	WFON-FM	107.1	Milwaukee	WISN	1130
Fort Atkinson	WFAW	940	Milwaukee	WLPX-FM	97.3
Fort Atkinson	WFAW-FM	107.3	Milwaukee	WNOV	860
Green Bay	WDUZ	1400	Milwaukee	WKTI-FM	94.5
Green Bay	WDUZ-FM	98.5	Milwaukee	WOKY	920
Green Bay	WGEE	1360	Milwaukee	WQFM-FM	93.3
Green Bay	WIXX-FM	101.1	Milwaukee	WTMJ	620
Green Bay	WNFL	1440	Milwaukee	WZUU	1290
Hartford	WTKM	1540	Milwaukee	WZUU-FM	95.7
Hartford	WTKM-FM	104.9	Minocqua	WFBZ	1570
Hayward	WHSM	910	Minocqua	WWMH-FM	95.9
Hayward	WRLS-FM	92.1	Monroe	WEKZ	1260
Jackson	WYLO	540	Monroe	WEKZ-FM	93.7
Janesville	WCLO	1230	Neenah-Menasha	WEMI-FM	100.1
Janesville	WJVL-FM	99.9	Neenah-Menasha	WNAM	1280
Kaukauna	WKAU	1050	Neenah-Menasha	WROE-FM	94.3
Kaukauna	WKAU-FM	104.9	Neillsville	WCCN	1370
Kenosha	WJZQ-FM	95.1	Neillsville	WCCN-FM	107.5
Kenosha	WLIP	1050	New London	WLIH-FM	93.5
Kenosha	WKZN-FM	96.9	New Richmond	WIXK	1590
Kewaunee	WAUN-FM	92.7	New Richmond	WIXK-FM	107.1
Kimberly	WYNE	1150	Oconto	WOCO	1260
La Crosse	WIZM	1410	Oconto	WOCO-FM	107.1
La Crosse	WIZM-FM	93.3	Oshkosh	WAGO	690
La Crosse	WKTY	580	Oshkosh	WMKC-FM	96.7
La Crosse	WSPL-FM	95.9	Oshkosh	WYTL	1490
La Crosse	WLCX	1490	Oshkosh	WOSH-FM	103.9
La Crosse	WLXR-FM	104.9	Park Falls	WNBI	980
Ladysmith	WLDY	1340	Park Falls	WNBI-FM	98.3
Ladysmith	WWIB-FM	103.7	Pewaukee	WCQL	1370
Lake Geneva	WMIR	1550	Platteville	WSWW	1590

BROADCASTING STATIONS IN WISCONSIN[1]—Cont.

City	Station	Channel
Platteville	WSWW-FM	107.1
Plymouth	WPLY	1420
Portage	WPDR	1350
Portage	WDDC-FM	100.1
Port Washington	WGLB	1560
Port Washington	WGLB-FM	100.1
Poynette	WIBU	1240
Prairie du Chien	WPRE	980
Prairie du Chien	WPRE-FM	94.3
Racine	WFNY-FM	92.1
Racine	WRJN	1400
Racine	WWEG	1460
Racine	WRKR-FM	100.7
Reedsburg	WRDB	1400
Reedsburg	WRDB-FM	104.9
Rhinelander	WOBT	1240
Rhinelander	WRHN-FM	107.9
Rice Lake	WAQE	1090
Rice Lake	WJMC	1240
Rice Lake	WJMC-FM	96.3
Richland Center	WRCO	1450
Richland Center	WRCO-FM	100.9
Ripon	WCWC	1600
Ripon	WCWC-FM	95.9
River Falls	WEVR	1550
River Falls	WEVR-FM	106.3
Sauk City	WVLR-FM	96.7
Shawano	WOWN-FM	99.3
Shawano	WTCH	960
Sheboygan	WHBL	1330
Sheboygan	WWJR-FM	97.7
Sheboygan	WKTS	950
Shell Lake	WCSW	940
Shell Lake	WGMO-FM	95.3
Sparta	WCOW	1290
Sparta	WCOW-FM	97.1
Stevens Point	WSPT-FM	97.9
Stevens Point	WXYQ	1010
Sturgeon Bay	WDOR	910
Sturgeon Bay	WDOR-FM	93.9
Sun Prairie	WYXE-FM	92.1
Superior	WAKX	970
Superior	WAKX-FM	98.9
Superior	WDSM	710
Suring	WRVM-FM	102.7
Tomah	WTMB	1460
Tomah	WTMB-FM	98.9
Tomahawk	WJJQ	810
Two Rivers	WQTC-FM	102.3
Two Rivers	WRTR	1590
Viroqua	WGBM-FM	102.3
Viroqua	WISV	1360
Watertown	WTTN	1580
Watertown	WTTN-FM	94.1
Waukesha	WAUK	1510
Waukesha	WMIL-FM	106.1
Waupaca	WDUX	800
Waupaca	WDUX-FM	92.7
Waupun	WLKE	1170
Waupun	WGGQ-FM	99.3
Wausau	WDEZ-FM	101.9
Wausau	WIFC-FM	95.5
Wausau	WIRG	1400
Wausau	WSAU	550
Wausau	WXCO	1230
Wauwatosa	WEZW-FM	103.7
West Allis	WAWA	1590
West Bend	WBKV	1470
West Bend	WBKV-FM	92.5
Wisconsin Dells	WNNO	990
Wisconsin Dells	WNNO-FM	107.1
Wisconsin Rapids	WFHR	1320
Wisconsin Rapids	WWRW-FM	103.3

Noncommercial Radio Stations

City	Station	Channel
Appleton (Lawrence Univ.)	WLFM-FM	91.1
Auburndale	WLBL[2]	930
Beloit (Beloit Coll.)	WBCR-FM	88.1
Brule	WHSA-FM[2]	89.9
Burlington (Burlington Area Sch. Dist.)	WBSD-FM	89.1
Delafield	WHAD-FM[2]	90.7
Eau Claire (UW-Eau Claire)	WUEC-FM[4]	89.7
Green Bay (Premontre Bd. of Educ.)	WGBP-FM	90.1
Green Bay (UW-Green Bay)	WGBW-FM[4]	91.5
Green Bay	WPNE-FM[2]	89.3
Highland	WHHI-FM[2]	91.3
Kenosha (Gateway VTAE)	WGTD-FM	91.1
La Crosse	WHLA-FM[2]	90.3
La Crosse (UW-La Crosse)	WLSU-FM[4]	88.9
Madison	WERN-FM[2]	88.7
Madison (UW-Madison)	WHA[4]	970
Madison (Northwestern Coll.)	WNWC-FM	102.5
Madison	WORT-FM	89.7
Menomonie	WHWC-FM[2]	88.3
Menomonie (UW-Stout)	WVSS-FM[4]	90.7
Milton (Milton Coll.)	WMDF-FM	89.9
Milwaukee (UW-Milwaukee)	WUWM-FM[4]	89.7
Milwaukee	WVCY-FM	107.7
Milwaukee (Milw. Bd. of Educ.)	WYMS-FM	88.9
Oshkosh (UW-Oshkosh)	WRST-FM[4]	90.3
Platteville (UW-Platteville)	WSUP-FM[4]	90.5
Ripon (Ripon Coll.)	WRPN-FM	90.1
River Falls (UW-River Falls)	WRFW-FM[4]	88.7
Schofield (D.C. Everest Area Sch. Dist.)	WESD	89.1
Sheboygan (Sheboygan Bd. of Educ.)	WSHS-FM	91.7
Stevens Point (UW-Stevens Pt.)	WWSP-FM[4]	89.9
Superior (UW-Superior)	WSSU-FM[4]	91.3
Waukesha (Carroll Coll.)	WCCX-FM	88.1
Wausau	WHRM-FM[2]	90.9
Whitewater (UW-Whitewater)	WSUW-FM[4]	91.7

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[1] There are 94 cable broadcasting franchises in Wisconsin with 182,000 subscribers.

[2] Operated by the Wis. Educational Communications Board.

[3] Operated by the Milwaukee Area Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education.

[4] Licensed to the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents.

[5] Not on the air; target date unknown.

Source: *1980 Broadcasting Yearbook.*

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS SUMMARY

Wisconsin has a 1980 census population of 4,705,335.

Prior to statehood, it totaled 30,945. The greatest increase in population occurred between 1840 and 1850, when it leaped 886.9 percent, and the smallest increase occurred between 1930 and 1940 — 6.7 percent. While less than 10 percent lived in urban areas at the beginning of statehood, about two-thirds of the population are now urban.

Between 1970 and 1980 the population of Wisconsin increased 6.50 percent. The counties with the largest percentage increase were Adams, Burnett, Door, Florence, Marquette, Menominee, Oneida, Ozaukee, Polk, Portage, Sawyer, St. Croix, Vilas, Washburn, Washington, Waushara and Waukesha Counties, which increased over 20 percent. Counties which declined in population included Douglas, LaFayette and Milwaukee, with Milwaukee's 8.47 percent decline being the largest.

In 1980, Milwaukee County has the largest Black population — 149,435, while Racine with 13,894, Dane with 5,688, and Rock with 4,696 rank next.

In 1970, females outnumbered males in Wisconsin by 82,985. Blacks and other races represented only 155.8 thousand of Wisconsin's 4.4 million population.

Between 1890 and 1970, the nonwhite population in Wisconsin increased by 2.9 percent. Indians were the largest minority group from 1890 until 1950; Negroes have been since 1950. The nonwhite population now constitutes 4.9 percent of the population.

Between 1900 and 1980, the Wisconsin Indian population has increased by approximately 16,665 people or 199.06 percent. The 1980 preliminary figure is 25,037, an increase of 32.30 percent from the 1970 population figure of 18,924.

In 1970, 41 percent of the Wisconsin Indian population resided in urbanized areas, 37 percent lived on reservations, and 22 percent in rural areas.

Wisconsin has 11 Indian reservations. In 1980, the Oneida Reservation had the largest population (13,370) and Mole Lake had the smallest (105).

The marriage rate in 1979 was 8.4 per 1,000 estimated population. The rate has fluctuated too much, however, to discern any trend. In 1979 Wisconsin's marriage rate was 8.4 per 1,000 population, while the state with the highest rate was Nevada with 173.6, and the state with the lowest was Massachusetts with 7.4. Only 8 states and the District of Columbia had a lower marriage rate than Wisconsin.

The divorce rate in the state was 3.6 per 1,000 estimated population in 1979, which is the highest rate in the last 20 years and may be the highest ever. Wisconsin's 1979 divorce rate was 3.6 per 1,000 population as compared with the high state, Nevada, with 14.9, and with the low states, New Jersey and North Dakota, with 3.2. Pennsylvania was the next lowest rate, with 3.4.

WISCONSIN'S POPULATION BY RACE, 1890 to 1980

Population Totals, 1980

U.S. Census Year	Total Population[1]	White	Black	Am. Indian, Eskimo and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islanders	Spanish	Other
1980	4,705,335	4,442,598	182,593	29,497	18,165	62,981	32,482

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, 1960 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Part 51, *Wisconsin*, Table 15; 1970 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Part 51, *Wisconsin*, Tables 17 and 18; 1980 Census of Population, *Final Population and Housing Unit Counts*, Table 1.

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN, 1840-1980

Year	Population	Increase	% Increase	Urban	Rural	% Urban	Density[1]
1840	30,945	—	—	—	30,845	—	.6
1850	305,391	274,446	886.9	28,623	276,768	9.4	5.6
1860	775,881	470,490	154.1	111,874	664,007	14.4	14.1
1870	1,054,670	278,789	35.9	207,099	847,471	19.6	19.2
1880	1,315,497	260,827	24.7	317,204	998,293	24.1	24.0
1890	1,693,330	377,833	28.7	562,286	1,131,044	33.2	30.9
1900	2,069,042	375,712	22.2	790,213	1,278,829	38.2	37.4
1910	2,333,860	264,818	12.8	1,004,320	1,329,540	43.0	42.6
1920	2,632,067	298,207	12.8	1,244,858	1,387,209	47.3	47.6
1930	2,939,006	306,939	11.7	1,553,843	1,385,163	52.9	53.0
1940	3,137,587	198,581	6.7	1,679,144	1,458,443	53.5	57.3
1950	3,434,575	296,988	9.5	1,987,888[2]	1,446,687[2]	57.9	62.7
1960	3,951,777	517,202	15.1	2,522,179	1,429,598	63.8	72.2
1970	4,417,933[3]	466,156	11.8	2,910,418	1,507,313	65.9	81.1
1980	4,705,335 (P.L. 94-171 figure)	—	—	—	—	—	—

[1] Population per square mile of land area.

[2] The definition of urban was revised beginning with the 1950 census.

[3] Total population is corrected total. The detailed distributions shown in this table have not been revised by the census to reflect this correction.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Part 51, *Wisconsin*, Table 1; *Population Estimates and Projections*, Series P-25 No. 520, 1971 and 1972; Series P-25, No. 533, 1973 and 1974; Series P-25, No. 615, 1975; Series P-25, No. 642, 1976; Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, "Official Population Estimates for 1979", and prior issues; Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, "1980 Census of Population", March 1981.

WISCONSIN INDIANS

Wisconsin Indian Population, 1900-1980

Year	Total	Male	Female
1900	8,372	4,321	4,051
1910	10,142	5,231	4,911
1920	9,611	4,950	4,661
1930	11,548	5,951	5,597
1940	12,265	6,354	5,911
1950	12,196	6,274	5,922
1960	14,297	7,195	7,102
1970	18,924	9,251	9,673
1980 (preliminary)	25,037	—	—

Wisconsin Indian Reservations: Population and Acreage

			1970 Land Status (acres)		
Reservation	Tribe	1980 Population (preliminary)	Tribally Owned	Allotted Land	Government Owned
Bad River	Chippewa	901	8,325	33,477	13,110
Lac Courte Oreilles	Chippewa	1,669	3,945	26,584	13,190
Lac du Flambeau	Chippewa	2,214	29,110	15,326	40
Menominee[3]	Menominee	2,699	221,549	—	—
Mole Lake[4]	Chippewa	105	1,694	—	(280)[1]
Oneida	Oneida	13,370[5]	2,109	466	—
Potawatomi	Potawatomi	489	11,267	400	—
Red Cliff	Chippewa	686	5,122	2,145	—
St. Croix	Chippewa	427	1,715	515	—
Stockbridge-Munsee	Mahican/Munsee	1,263	2,250	—	13,077
Winnebago	Winnebago	1,214[5]	—	(3,386)[2]	290
TOTAL		25,037	287,086	78,914	39,707

[1] Non-Indian land.

[2] Restricted free allotment.

[3] Public Law 93-107, the Menominee Restoration Act, effective December 22, 1973, repealed the Menominee Termination Act of June 17, 1954 (P.L. 83-399), and again acknowledged the Menominee Indian tribe of Wisconsin as a federally recognized Indian tribe.

[4] In the 1980 Preliminary Census data, Mole Lake Reservation is listed as Sokaogon Chippewa Community.

[5] Figure is very preliminary and should not be treated as an accurate figure.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs: *Federal Indian Reservations 1972*; *Semi-Annual Labor Reports*, March 1971; *Report of the Labor Force, March 1978.* U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, PC (1) B51 Wisconsin; Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *Preliminary Results - 1980 Decennial Census - Wisconsin Counties and Municipalities*, January 1981.

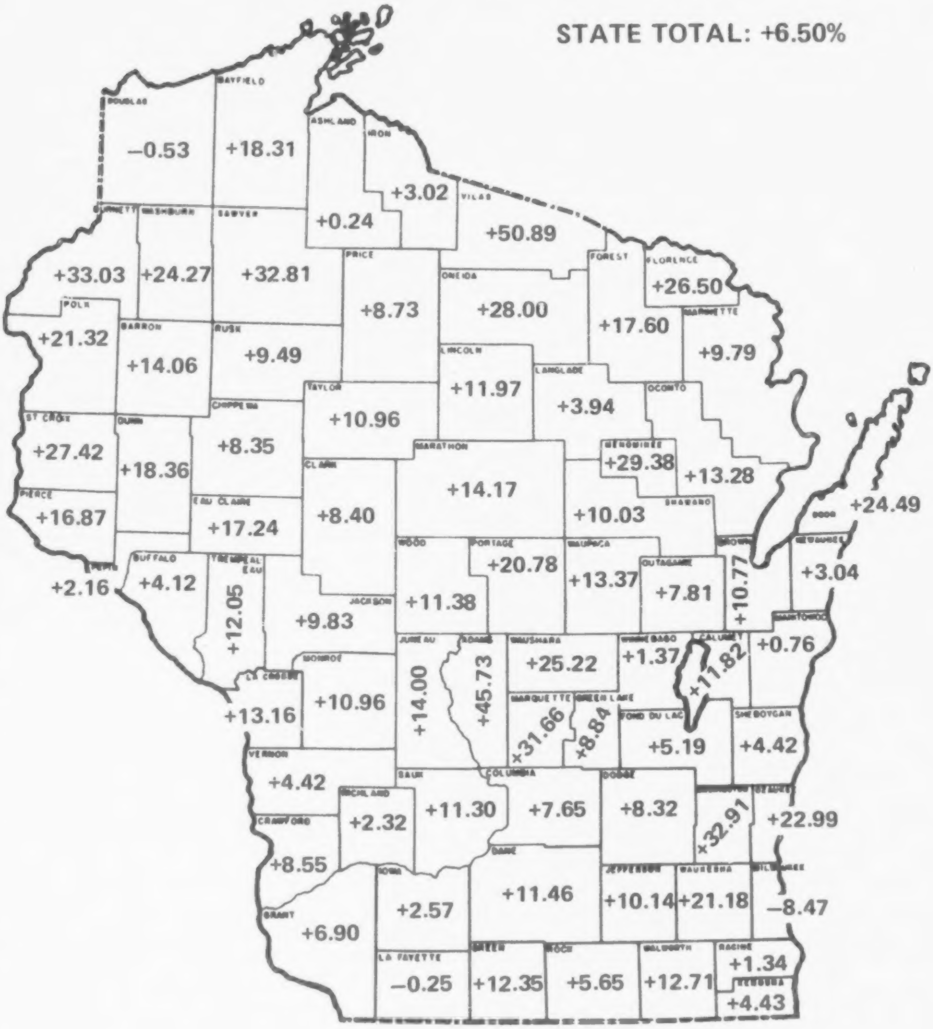
WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND RACE

	1970				1980 (P.L. 94-171 figure)		
County	Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	Nonwhite	Percent Nonwhite
Adams	9,234	9,139	28	67	13,457	408	3.0
Ashland	16,743	15,972	23	748	16,783	1,165	6.9
Barron	33,955	33,854	9	92	38,730	266	.7
Bayfield	11,683	11,071	3	609	13,822	967	7.0
Brown	158,244	155,992	368	1,884	175,280	4,056	2.3
Buffalo	13,743	13,726	—	17	14,309	51	.4
Burnett	9,276	9,010	9	257	12,340	457	3.7
Calumet	27,604	27,514	2	88	30,867	232	.8
Chippewa	47,717	47,606	9	102	51,702	290	.6
Clark	30,361	30,263	17	81	32,910	195	.6
Columbia	40,150	40,007	30	113	43,222	330	.8
Crawford	15,252	15,219	10	23	16,556	70	.4
Dane	290,272	284,387	3,124	2,561	323,545	12,342	3.8
Dodge	69,004	68,319	484	201	74,747	2,419	1.9
Door	20,106	19,962	6	138	25,029	292	1.2
Douglas	44,657	44,203	89	365	44,421	940	2.1
Dunn	29,154	28,976	57	121	34,314	493	1.4
Eau Claire	67,219	66,865	100	254	78,805	914	1.2
Florence	3,298	3,270	14	14	4,172	34	.8
Fond du Lac	84,567	84,195	132	240	88,952	783	.9
Forest	7,691	7,291	107	293	9,044	618	6.8
Grant	48,398	48,184	72	142	51,736	317	.6
Green	26,714	26,622	13	79	30,012	131	.4
Green Lake	16,878	16,856	7	15	18,370	128	.7
Iowa	19,306	19,270	15	21	19,802	78	.4
Iron	6,533	6,514	2	17	6,730	49	.7
Jackson	15,325	14,855	21	449	16,831	565	3.4
Jefferson	60,060	59,820	84	156	66,152	880	1.3
Juneau	18,455	18,143	54	258	21,039	291	1.4
Kenosha	117,917	115,623	1,930	364	123,137	5,275	4.3
Kewaunee	18,961	18,924	3	34	19,539	53	.3
La Crosse	80,468	80,114	70	284	91,056	897	1.0
Lafayette	17,456	17,423	6	27	17,412	57	.3
Langlade	19,220	19,045	10	165	19,978	135	.7
Lincoln	23,499	23,432	16	51	26,311	179	.7
Manitowoc	82,294	82,006	5	283	82,918	924	1.1
Marathon	97,457	97,246	19	192	111,270	782	.7
Marinette	35,810	35,718	4	88	39,314	223	.6
Marquette	8,865	8,842	2	21	11,672	111	1.0
Menominee	2,607	292	1	2,314	3,373	3,021	89.6
Milwaukee	1,054,249	939,989	106,033	8,041	964,988	176,259	18.3
Monroe	31,610	31,374	74	162	35,074	420	1.2
Oconto	25,553	25,443	12	98	28,947	203	.7
Oneida	24,427	24,272	4	151	31,216	267	.9
Outagamie	119,429	118,035	58	1,263	128,726	2,683	2.1
Ozaukee	54,461	54,197	92	132	66,981	952	1.4
Pepin	7,319	7,313	—	6	7,477	29	.4
Pierce	26,652	26,526	44	82	31,149	286	.9
Polk	26,666	26,496	28	142	32,351	325	1.0
Portage	47,541	47,283	75	183	57,420	750	1.3
Price	14,520	14,485	1	34	15,788	81	.5
Racine	170,838	159,511	10,572	755	173,132	17,926	10.4
Richland	17,079	17,044	15	20	17,476	93	.5
Rock	131,970	128,399	3,165	406	139,420	6,053	4.3
Rusk	14,238	14,182	8	48	15,589	149	1.0
St. Croix	34,354	34,244	22	88	43,872	257	.6
Sauk	39,057	38,858	25	174	43,469	336	.8
Sawyer	9,670	8,803	3	864	12,843	1,427	11.1
Shawano	32,650	31,644	2	1,004	35,928	1,438	4.0
Sheboygan	96,660	96,169	150	341	100,935	1,409	1.4
Taylor	16,958	16,926	4	28	18,817	85	.5
Trempealeau	23,344	23,298	5	41	26,158	88	.3
Vernon	24,557	24,522	4	31	25,642	96	.4
Vilas	10,958	10,041	1	916	16,535	1,212	7.3
Walworth	63,444	62,879	287	278	71,507	1,666	2.3
Washburn	10,601	10,518	14	69	13,174	121	.9
Washington	63,839	63,652	45	142	84,848	544	.6
Waukesha	231,338	230,205	362	798	280,326	4,221	1.5
Waupaca	37,780	37,642	2	136	42,831	296	.7
Waushara	14,795	14,752	8	35	18,526	237	1.3
Winnebago	130,011	129,266	146	519	131,732	1,603	1.2
Wood	65,362	65,021	8	333	72,799	797	1.1
TOTAL	4,417,933[1]	4,258,959	128,224	30,548	4,705,335	262,737	5.6

[1] Corrected population total; corrected race population data not available.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Part 51, *Wisconsin*, Tables 16 and 20; Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, *1980 Census of Population*, March 1981.

TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH BY COUNTIES, WISCONSIN 1970-1980


STATE TOTAL: +6.50%
DOUGLAS
-0.53
BAYFIELD
+18.31
ASHLAND
+0.24
IRON
+3.02
VILAS
+50.89
BURNETT
+33.03
WASHBURN
+24.27
SAWYER
+32.81
PRICE
+8.73
ONEIDA
+28.00
FOREST
+17.60
FLORENCE
+26.50
MARINETTE
+9.79
POLK
+21.32
BARRON
+14.06
RUSK
+9.49
TAYLOR
+10.96
LINCOLN
+11.97
LANGLADE
+3.94
OCONTO
+13.28
ST CROIX
+27.42
DUNN
+18.36
CHIPPEWA
+8.35
MENOMINEE
+29.38
MARATHON
+14.17
DOOR
+24.49
PIERCE
+16.87
EAU CLAIRE
+17.24
CLARK
+8.40
SHAWANO
+10.03
KEWAUNEE
+3.04
PEPIN
+2.16
BUFFALO
+4.12
TREMPEALEAU
+12.05
JACKSON
+9.83
WOOD
+11.38
PORTAGE
+20.78
WAUPACA
+13.37
OUTAGAMIE
+7.81
BROWN
+10.77
MANITOWOC
+0.76
WINNEBAGO
+1.37
CALUMET
+11.82
JUNEAU
+14.00
ADAMS
+45.73
WAUSHARA
+25.22
MONROE
+10.96
LA CROSSE
+13.16
MARQUETTE
+31.66
GREEN LAKE
+8.84
FOND DU LAC
+5.19
SHEBOYGAN
+4.42
VERNON
+4.42
RICHLAND
+2.32
SAUK
+11.30
COLUMBIA
+7.65
DODGE
+8.32
WASHINGTON
+32.91
OZAUKEE
+22.99
CRAWFORD
+8.55
GRANT
+6.90
IOWA
+2.57
DANE
+11.46
JEFFERSON
+10.14
WAUKESHA
+21.18
MILWAUKEE
-8.47
LA FAYETTE
-0.25
GREEN
+12.35
ROCK
+5.65
WALWORTH
+12.71
RACINE
+1.34
KENOSHA
+4.43

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, population change computed by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISION

County and Minor Civil Division	1970	1980
Adams County	**9,234**	**13,457**
Adams, city	1,440	1,744
Adams, town	692	961
Big Flats, town	482	694
Colburn, town	[illegible]	177
Dell Prairie, town	[illegible]	856
Easton, town	[illegible]	858
Friendship, village	641	744
Jackson, town	497	640
Leola, town	184	237
Lincoln, town	283	289
Monroe, town	252	288
New Chester, town	420	1,088
New Haven, town	543	522
Preston, town	607	967
Quincy, town	444	639
Richfield, town	165	183
Rome, town	368	1,110
Springville, town	449	584
Strongs Prairie, town	720	876
Ashland County	**16,743**	**16,783**
Agenda, town	512	623
Ashland, city	9,615	9,115
Ashland, town	504	596
Butternut, village	453	438
Chippewa, town	417	402
Gingles, town	456	545
Gordon, town	312	333
Jacobs, town	928	907
La Pointe, town	159	156
Marengo, town	257	276
Mellen, city	1,168	1,046
Morse, town	401	469
Peeksville, town	145	184
Sanborn, town	662	834
Shanagolden, town	148	174
White River, town	606	685
Barron County	**33,955**	**38,730**
Almena, town	731	776
Almena, village	423	526
Arland, town	605	692
Barron, city	2,337	2,595
Barron, town	893	977
Bear Lake, town	426	521
Cameron, village	893	1,115
Cedar Lake, town	423	617
Chetek, city	1,630	1,931
Chetek, town	918	1,210
Clinton, town	757	851
Crystal Lake, town	712	756
Cumberland, city	1,839	1,983
Cumberland, town	910	909
Dallas, town	465	567
Dallas, village	359	477
Dovre, town	539	526
Doyle, town	426	455
Haugen, village	246	251
Lakeland, town	580	672
Maple Grove, town	859	948
Maple Plain, town	493	577
New Auburn, village (part)	n.a.	14
Oak Grove, town	[illegible]	892
Prairie Farm, town	594	634
Prairie Farm, village	426	387
Prairie Lake, town	923	1,076
Rice Lake, city	7,278	7,691
Rice Lake, town	1,667	2,372
Sioux Creek, town	563	643
Stanfold, town	757	721
Stanley, town	[illegible]	1,813
Sumner, town	465	556
Turtle Lake, town	673	587
Turtle Lake, village (part)	637	762
Vance Creek, town	608	650
Bayfield County	**11,683**	**13,822**
Barksdale, town	574	762
Barnes, town	311	493
Bayfield, city	874	778
Bayfield, town	503	607
Bayview, town	297	343
Bell, town	205	247
Cable, town	457	604
Cable, village	281	227
Clover, town	277	254
Delta, town	150	[illegible]
Drummond, town	349	442
Eileen, town	599	664
Grand View, town (1970 Pratt)	370	440
Hughes, town	174	290
Iron River, town	716	991
Kelly, town	336	354
Keystone, town	314	344
Lincoln, town	206	280
Mason, town	304	304
Mason, village	119	102
Namakagon, town	224	286
Orienta, town	108	109
Oulu, town	506	547
Pilsen, town	193	222
Port Wing, town	385	525
Russell, town	475	791
Tripp, town	138	145
Washburn, city	1,957	2,080
Washburn, town	282	386
Brown County	**158,244**	**175,280**
Allouez, town	13,753	14,882
Ashwaubenon, village	10,042	14,486
Bellevue, town	1,736	4,101
Denmark, village	1,364	1,475
De Pere, city	13,309	14,892
De Pere, town	1,365	1,535
Eaton, town	1,049	1,106
Glenmore, town	1,110	1,046
Green Bay, city	87,809	87,899
Green Bay, town	958	1,106
Hobart, town	2,599	3,765
Holland, town	1,211	1,268
Howard, village	4,911	8,240
Humboldt, town	1,101	1,281
Lawrence, town	1,622	1,431
Morrison, town	1,473	1,565
New Denmark, town	1,203	1,420
Pittsfield, town	1,647	2,219
Pulaski, village	1,717	1,875
Rockland, town	983	882
Scott, town	1,969	1,929
Suamico, town	2,830	4,003
Wrightstown, town	1,463	1,705
Wrightstown, village	1,020	1.169
Buffalo County	**13,743**	**14,309**
Alma, city	956	848
Alma, town	371	397
Belvidere, town	464	425
Buffalo, city	671	894
Buffalo, town	782	821
Canton, town	443	359
Cochrane, village	506	512
Cross, town	363	393
Dover, town	435	455
Fountain City, city	1,017	963
Gilmanton, town	546	498
Glencoe, town	515	558
Lincoln, town	297	272
Maxville, town	360	403
Milton, town	370	416

WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISION—Cont.

County and Minor Civil Division	1970	1980
Modena, town	456	436
Mondovi, city	2,338	2,545
Mondovi, town	435	511
Montana, town	409	337
Naples, town	559	580
Nelson, town	870	703
Nelson, village	n.a.	389
Waumandee, town	580	594
Burnett County	**9,276**	**12,340**
Anderson, town	193	265
Blaine, town	129	151
Daniels, town	532	607
Dewey, town	419	520
Grantsburg, town	501	677
Grantsburg, village	930	1,153
Jackson, town	128	331
La Follette, town	269	388
Lincoln, town	119	215
Meenon, town	596	838
Oakland, town	311	486
Roosevelt, town	177	178
Rusk, town	211	349
Sand Lake, town	306	422
Scott, town	252	409
Siren, town	550	887
Siren, village	639	896
Swiss, town	518	587
Trade Lake, town	673	824
Union, town	147	199
Webb Lake, town	125	256
Webster, village	502	610
West Marshland, town	173	209
Wood River, town	876	883
Calumet County	**27,604**	**30,867**
Appleton, city (part)	3,401	5,484
Brillion, city	2,588	2,907
Brillion, town	1,324	1,191
Brothertown, town	1,420	1,494
Charlestown, town	1,079	1,090
Chilton, city	3,030	2,965
Chilton, town	1,116	1,120
Harrison, town	3,260	3,541
Hilbert, village	896	1,176
Kiel, city (part)	298	429
New Holstein, city	3,012	3,412
New Holstein, town	1,513	1,527
Rantoul, town	1,243	1,184
Sherwood, village	350	372
Stockbridge, town	1,285	1,248
Stockbridge, village	582	567
Woodville, town	1,207	1,160
Chippewa County	**47,717**	**51,702**
Anson, town	1,446	1,590
Arthur, town	774	856
Auburn, town	408	456
Birch Creek, town	365	540
Bloomer, city	3,143	3,342
Bloomer, town	800	930
Boyd, village	574	660
Cadott, village	977	1,247
Chippewa Falls, city	12,351	11,845
Cleveland, town	607	732
Colburn, town	678	760
Cooks Valley, town	610	603
Cornell, city	1,616	1,583
Delmar, town	1,079	1,062
Eagle Point, town	2,224	2,750
Eau Claire, city (part)	957	1,657
Edson, town	1,082	1,061
Estella, town	484	483
Goetz, town	613	607
Hallie, town	3,568	4,275
Howard, town	643	660
Lafayette, town	4,189	4,181
Lake Holcombe, town	648	791
New Auburn, village (part)	368	452
Ruby, town	469	514
Sampson, town	724	805
Sigel, town	654	782
Stanley, city	2,049	2,095
Tilden, town	963	1,088
Wheaton, town	1,782	2,328
Woodmohr, town	872	967
Clark County	**30,361**	**32,910**
Abbotsford, city (part)	1,108	1,401
Beaver, town	718	777
Butler, town	83	81
Colby, city (part)	885	1,151
Colby, town	812	800
Curtiss, village	135	127
Dewhurst, town	99	132
Dorchester, village	491	613
Eaton, town	572	663
Foster, town	51	111
Fremont, town	905	982
Grant, town	736	882
Granton, village	288	399
Green Grove, town	663	678
Greenwood, city	1,036	1,124
Hendren, town	526	570
Hewett, town	170	301
Hixon, town	791	810
Hoard, town	919	881
Levis, town	337	433
Longwood, town	728	673
Loyal, city	1,126	1,252
Loyal, town	819	882
Lynn, town	555	587
Mayville, town	957	962
Mead, town	237	303
Mentor, town	584	596
Neillsville, city	2,750	2,780
Owen, city	1,031	998
Pine Valley, town	923	1,137
Reseburg, town	742	761
Seif, town	162	254
Sherman, town	674	766
Sherwood, town	199	173
Thorp, city	1,469	1,635
Thorp, town	873	743
Unity, town	796	815
Unity, village (part)	154	166
Warner, town	607	668
Washburn, town	325	276
Weston, town	602	646
Withee, town	801	859
Withee, village	480	509
Worden, town	595	650
York, town	847	903
Columbia County	**40,150**	**43,222**
Arlington, town	701	752
Arlington, village	379	440
Caledonia, town	855	923
Cambria, village	631	680
Columbus, city	3,789	4,049
Columbus, town	715	704
Courtland, town	628	601
Dekorra, town	1,763	1,914
Doylestown, village	265	294
Fall River, village	633	850
Fort Winnebago, town	673	860
Fountain Prairie, town	816	771
Friesland, village	301	267
Hampden, town	704	650

WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISION—Cont.

County and Minor Civil Division	1970	1980
Leeds, town	869	845
Lewiston, town	984	1,122
Lodi, city	1,831	1,959
Lodi, town	1,357	1,855
Lowville, town	819	976
Marcellon, town	759	809
Newport, town	562	657
Otsego, town	754	767
Pacific, town	756	1,215
Pardeeville, village	1,507	1,594
Portage, city	7,821	7,896
Poynette, village	1,118	1,447
Randolph, town	729	700
Randolph, vil (part)	493	485
Rio, village	792	785
Scott, town	585	602
Springvale, town	504	521
West Point, town	873	1,122
Wisconsin Dells, city (part)	2,277	2,337
Wyocena, town	1,098	1,225
Wyocena, village	809	548
Crawford County	**15,252**	**16,556**
Bell Center, village	110	124
Bridgeport, town	416	708
Clayton, town	916	927
De Soto, village	79	66
Eastman, town	781	840
Eastman, village	319	371
Ferryville, village	183	227
Freeman, town	677	796
Gays Mills, village	623	627
Haney, town	387	404
Lynxville, village	149	174
Marietta, town	601	568
Mount Sterling, village	181	223
Prairie du Chien, city	5,540	5,859
Prairie du Chien, town	591	694
Scott, town	478	472
Seneca, town	858	832
Soldiers Grove, village	514	622
Steuben, village	179	175
Utica, town	843	822
Wauzeka, town	390	445
Wauzeka, village	437	580
Dane County	**290,272**	**323,545**
Albion, town	1,926	1,918
Belleville, vil. (part)	972	1,203
Berry, town	896	1,116
Black Earth, town	379	406
Black Earth, village	1,114	1,145
Blooming Grove, town	1,608	1,965
Blue Mounds, town	675	637
Blue Mounds, village	261	387
Bristol, town	1,491	1,723
Brooklyn, village (part)	217	250
Burke, town	1,742	2,967
Cambridge, village (part)	672	785
Christiana, town	1,261	1,209
Cottage Grove, town	1,818	2,952
Cottage Grove, village	478	888
Cross Plains, town	995	1,003
Cross Plains, village	1,478	2,156
Dane, town	894	945
Dane, village	486	518
Deerfield, town	855	1,111
Deerfield, village	1,067	1,466
De Forest, village	1,911	3,367
Dunkirk, town	2,139	2,098
Dunn, town	3,391	4,966
Fitchburg, town	4,704	11,973
McFarland, village	2,386	3,783
Madison, city	171,769	170,616
Madison, town	5,746	6,162
Maple Bluff, village	1,974	1,351
Marshall, village	1,043	2,363
Mazomanie, town	789	1,007
Mazomanie, village	1,217	1,248
Medina, town	961	1,019
Middleton, city	8,286	11,779
Middleton, town	2,028	2,667
Monona, city	10,420	8,809
Montrose, town	962	1,024
Mount Horeb, village	2,402	3,251
Oregon, town	1,115	1,798
Oregon, village	2,553	3,876
Perry, town	664	632
Pleasant Springs, town	2,057	2,529
Primrose, town	664	654
Rockdale, village	172	200
Roxbury, town	1,427	1,491
Rutland, town	1,197	1,393
Shorewood Hills, village	2,206	1,837
Springdale, town	1,132	1,279
Springfield, town	1,947	2,379
Stoughton, city	6,096	7,589
Sun Prairie, city	9,935	12,931
Sun Prairie, town	1,490	1,990
Vermont, town	673	634
Verona, city	2,334	3,336
Verona, town	2,235	2,259
Vienna, town	1,177	1,365
Waunakee, village	2,181	3,866
Westport, town	2,411	2,748
Windsor, town	2,415	3,812
York, town	778	714
Dodge County	**69,004**	**74,747**
Ashippun, town	1,500	1,929
Beaver Dam, city	14,265	14,149
Beaver Dam, town	1,933	3,030
Brownsville, village	374	0
Census error: 1978 estimate 443; population shown in Lomira town		
Burnett, town	875	917
Calamus, town	934	1,077
Chester, town	1,060	981
Clyman, town	889	815
Clyman, village	328	317
Elba, town	960	1,028
Emmet, town	1,050	1,089
Fox Lake, city	1,242	1,373
Fox Lake, town	1,501	1,674
Herman, town	1,215	1,131
Horicon, city	3,356	3,584
Hubbard, town	1,301	1,508
Hustisford, town	1,034	1,262
Hustisford, village	789	874
Iron Ridge, village	480	766
Juneau, city	2,043	2,045
Kekoskee, village	233	224
Lebanon, town	1,278	1,518
Leroy, town	1,146	1,110
Lomira, town	1,247	1,824
Census error: 1980 population includes Brownsville		
Lomira, village	1,084	1,446
Lowell, town	1,254	1,205
Lowell, village	322	326
Mayville, city	4,139	4,338
Neosho, village	400	575
Oak Grove, town	1,326	1,333
Portland, town	915	976
Randolph, vil. (part)	1,089	1,206
Reeseville, village	566	649
Rubicon, town	1,564	1,759
Shields, town	602	584
Theresa, town	1,174	1,152
Theresa, village	611	766
Trenton, town	1,406	1,319

WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISION—Cont.

County and Minor Civil Division	1970	1980
Watertown, city (part)	4,373	5,911
Waupun, city (part)	5,481	5,439
Westford, town	1,006	1,203
Williamstown, town	659	335
Door County	**20,106**	**25,029**
Baileys Harbor, town	615	799
Brussels, town	1,050	1,097
Claybanks, town	345	409
Egg Harbor, town	693	825
Egg Harbor, village	184	238
Ephraim, village	236	319
Forestville, town	902	1,035
Forestville, village	349	455
Gardner, town	875	1,084
Gibraltar, town	590	742
Jacksonport, town	622	707
Liberty Grove, town	1,174	1,313
Nasewaupee, town	1,470	1,899
Sevastopol, town	2,035	2,520
Sister Bay, village	483	564
Sturgeon Bay, city	6,776	8,847
Sturgeon Bay, town	641	863
Union, town	620	755
Washington, town	446	558
Douglas County	**44,657**	**44,421**
Amnicon, town	898	916
Bennett, town	333	501
Brule, town	497	544
Cloverland, town	255	263
Dairyland, town	233	258
Gordon, town	419	627
Hawthorne, town	677	902
Highland, town	157	190
Lake Nebagamon, village	523	780
Lakeside, town	514	572
Maple, town	608	685
Oakland, town	624	938
Oliver, village	21[illegible]	253
Parkland, town	1,523	1,496
Poplar, village	455	569
Solon Springs, town	471	553
Solon Springs, village	598	590
Summit, town	905	1,057
Superior, city	32,237	29,571
Superior, town	1,743	2,065
Superior, village	476	580
Wascott, town	301	511
Dunn County	**28,991**	**34,314**
Boyceville, village	725	862
Colfax, town	499	660
Colfax, village	1,026	1,149
Downing, village	215	242
Dunn, town	969	1,294
Eau Galle, town	892	944
Elk Mound, town	455	668
Elk Mound, village	471	737
Grant, town	400	443
Hay River, town	419	433
Knapp, village	369	419
Lucas, town	577	699
Menomonie, city	11,112	12,769
Menomonie, town	1,820	2,453
New Haven, town	645	707
Otter Creek, town	224	337
Peru, town	245	194
Red Cedar, town	935	1,27[illegible]
Ridgeland, village	266	3[illegible]

County and Minor Civil Division	1970	1980
Rock Creek, town	632	668
Sand Creek, town	579	575
Sheridan, town	426	476
Sherman, town	580	666
Spring Brook, town	1,168	1,293
Stanton, town	527	553
Tainter, town	1,000	1,507
Tiffany, town	485	639
Weston, town	688	654
Wheeler, village	212	231
Wilson, town	430	464
Eau Claire County	**67,219**	**78,805**
Altoona, city	2,842	4,393
Augusta, city	1,242	1,560
Bridge Creek, town	935	1,206
Brunswick, town	1,092	1,411
Clear Creek, town	773	798
Drammen, town	672	725
Eau Claire, city (part)	43,662	49,852
Fairchild, town	238	278
Fairchild, village	562	577
Fall Creek, village	825	1,148
Lincoln, town	962	1,012
Ludington, town	761	969
Otter Creek, town	526	497
Pleasant Valley, town	1,223	1,908
Seymour, town	2,362	2,824
Union, town	2,355	2,689
Washington, town	5,757	6,489
Wilson, town	430	469
Florence County	**3,298**	**4,172**
Aurora, town	920	1,050
Commonwealth, town	254	369
Fence, town	191	192
Fern, town	61	111
Florence, town	1,262	1,809
Homestead, town	258	272
Long Lake, town	190	199
Tipler, town	162	170
Fond du Lac County	**84,567**	**88,952**
Alto, town	1,139	1,176
Ashford, town	1,470	1,596
Auburn, town	1,256	1,816
Brandon, village	872	862
Byron, town	1,300	1,681
Calumet, town	1,475	1,609
Campbellsport, village	1,681	1,740
Eden, town	1,041	1,130
Eden, village	376	534
Eldorado, town	1,302	1,502
Empire, town	1,730	2,359
Fairwater, village	373	298
Fond du Lac, city	35,515	35,863
Fond du Lac, town	3,896	3,001
Forest, town	1,106	1,098
Friendship, town	2,350	2,321
Lamartine, town	1,416	1,749
Marshfield, town	1,159	1,214
Metomen, town	798	792
Mount Calvary, village	942	585
N. Fond du Lac, village	3,286	3,844
Oakfield, town	765	833
Oakfield, village	918	990
Osceola, town	1,116	1,569
Ripon, city	7,053	7,111
Ripon, town	1,186	1,411
Rosendale, town	710	763
Rosendale, village	464	725
St. Cloud, village	550	560
Springvale, town	744	808

WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISION—Cont.

County and Minor Civil Division	1970	1980
Taycheedah, town	2,692	3,227
Waupun, city (part)	2,465	2,693
Waupun, town	1,421	1,492
Forest County	**7,691**	**9,044**
Alvin, town	159	195
Argonne, town	396	469
Armstrong Creek, town	459	501
Blackwell, town	418	384
Caswell, town	96	85
Crandon, city	1,582	1,969
Crandon, town	406	569
Freedom, town	276	307
Hiles, town	283	327
Laona, town	1,395	1,474
Lincoln, town	350	577
Nashville, town	519	703
Popple River, town	36	59
Ross, town	178	203
Wabeno, town	1,144	1,222
Grant County	**48,398**	**51,736**
Bagley, village	271	317
Beetown, town	955	93
Bloomington, town	552	567
Bloomington, village	719	743
Blue River, village	369	412
Boscobel, city	2,510	2,662
Boscobel, town	463	494
Cassville, town	531	633
Cassville, village	1,343	1,270
Castle Rock, town	393	339
Clifton, town	394	404
Cuba City, city (part)	1,902	1,928
Dickeyville, village	1,057	1,156
Ellenboro, town	517	544
Fennimore, city	1,861	2,212
Fennimore, town	676	726
Glen Haven, town	679	596
Harrison, town	537	600
Hazel Green, town	1,237	1,228
Hazel Green, village	982	1,270
Hickory Grove, town	444	423
Jamestown, town	1,973	2,369
Lancaster, city	3,756	4,076
Liberty, town	597	609
Lima, town	667	750
Little Grant, town	349	347
Livingston, village	494	626
Marion, town	364	463
Millville, town	170	152
Montfort, village	511	516
Mount Hope, town	308	343
Mount Hope, village	176	197
Mount Ida, town	495	544
Muscoda, town	455	566
Muscoda, village (part)	1,099	1,331
North Lancaster, town	475	506
Paris, town	751	842
Patch Grove, town	385	421
Patch Grove, village	187	259
Platteville, city	9,599	9,580
Platteville, town	1,010	1,309
Potosi, town	1,037	1,104
Potosi, village	713	736
Smelser, town	907	970
South Lancaster, town	1,187	1,032
Tennyson, village	402	476
Waterloo, town	602	615
Watterstown, town	255	348
Wingville, town	388	417
Woodman, town	196	216
Woodman, village	102	116
Wyalusing, town	396	443

County and Minor Civil Division	1970	1980
Green County	**26,714**	**30,012**
Adams, town	484	484
Albany, town	551	657
Albany, village	875	1,051
Belleville, vil. (part)	91	99
Brodhead, city	2,515	3,153
Brooklyn, town	746	760
Brooklyn, village (part)	348	377
Browntown, village	253	284
Cadiz, town	812	891
Clarno, town	1,072	1,069
Decatur, town	705	1,035
Exeter, town	685	709
Jefferson, town	1,123	1,204
Jordan, town	555	585
Monroe, city	8,654	10,027
Monroe, town	1,145	1,054
Monticello, village	870	1,021
Mount Pleasant, town	597	567
New Glarus, town	552	510
New Glarus, village	1,454	1,763
Spring Grove, town	798	819
Sylvester, town	684	786
Washington, town	618	555
York, town	527	552
Green Lake County	**16,878**	**18,370**
Berlin, city (part)	5,297	5,387
Berlin, town	882	1,065
Brooklyn, town	1,262	1,431
Green Lake, city	1,109	1,208
Green Lake, town	1,162	1,307
Kingston, town	556	708
Kingston, village	343	328
Mackford, town	650	622
Manchester, town	777	812
Markesan, city	1,285	1,446
Marquette, town	310	393
Marquette, village	161	204
Princeton, city	1,446	1,479
Princeton, town	952	1,287
St. Marie, town	320	310
Seneca, town	366	383
Iowa County	**19,306**	**19,802**
Arena, town	1,084	1,292
Arena, village	377	451
Avoca, village	421	505
Barneveld, village	528	579
Blanchardville, vil. (part)	123	139
Brigham, town	844	821
Clyde, town	360	381
Cobb, village	410	409
Dodgeville, city	3,255	3,458
Dodgeville, town	1,164	1,234
Eden, town	503	419
Highland, town	923	844
Highland, village	785	860
Hollandale, village	256	271
Linden, town	961	828
Linden, village	408	395
Livingston, village	9	16
Mifflin, town	664	591
Mineral Point, city	2,305	2,259
Mineral Point, town	770	792
Montfort, village	7	100
Moscow, town	548	568
Muscoda, village (part)	n.a.	0
Pulaski, town	489	462
Rewey, village	232	233
Ridgeway, town	521	564
Ridgeway, village	463	503
Waldwick, town	598	503
Wyoming, town	298	325

WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISION—Cont.

County and Minor Civil Division	1970	1980
Iron County	**6,533**	**6,730**
Anderson, town	92	91
Carey, town	194	179
Gurney, town	135	153
Hurley, city	2,418	2,015
Kimball, town	468	499
Knight, town	324	294
Mercer, town	1,003	1,425
Montreal, city	877	887
Oma, town	265	298
Pence, town	234	191
Saxon, town	371	362
Sherman, town	152	336
Jackson County	**15,325**	**16,831**
Adams, town	980	1,300
Albion, town	914	976
Alma, town	668	696
Alma Center, village	495	454
Bear Bluff, town	116	133
Black River Falls, city	3,273	3,434
Brockway, town	978	1,053
City Point, town	180	196
Cleveland, town	411	422
Curran, town	360	410
Franklin, town	414	417
Garden Valley, town	435	421
Garfield, town	369	423
Hixton, town	558	646
Hixton, village	300	364
Irving, town	489	618
Knapp, town	155	201
Komensky, town	283	449
Manchester, town	442	590
Melrose, town	355	338
Melrose, village	505	507
Merrillan, village	612	587
Millston, town	157	202
North Bend, town	498	456
Northfield, town	587	652
Springfield, town	469	475
Taylor, village	322	411
Jefferson County	**60,060**	**66,152**
Aztalan, town	1,306	1,752
Cambridge, village (part)	17	59
Cold Spring, town	1,018	684
Concord, town	1,130	1,805
Farmington, town	1,391	1,528
Fort Atkinson, city	9,164	9,785
Hebron, town	973	1,104
Ixonia, town	2,324	2,905
Jefferson, city	5,429	5,647
Jefferson, town	3,082	2,891
Johnson Creek, village	790	1,136
Koshkonong, town	2,671	3,115
Lake Mills, city	3,556	3,670
Lake Mills, town	1,472	1,515
Milford, town	1,129	1,066
Oakland, town	1,984	2,240
Palmyra, town	875	1,069
Palmyra, village	1,341	1,515
Sullivan, town	1,159	1,646
Sullivan, village	467	434
Sumner, town	954	837
Waterloo, city	685	2,393
Waterloo, town	2,253	811
Watertown, city (part)	11,310	12,202
Watertown, town	1,671	1,921
Whitewater, city (part)	1,909	2,422
Juneau County	**18,455**	**21,039**
Armenia, town	288	545
Camp Douglas, village	547	589
Clearfield, town	312	538
Cutler, town	294	369
Elroy, city	1,513	1,504
Finley, town	87	72
Fountain, town	616	598
Germantown, town	215	643
Hustler, village	190	170
Kildare, town	335	534
Kingston, town	92	64
Lemonweir, town	970	1,327
Lindina, town	926	816
Lisbon, town	661	903
Lyndon, town	405	701
Lyndon Station, village	533	375
Marion, town	223	280
Mauston, city	3,466	3,284
Necedah, town	674	1,394
Necedah, village	740	773
New Lisbon, city	1,361	1,390
Orange, town	619	607
Plymouth, town	647	644
Seven Mile Creek, town	376	362
Summit, town	566	721
Union Center, village	205	216
Wisconsin Dells, city (part)	n.a.	0
Wonewoc, town	759	778
Wonewoc, village	835	842
Kenosha County	**117,917**	**123,137**
Brighton, town	1,199	1,180
Bristol, town	2,740	3,599
Kenosha, city	78,805	77,685
Paddock Lake, village	1,470	2,207
Paris, town	1,744	1,612
Pleasant Prairie, town	12,019	12,703
Randall, town	1,582	2,155
Salem, town	5,555	6,292
Silver Lake, village	1,210	1,598
Somers, town	7,270	7,724
Twin Lakes, village	2,276	3,474
Wheatland, town	2,047	2,908
Kewaunee County	**18,961**	**19,539**
Ahnapee, town	878	948
Algoma, city	4,023	3,656
Carlton, town	1,105	1,140
Casco, town	979	1,001
Casco, village	481	484
Franklin, town	966	1,062
Kewaunee, city	2,901	2,801
Lincoln, town	984	967
Luxemburg, town	1,295	1,468
Luxemburg, village	853	1,040
Montpelier, town	1,273	1,457
Pierce, town	720	790
Red River, town	1,308	1,431
West Kewaunee, town	1,195	1,294
La Crosse County	**80,468**	**91,056**
Bangor, town	569	572
Bangor, village	974	1,012
Barre, town	521	901
Burns, town	901	988
Campbell, town	3,327	4,118
Farmington, town	1,383	1,603
Greenfield, town	1,278	1,537
Hamilton, town	1,229	1,472
Holland, town	976	1,776
Holmen, village	1,081	2,411
La Crosse, city	51,153	48,347
Medary, town	2,333	1,794
Onalaska, city	4,909	9,249
Onalaska, town	2,973	5,386
Rockland, village	278	383

WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISION— Cont.

County and Minor Civil Division	1970	1980
Shelby, town	3,733	5,620
Washington, town	670	611
West Salem, village	2,180	3,276
Lafayette County	**17,456**	**17,412**
Argyle, town	531	498
Argyle, village	673	720
Belmont, town	626	716
Belmont, village	688	826
Benton, town	524	524
Benton, village	873	983
Blanchard, town	233	209
Blanchardville, vil. (part)	671	664
Cuba City, city (part)	91	201
Darlington, city	2,351	2,300
Darlington, town	949	842
Elk Grove, town	613	522
Fayette, town	444	447
Gratiot, town	797	706
Gratiot, village	249	280
Hazel Green, village	n.a.	12
Kendall, town	435	432
Lamont, town	387	341
Monticello, town	201	202
New Diggings, town	601	556
Seymour, town	615	497
Shullsburg, city	1,376	1,484
Shullsburg, town	571	455
South Wayne, village	436	495
Wayne, town	588	559
White Oak Springs, town	207	165
Willow Springs, town	658	685
Wiota, town	1,068	1,091
Langlade County	**19,220**	**19,978**
Ackley, town	681	639
Ainsworth, town	348	447
Antigo, city	9,005	8,653
Antigo, town	1,692	1,661
Elcho, town	885	1,078
Evergreen, town	436	515
Langlade, town	342	413
Neva, town	819	970
Norwood, town	838	866
Parrish, town	60	87
Peck, town	413	424
Polar, town	737	827
Price, town	259	243
Rolling, town	914	1,236
Summit, town	186	197
Upham, town	486	545
Vilas, town	265	264
White Lake, village	309	309
Wolf River, town	545	604
Lincoln County	**23,499**	**26,311**
Birch, town	312	689
Bradley, town	1,753	2,235
Corning, town	725	807
Harding, town	174	261
Harrison, town	607	693
King, town	377	597
Merrill, city	9,502	9,578
Merrill, town	1,742	2,347
Pine River, town	1,271	1,463
Rock Falls, town	423	434
Russell, town	635	668
Schley, town	811	818
Scott, town	1,046	1,149
Skanawan, town	175	256
Somo, town	113	150
Tomahawk, city	3,419	3,527
Tomahawk, town	256	383
Wilson, town	158	256

County and Minor Civil Division	1970	1980
Manitowoc County	**82,294**	**82,918**
Cato, town	1,581	1,653
Centerville, town	784	796
Cleveland, village	761	1,270
Cooperstown, town	1,094	1,249
Eaton, town	741	764
Francis Creek, village	492	538
Franklin, town	1,488	1,372
Gibson, town	1,323	1,416
Kellnersville, village	n.a.	369
Kiel, city (part)	2,550	2,654
Kossuth, town	1,966	2,148
Liberty, town	1,089	1,181
Manitowoc, city	33,430	32,547
Manitowoc, town	1,258	1,177
Manitowoc Rapids, town	3,552	3,186
Maple Grove, town	962	910
Maribel, village	363	316
Meeme, town	1,535	1,480
Mishicot, town	1,334	1,743
Mishicot, village	1,503	938
Newton, town	2,332	2,256
Reedsville, village	1,134	994
Rockland, town	936	971
St. Nazianz, village	738	718
Schleswig, town	1,633	1,542
Two Creeks, town	489	580
Two Rivers, city	13,354	13,553
Two Rivers, town	2,663	2,806
Valders, village	973	821
Whitelaw, village	649	557
Marathon County	**111,270**	**97,457**
Abbotsford, city (part)	500	267
Athens, village	988	856
Bergen, town	478	402
Berlin, town	820	758
Bern, town	487	497
Bevent, town	983	735
Brighton, town	600	593
Brokaw, village	298	312
Cassel, town	899	953
Cleveland, town	958	777
Colby, city (part)	345	293
Day, town	989	962
Easton, town	1,046	912
Eau Pleine, town	759	796
Edgar, village	1,194	928
Elderon, town	628	506
Elderon, village	191	185
Emmet, town	757	850
Fenwood, village	165	147
Frankfort, town	743	725
Franzen, town	571	535
Green Valley, town	355	379
Guenther, town	297	302
Halsey, town	548	576
Hamburg, town	749	760
Harrison, town	354	422
Hatley, village	300	315
Hewitt, town	496	486
Holton, town	945	924
Hull, town	1,402	1,080
Johnson, town	933	936
Knowlton, town	1,153	742
Kronenwetter, town	5,012	2,595
McMillan, town	1,433	1,255
Maine, town	2,163	2,155
Marathon, town	1,114	918
Marathon City, village	1,552	1,214
Marshfield, city (part)	237	59
Mosinee, city	3,015	2,395
Mosinee, town	1,464	910
Norrie, town	808	682
Plover, town	553	405

WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISION—Cont.

County and Minor Civil Division	1970	1980
Reid, town	711	957
Rib Falls, town	759	851
Rib Mountain, town	4,785	5,344
Rietbrock, town	1,020	981
Ringle, town	690	1,097
Rothschild, village	3,141	3,338
Schofield, city	2,577	2,226
Spencer, town	972	989
Spencer, village	1,181	1,754
Stettin, town	4,199	4,436
Stratford, village	1,239	1,385
Texas, town	1,406	1,634
Unity, village (part)	209	252
Wausau, city	32,806	32,426
Wausau, town	2,088	2,215
Weston, town	6,351	11,342
Wien, town	824	761
Marinette County	**35,810**	**39,314**
Amberg, town	665	852
Athelstane, town	330	364
Beaver, town	995	1,042
Beecher, town	279	521
Coleman, village	683	852
Crivitz, village	n.a.	1,041
Dunbar, town	359	522
Goodman, town	750	803
Grover, town	1,575	1,709
Lake, town	741	915
Marinette, city	12,696	11,965
Middle Inlet, town	457	681
Niagara, town	561	717
Niagara, village	2,347	2,079
Pembine, town	654	773
Peshtigo, city	2,836	2,807
Peshtigo, town	2,951	3,566
Porterfield, town	1,405	1,857
Pound, town	1,297	1,412
Pound, village	284	407
Silver Cliff, town	189	267
Stephenson, town	2,202	2,137
Wagner, town	500	624
Wausaukee, town	497	753
Wausaukee, village	557	648
Marquette County	**8,865**	**11,672**
Buffalo, town	487	745
Crystal Lake, town	248	332
Douglas, town	603	764
Endeavor, village	328	335
Harris, town	429	657
Mecan, town	397	599
Montello, city	1,082	1,273
Montello, town	531	640
Moundville, town	399	470
Neshkoro, town	217	370
Neshkoro, village	385	386
Newton, town	320	460
Oxford, town	385	720
Oxford, village	453	432
Packwaukee, town	668	998
Shields, town	384	419
Springfield, town	322	501
Westfield, town	343	538
Westfield, village	884	1,033
Menominee County	**2,607**	**3,373**
Menominee, town	2,607	3,373
Milwaukee County	**1,054,249**	**964,988**
Bayside, village (part)	4,338	4,612
Brown Deer, village	12,582	12,921
Cudahy, city	22,078	19,547
Fox Point, village	7,939	7,649
Franklin, city	12,247	16,871
Glendale, city	13,426	13,882
Greendale, village	15,089	16,928
Greenfield, city	24,424	31,467
Hales Corners, village	7,771	7,110
Milwaukee, city (part)	717,372	636,210
Oak Creek, city	13,928	16,932
River Hills, village	1,561	1,642
St. Francis, city	10,489	10,066
Shorewood, village	15,576	14,327
South Milwaukee, city	23,297	21,069
Wauwatosa, city	58,676	51,308
West Allis, city	71,649	63,982
West Milwaukee, village	4,405	3,535
Whitefish Bay, village	17,402	14,930
Monroe County	**31,610**	**35,074**
Adrian, town	405	403
Angelo, town	996	1,189
Byron, town	814	1,162
Cashton, village	824	827
Clifton, town	612	610
Glendale, town	594	558
Grant, town	218	312
Greenfield, town	479	536
Jefferson, town	756	710
Kendall, village	468	486
Lafayette, town	224	256
La Grange, town	2,224	1,728
Leon, town	641	751
Lincoln, town	814	644
Little Falls, town	1,010	1,228
Melvina, village	116	117
New Lyme, town	110	123
Norwalk, village	432	517
Oakdale, town	659	759
Portland, town	695	755
Ridgeville, town	590	530
Scott, town	78	117
Sheldon, town	540	524
Sparta, city	6,258	6,934
Sparta, town	1,983	2,317
Tomah, city	5,647	7,204
Tomah, town	969	1,089
Warrens, village	n.a.	300
Wellington, town	633	616
Wells, town	423	474
Wilton, town	679	670
Wilton, village	516	465
Wyeville, village	203	163
Oconto County	**25,553**	**28,947**
Abrams, town	884	1,181
Armstrong, town	530	735
Bagley, town	209	272
Brazeau, town	924	1,039
Breed, town	402	563
Chase, town	1,026	1,256
Doty, town	93	154
Gillett, city	1,288	1,356
Gillett, town	936	1,059
How, town	565	592
Lakewood, town	469	516
Lena, town	877	851
Lena, village	569	585
Little River, town	859	940
Little Suamico, town	1,138	1,969
Maple Valley, town	679	715
Morgan, town	670	726
Oconto, city	4,667	4,505
Oconto, town	934	937
Oconto Falls, city	2,517	[illegible]
Oconto Falls, town	895	1,033
Pensaukee, town	863	1,000

WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISION—Cont.

County and Minor Civil Division	1970	1980
Riverview, town	321	417
Spruce, town	818	805
Stiles, town	845	1,261
Suring, village	499	581
Townsend, town	463	735
Underhill, town	613	664
Oneida County	**24,427**	**31,216**
Cassian, town	372	585
Crescent, town	1,441	1,702
Enterprise, town	213	277
Hazelhurst, town	403	780
Lake Tomahawk, town	434	738
Little Rice, town	99	172
Lynne, town	220	185
Minocqua, town	2,343	3,328
Monico, town	306	291
Newbold, town	1,234	2,171
Nokomis, town	508	883
Pelican, town	2,576	3,387
Piehl, town	64	94
Pine Lake, town	1,853	2,656
Rhinelander, city	8,218	7,873
Schoepke, town	358	399
Stella, town	299	489
Sugar Camp, town	816	1,337
Three Lakes, town	1,376	1,864
Woodboro, town	287	547
Woodruff, town	1,007	1,458
Outagamie County	**119,398**	**128,726**
Appleton, city (part)	52,976	53,531
Bear Creek, village	520	454
Black Creek, town	968	1,149
Black Creek, village	921	1,097
Bovina, town	837	822
Buchanan, town	1,987	1,742
Center, town	1,853	2,570
Cicero, town	1,079	1,062
Combined Locks, village	2,771	2,573
Dale, town	1,405	1,620
Deer Creek, town	855	826
Ellington, town	1,696	1,865
Freedom, town	2,926	3,746
Grand Chute, town	7,089	9,466
Greenville, town	2,675	3,310
Hortonia, town	804	869
Hortonville, village	1,524	2,016
Kaukauna, city	11,308	11,310
Kaukauna, town	961	998
Kimberly, village	6,131	5,881
Liberty, town	544	609
Little Chute, village	5,522	7,907
Maine, town	725	816
Maple Creek, town	586	652
New London, city (part)	1,368	1,269
Nichols, village	207	267
Oneida, town	2,624	3,499
Osborn, town	724	786
Seymour, city	2,194	2,530
Seymour, town	1,135	1,189
Shiocton, village	830	805
Vandenbroek, town	1,653	1,490
Ozaukee County	**54,461**	**66,981**
Bayside, village (part)	123	112
Belgium, town	1,625	1,424
Belgium, village	809	892
Cedarburg, city	7,697	9,005
Cedarburg, town	3,774	5,244
Fredonia, town	1,746	2,144
Fredonia, village	1,045	1,437
Grafton, town	3,127	3,588
Grafton, village	5,998	8,381
Mequon, city	12,150	16,193
Newburg, village	n.a.	95
Port Washington, city	8,752	8,612
Port Washington, town	1,528	1,436
Saukville, town	1,516	1,583
Saukville, village	1,389	3,494
Thiensville, village	3,182	3,341
Pepin County	**7,319**	**7,477**
Albany, town	565	586
Durand, city	2,103	2,047
Durand, town	501	591
Frankfort, town	409	397
Lima, town	679	631
Pepin, town	740	749
Pepin, village	747	890
Stockholm, town	211	168
Stockholm, village	99	104
Waterville, town	1,048	1,075
Waubeek, town	217	239
Pierce County	**26,652**	**31,149**
Bay City, village	317	543
Clifton, town	612	975
Diamond Bluff, town	355	458
Ellsworth, town	1,260	1,408
Ellsworth, village	1,983	2,143
Elmwood, village	737	885
El Paso, town	686	689
Gilman, town	842	914
Hartland, town	771	821
Isabelle, town	168	190
Maiden Rock, town	563	641
Maiden Rock, village	172	172
Martell, town	733	864
Oak Grove, town	783	936
Plum City, village	451	505
Prescott, city	2,331	2,654
River Falls, city (part)	6,247	7,521
River Falls, town	1,642	2,168
Rock Elm, town	638	654
Salem, town	498	616
Spring Lake, town	611	613
Spring Valley, vil. (part)	995	982
Trenton, town	1,286	1,624
Trimbelle, town	1,225	1,420
Union, town	746	753
Polk County	**26,666**	**32,351**
Alden, town	1,406	1,862
Amery, city	2,126	2,404
Apple River, town	544	819
Balsam Lake, town	631	960
Balsam Lake, village	648	749
Beaver, town	641	755
Black Brook, town	775	949
Bone Lake, town	416	466
Centuria, village	632	711
Clam Falls, town	522	614
Clayton, town	713	789
Clayton, village	306	425
Clear Lake, town	793	777
Clear Lake, village	721	899
Dresser, village	533	670
Eureka, town	1,043	1,135
Farmington, town	1,156	1,195
Frederic, village	908	1,039
Garfield, town	768	1,010
Georgetown, town	526	746
Johnstown, town	328	401
Laketown, town	725	909
Lincoln, town	1,198	1,683
Lorain, town	275	280
Luck, town	663	863

WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISION—Cont.

County and Minor Civil Division	1970	1980
Luck, village	848	997
McKinley, town	297	337
Milltown, town	691	943
Milltown, village	634	732
Osceola, town	769	1,066
Osceola, village	1,152	1,581
St. Croix Falls, city	1,425	1,497
St. Croix Falls, town	783	873
Sterling, town	379	497
Turtle Lake, village (part)	n.a.	0
West Sweden, town	691	718
Portage County	**47,541**	**57,420**
Alban, town	606	768
Almond, town	529	624
Almond, village	440	477
Amherst, town	936	1,215
Amherst, village	585	701
Amherst Junction, village	141	225
Belmont, town	387	496
Buena Vista, town	827	1,023
Carson, town	1,295	1,441
Dewey, town	575	803
Eau Pleine, town	784	963
Grant, town	1,195	1,593
Hull, town	3,124	5,122
Junction City, village	396	523
Lanark, town	578	1,043
Linwood, town	773	1,082
Milladore, village	n.a.	10
Nelsonville, village	152	199
New Hope, town	492	625
Park Ridge, village	817	643
Pine Grove, town	649	762
Plover, town	3,692	2,330
Plover, village	n.a.	5,310
Rosholt, village	466	520
Sharon, town	1,304	1,694
Stevens Point, city	23,479	22,970
Stockton, town	1,537	2,208
Whiting, village	1,782	2,050
Price County	**14,520**	**15,788**
Catawba, town	338	319
Catawba, village	215	205
Eisenstein, town	653	728
Elk, town	636	996
Emery, town	288	308
Fifield, town	763	805
Flambeau, town	299	389
Georgetown, town	183	166
Hackett, town	190	179
Harmony, town	235	268
Hill, town	293	349
Kennan, town	426	387
Kennan, village	167	194
Knox, town	539	542
Lake, town	1,473	1,369
Ogema, town	821	850
Park Falls, city	2,953	3,192
Phillips, city	1,511	1,522
Prentice, town	463	547
Prentice, village	519	605
Spirit, town	342	379
Worcester, town	1,213	1,489
Racine County	**170,838**	**173,132**
Burlington, city (part)	7,479	8,385
Burlington, town	4,963	5,629
Caledonia, town	16,748	20,940
Dover, town	3,780	3,419
Elmwood Park, village	456	483
Mount Pleasant, town	16,368	19,340
North Bay, village	263	219
Norway, town	4,620	4,619
Racine, city	95,162	85,725
Raymond, town	3,735	3,610
Rochester, town	1,019	1,478
Rochester, village	436	746
Sturtevant, village	3,376	4,130
Union Grove, village	2,703	3,517
Waterford, town	3,483	3,984
Waterford, village	1,922	2,051
Wind Point, village	1,251	1,695
Yorkville, town	3,074	3,162
Richland County	**17,079**	**17,476**
Akan, town	489	483
Bloom, town	567	565
Boaz, village	126	161
Buena Vista, town	1,095	1,369
Cazenovia, village	321	245
Dayton, town	577	709
Eagle, town	652	634
Forest, town	391	351
Henrietta, town	578	606
Ithaca, town	750	702
Lone Rock, village	506	577
Marshall, town	550	558
Orion, town	619	644
Richland, town	5,086	1,516
Richland Center, city	1,283	4,923
Richwood, town	640	654
Rockbridge, town	654	662
Sylvan, town	486	487
Viola, village (part)	444	473
Westford, town	658	558
Willow, town	528	527
Yuba, village	79	72
Rock County	**131,970**	**139,420**
Avon, town	614	555
Beloit, city	35,729	35,207
Beloit, town	9,182	8,382
Bradford, town	1,071	1,100
Center, town	942	908
Clinton, town	1,090	925
Clinton, village	1,333	1,751
Edgerton, city	4,118	4,335
Evansville, city	2,992	2,835
Footville, village	698	794
Fulton, town	2,126	2,866
Harmony, town	1,364	2,090
Janesville, city	46,426	51,071
Janesville, town	2,700	3,068
Johnstown, town	914	844
La Prairie, town	1,086	1,099
Lima, town	1,063	1,179
Magnolia, town	736	746
Milton, city	3,699	4,092
Milton, town	1,977	2,306
Newark, town	1,456	1,574
Orfordville, village	888	1,143
Plymouth, town	1,246	1,267
Porter, town	884	940
Rock, town	3,050	3,399
Spring Valley, town	852	912
Turtle, town	2,532	2,703
Union, town	1,202	1,329
Rusk County	**14,238**	**15,589**
Atlanta, town	489	586
Big Bend, town	324	398
Big Falls, town	130	122
Bruce, village	799	905
Cedar Rapids, town	9	30
Conrath, village	114	86

WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISION—Cont.

County and Minor Civil Division	1970	1980
Dewey, town	363	399
Flambeau, town	931	1,086
Glen Flora, village	69	83
Grant, town	931	998
Grow, town	548	560
Hawkins, town	230	184
Hawkins, village	385	407
Hubbard, town	112	185
Ingram, village	109	61
Ladysmith, city	3,674	3,826
Lawrence, town	167	240
Marshall, town	679	697
Murry, town	253	301
Richland, town	196	217
Rusk, town	372	422
Sheldon, village	218	292
South Fork, town	204	146
Strickland, town	262	281
Stubbs, town	633	612
Thornapple, town	543	740
Tony, village	144	146
True, town	360	332
Washington, town	206	318
Weyerhaeuser, village	285	313
Wilkinson, town	44	63
Willard, town	380	481
Wilson, town	75	72
St. Croix County	**34,354**	**43,872**
Baldwin, town	890	943
Baldwin, village	1,399	1,620
Cady, town	670	719
Cylon, town	620	717
Deer Park, village	217	232
Eau Galle, town	720	897
Emerald, town	588	638
Erin Prairie, town	516	661
Forest, town	649	631
Glenwood, town	822	715
Glenwood City, city	764	950
Hammond, town	764	822
Hammond, village	768	991
Hudson, city	5,049	5,434
Hudson, town	925	2,012
Kinnickinnic, town	755	1,051
New Richmond, city	3,707	4,306
North Hudson, village	1,547	2,218
Pleasant Valley, town	330	360
Richmond, town	1,091	1,338
River Falls, city (part)	991	1,515
Roberts, village	484	833
Rush River, town	439	476
St. Joseph, town	1,357	2,180
Somerset, town	1,185	2,443
Somerset, village	778	860
Springfield, town	811	816
Spring Valley, vil. (part)	n.a.	5
Stanton, town	975	1,083
Star Prairie, town	1,390	1,900
Star Prairie, village	362	420
Troy, town	1,517	2,309
Warren, town	622	897
Wilson, village	130	155
Woodville, village	522	725
Sauk County	**39,057**	**43,469**
Baraboo, city	7,931	8,081
Baraboo, town	1,158	1,545
Bear Creek, town	522	537
Cazenovia, village	14	14
Dellona, town	472	705
Delton, town	846	1,426
Excelsior, town	786	1,266
Fairfield, town	658	819
Franklin, town	798	747
Freedom, town	371	405
Greenfield, town	741	719
Honey Creek, town	793	774
Ironton, town	658	643
Ironton, village	195	206
Lake Delton, village	1,059	1,158
La Valle, town	693	929
La Valle, village	411	412
Lime Ridge, village	203	191
Loganville, village	199	239
Merrimac, town	435	661
Merrimac, village	376	365
North Freedom, village	596	616
Plain, village	688	676
Prairie du Sac, town	723	1,010
Prairie du Sac, village	1,902	2,145
Reedsburg, city	4,585	5,038
Reedsburg, town	1,442	1,468
Rock Springs, village	432	426
Sauk City, village	2,385	2,703
Spring Green, town	862	1,139
Spring Green, village	1,199	1,265
Sumpter, town	883	720
Troy, town	723	799
Washington, town	756	741
West Baraboo, village	563	846
Westfield, town	650	633
Winfield, town	608	624
Wisconsin Dells, city (part)	124	184
Woodland, town	617	594
Sawyer County	**9,670**	**12,843**
Bass Lake, town	832	1,288
Couderay, town	170	394
Couderay, village	123	114
Draper, town	258	242
Edgewater, town	286	441
Exeland, village	189	219
Hayward, city	1,457	1,698
Hayward, town	1,690	2,331
Hunter, town	381	594
Lenroot, town	577	926
Meadowbrook, town	190	202
Meteor, town	117	105
Ojibwa, town	238	264
Radisson, town	371	394
Radisson, village	206	280
Round Lake, town	557	786
Sand Lake, town	598	768
Spider Lake, town	259	331
Weirgor, town	331	386
Winter, town	840	704
Winter, village	n.a.	376
Shawano County	**32,650**	**35,928**
Almon, town	505	632
Angelica, town	1,433	1,522
Aniwa, town	598	612
Aniwa, village	233	273
Bartelme, town	399	583
Belle Plaine, town	1,636	1,626
Birnamwood, town	484	570
Birnamwood, village	632	688
Bonduel, village	995	1,160
Bowler, village	272	339
Cecil, village	369	445
Eland, village	229	230
Fairbanks, town	631	608
Germania, town	389	392
Grant, town	912	976
Green Valley, town	984	1,054
Gresham, village	448	534
Hartland, town	820	872
Herman, town	759	834
Hutchins, town	409	467

WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISION—Cont.

County and Minor Civil Division	1970	1980
Lessor, town	911	955
Maple Grove, town	1,258	1,271
Mattoon, village	377	382
Morris, town	411	447
Navarino, town	440	456
Pella, town	734	788
Red Springs, town	474	524
Richmond, town	1,397	1,543
Seneca, town	532	525
Shawano, city	6,488	7,013
Tigerton, village	742	865
Washington, town	974	1,374
Waukechon, town	906	874
Wescott, town	2,251	2,668
Wittenberg, town	723	829
Wittenberg, village	895	997
Sheboygan County	**96,660**	**100,935**
Adell, village	380	545
Cascade, village	603	615
Cedar Grove, village	1,276	1,420
Elkhart Lake, village	787	1,054
Glenbeulah, village	496	423
Greenbush, town	1,537	1,665
Herman, town	2,042	2,095
Holland, town	2,287	2,504
Howards Grove, village	998	1,838
Kohler, village	1,738	1,651
Lima, town	2,590	2,809
Lyndon, town	1,198	1,342
Mitchell, town	779	900
Mosel, town	1,127	1,035
Oostburg, village	1,309	1,647
Plymouth, city	5,810	6,027
Plymouth, town	2,368	3,068
Random Lake, village	1,068	1,287
Rhine, town	1,386	1,910
Russell, town	482	429
Scott, town	1,451	1,625
Sheboygan, city	48,484	48,085
Sheboygan, town	4,246	3,962
Sheboygan Falls, city	4,771	5,253
Sheboygan Falls, town	2,280	2,281
Sherman, town	1,436	1,445
Waldo, village	408	416
Wilson, town	3,323	3,604
Taylor County	**16,958**	**18,817**
Aurora, town	466	461
Browning, town	644	702
Chelsea, town	554	677
Cleveland, town	250	286
Deer Creek, town	764	747
Ford, town	248	274
Gilman, village	328	436
Goodrich, town	373	408
Greenwood, town	635	705
Grover, town	210	229
Hammel, town	509	562
Holway, town	837	903
Jump River, town	355	365
Little Black, town	1,133	1,169
Lublin, village	143	142
McKinley, town	461	416
Maplehurst, town	348	345
Medford, city	3,454	4,010
Medford, town	1,546	1,834
Molitor, town	199	212
Pershing, town	295	276
Rib Lake, town	615	682
Rib Lake, village	782	945
Roosevelt, town	518	491
Stetsonville, village	305	487
Taft, town	355	347
Westboro, town	631	706
Trempealeau County	**23,344**	**26,158**
Albion, town	561	605
Arcadia, city	2,159	2,109
Arcadia, town	1,697	1,919
Blair, city	1,036	1,142
Burnside, town	693	639
Caledonia, town	341	507
Chimney Rock, town	345	390
Dodge, town	432	399
Eleva, village	574	593
Ettrick, town	1,268	1,420
Ettrick, village	463	462
Gale, town	1,255	1,553
Galesville, city	1,162	1,239
Hale, town	1,041	983
Independence, city	1,036	1,180
Lincoln, town	811	935
Osseo, city	1,356	1,474
Pigeon, town	759	876
Pigeon Falls, village	198	338
Preston, town	1,027	1,112
Strum, village	738	944
Sumner, town	594	785
Trempealeau, town	1,082	1,504
Trempealeau, village	743	956
Unity, town	487	564
Whitehall, city	1,486	1,530
Vernon County	**24,557**	**25,642**
Bergen, town	1,002	1,117
Chaseburg, village	224	279
Christiana, town	806	823
Clinton, town	830	920
Coon, town	697	757
Coon Valley, village	596	758
De Soto, village	216	252
Forest, town	571	551
Franklin, town	926	1,047
Genoa, town	728	787
Genoa, village	305	283
Greenwood, town	491	546
Hamburg, town	754	774
Harmony, town	712	636
Hillsboro, city	1,231	1,263
Hillsboro, town	617	763
Jefferson, town	949	919
Kickapoo, town	455	523
La Farge, village	748	746
Liberty, town	231	171
Ontario, village	392	398
Readstown, village	395	396
Stark, town	356	322
Sterling, town	664	626
Stoddard, village	750	762
Union, town	442	405
Viola, village (part)	215	223
Viroqua, city	3,739	3,716
Viroqua, town	1,544	1,663
Webster, town	520	594
Westby, city	1,568	1,797
Wheatland, town	393	407
Whitestown, town	490	418
Vilas County	**10,958**	**16,535**
Arbor Vitae, town	982	2,303
Boulder Junction, town	607	934
Cloverland, town	305	692
Conover, town	543	826
Eagle River, city	1,326	1,326
Lac Du Flambeau, town	1,669	2,190
Land O'Lakes, town	617	803
Lincoln, town	1,450	2,262
Manitowish Waters, town	509	625
Phelps, town	876	1,129
Plum Lake, town	356	408

WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISION—Cont.

County and Minor Civil Division	1970	1980
Presque Isle, town	294	390
St. Germain, town	473	1,176
Washington, town	711	1,100
Winchester, town	240	371
Walworth County	**63,444**	**71,507**
Bloomfield, town	2,481	3,288
Burlington, city (part)	n.a.	0
Darien, town	1,413	1,495
Darien, village	839	1,152
Delavan, city	5,526	5,684
Delavan, town	3,798	4,182
East Troy, town	2,743	3,583
East Troy, village	1,711	2,385
Elkhorn, city	3,992	4,605
Fontana-on-Geneva Lake,village	1,464	1,764
Geneva, town	3,490	3,933
Genoa City, village	1,085	1,202
Lafayette, town	979	1,024
La Grange, town	1,311	1,661
Lake Geneva, city	4,890	5,607
Linn, town	1,910	2,053
Lyons, town	2,143	2,664
Richmond, town	1,251	1,649
Sharon, town	1,058	945
Sharon, village	1,216	1,280
Spring Prairie, town	1,197	1,777
Sugar Creek, town	1,811	2,599
Troy, town	1,265	1,794
Walworth, town	1,370	1,443
Walworth, village	1,637	1,607
Whitewater, city (part)	10,129	9,098
Whitewater, town	1,181	1,270
Williams Bay, village	1,554	1,763
Washburn County	**10,601**	**13,174**
Barronett, town	366	371
Bashaw, town	527	724
Bass Lake, town	211	252
Beaver Brook, town	400	603
Birchwood, town	196	252
Birchwood, village	394	437
Brooklyn, town	191	273
Casey, town	280	404
Chicog, town	156	168
Crystal, town	225	276
Evergreen, town	561	798
Frog Creek, town	125	142
Gull Lake, town	111	141
Long Lake, town	422	508
Madge, town	144	317
Minong, town	445	761
Minong, village	420	557
Sarona, town	352	394
Shell Lake, city	928	1,135
Spooner, city	2,444	2,365
Spooner, town	351	600
Springbrook, town	410	441
Stinnett, town	134	179
Stone Lake, town	339	379
Trego, town	469	697
Washington County	**68,839**	**84,848**
Addison, town	2,375	2,834
Barton, town	1,624	2,493
Erin, town	1,641	2,455
Farmington, town	1,734	2,386
Germantown, town	416	267
Germantown, village	6,974	10,729
Hartford, city	6,499	7,046
Hartford, town	2,368	3,382
Jackson, town	2,844	3,180
Jackson, village	561	1,817
Kewaskum, town	1,166	1,243
Kewaskum, village	1,926	2,381
Milwaukee, city (part)	0	2
Newburg, village	n.a.	688
Polk, town	2,846	3,486
Richfield, town	5,923	8,390
Slinger, village	1,216	1,612
Trenton, town	3,178	3,914
Wayne, town	1,214	1,471
West Bend, city	16,555	21,484
West Bend, town	2,779	3,588
Waukesha County	**231,335**	**280,326**
Big Bend, village	1,148	1,345
Brookfield, city	32,140	34,035
Brookfield, town	3,924	4,364
Butler, village	2,261	2,059
Chenequa, village	642	532
Delafield, city	3,182	4,083
Delafield, town	3,750	4,597
Dousman, village	451	1,153
Eagle, town	1,250	1,758
Eagle, village	745	1,008
Elm Grove, village	7,201	6,735
Genesee, town	3,172	5,126
Hartland, village	2,763	5,559
Lac La Belle, village	227	289
Lannon, village	1,056	987
Lisbon, town	4,709	8,352
Menomonee Falls, village	31,697	27,845
Merton, town	4,424	6,025
Merton, village	646	1,045
Mukwonago, town	1,930	4,979
Mukwonago, village	2,367	4,014
Muskego, city	11,573	15.277
Nashotah, village	410	513
New Berlin, city	26,910	30,529
North Prairie, village	669	938
Oconomowoc, city	8,741	9,909
Oconomowoc, town	6,010	7,340
Oconomowoc Lake, village	599	524
Ottawa, town	1,698	2,795
Pewaukee, town	7,551	8,922
Pewaukee, village	3,271	4,637
Summit, town	3,809	4,173
Sussex, village	2,758	3,482
Vernon, town	2,857	6,372
Wales, village	691	1,992
Waukesha, city	39,695	50,319
Waukesha, town	4,408	6,714
Waupaca County	**37,780**	**42,831**
Bear Creek, town	861	820
Big Falls, village	112	107
Caledonia, town	882	1,040
Clintonville, city	4,600	4,567
Dayton, town	979	1,514
Dupont, town	645	615
Embarrass, village	472	496
Farmington, town	2,242	2,959
Fremont, town	514	618
Fremont, village	598	510
Harrison, town	379	450
Helvetia, town	401	568
Iola, town	549	702
Iola, village	900	957
Larrabee, town	1,295	1,254
Lebanon, town	906	1,168
Lind, town	787	1,038
Little Wolf, town	1,089	1,138
Manawa, city	1,105	1,205
Marion, city	1,218	1,348
Matteson, town	737	844
Mukwa, town	1,208	1,946
New London, city (part)	4,433	4,941
Ogdensburg, village	206	214

WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISION—Cont.

County and Minor Civil Division	1970	1980
Royalton, town	1,205	1,432
St. Lawrence, town	517	608
Scandinavia, town	519	772
Scandinavia, village	268	292
Union, town	774	784
Waupaca, city	4,342	4,472
Waupaca, town	830	1,040
Weyauwega, city	1,377	1,549
Weyauwega, town	538	559
Wyoming, town	292	304
Waushara County	**14,795**	**18,526**
Aurora, town	802	890
Berlin, city (part)	41	91
Bloomfield, town	798	931
Coloma, town	382	437
Coloma, village	336	367
Dakota, town	752	994
Deerfield, town	367	445
Hancock, town	346	426
Hancock, village	404	419
Leon, town	651	844
Lohrville, village	213	336
Marion, town	877	1,333
Mount Morris, town	517	685
Oasis, town	346	403
Plainfield, town	447	574
Plainfield, village	642	813
Poysippi, town	823	913
Redgranite, village	645	976
Richford, town	322	404
Rose, town	319	515
Saxeville, town	612	776
Springwater, town	584	924
Warren, town	637	573
Wautoma, city	1,624	1,629
Wautoma, town	723	1,087
Wild Rose, village	585	741
Winnebago County	**129,946**	**131,732**
Algoma, town	3,158	3,220
Appleton, city (part)	n.a.	17
Black Wolf, town	2,127	2,318
Clayton, town	1,771	2,353
Menasha, city	14,836	14,728
Menasha, town	8,682	11,457
Neenah, city	22,902	23,272
Neenah, town	2,942	2,793
Nekimi, town	1,193	1,516
Nepeuskun, town	743	682
Omro, city	2,341	2,763
Omro, town	1,444	1,684
Oshkosh, city	53,082	49,678
Oshkosh, town	4,943	4,420
Poygan, town	734	898
Rushford, town	1,415	1,420
Utica, town	1,029	1,038
Vinland, town	1,472	1,632
Winchester, town	1,209	1,261
Winneconne, town	1,408	1,595
Winneconne, village	1,611	1,935
Wolf River, town	904	1,052
Wood County	**65,362**	**72,799**
Arpin, town	1,088	764
Arpin, village	n.a.	361
Auburndale, town	911	942
Auburndale, village	468	641
Biron, village	771	698
Cameron, town	503	590
Cary, town	343	382
Cranmoor, town	248	234
Dexter, town	341	429
Grand Rapids, town	5,147	7,319
Hansen, town	712	705
Hewitt, village	n.a.	470
Hiles, town	189	194
Lincoln, town	1,232	1,269
Marshfield, city (part)	15,560	18,053
Marshfield, town	1,056	784
Milladore, town	728	760
Milladore, village	229	240
Nekoosa, city	2,409	2,519
Pittsville, city	708	810
Port Edwards, town	1,076	1,387
Port Edwards, village	2,126	2,077
Remington, town	319	299
Richfield, town	1,054	1,235
Rock, town	607	745
Rudolph, town	1,340	1,385
Rudolph, village	349	392
Saratoga, town	2,978	4,363
Seneca, town	1,077	1,245
Sherry, town	742	790
Sigel, town	1,358	1,332
Vesper, village	355	554
Wisconsin Rapids, city	18,587	17,995
Wood, town	751	836

[1] 1980 Census data is P.L. 94-171 figures.

Source: U.S. 1970 Census of Population: *Number of Inhabitants, Wisconsin*, Final Report PC (1) - A51, Table 10; Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, *1980 Census of Population*, March 1981.

WISCONSIN VITAL STATISTICS
1910 — 1979

Year	Live Births		Infant Deaths		Maternal Death		Total Deaths[4]		Marriages		Divorces, Annulments[5]	
	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[2]	No.	Rate[3]	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]
1910	51,435	22.0	5,621	109.3	225	49.6	28,213	12.1	18,528	7.9	1,139	.5
1915	58,014	23.3	4,520	77.9	291	50.1	26,676	10.7	17,833	7.2	1,721	.7
1920	59,269	22.4	4,566	77.0	338	57.0	29,859	11.3	22,294	8.4	2,425	.9
1925	58,024	20.7	3,861	66.5	294	50.7	29,380	10.5	16,385	5.8	2,467	.9
1930	56,643	19.2	3,149	55.6	298	52.6	30,488	10.4	15,328	5.2	2,553	.9
1935	52,402	17.2	2,413	46.0	193	36.8	30,404	10.0	21,075	6.9	3,543	1.2
1940	56,324	17.9	2,030	36.0	151	26.8	31,457	10.0	23,379	7.5	3,599	1.1
1945	61,577	20.9	1,890	30.7	81	13.2	31,776	10.7	25,269	8.5	6,393	2.2
1950	82,364	23.9	2,098	25.5	35	4.2	33,573	9.7	29,061	8.4	4,845	1.4
1955	92,333	25.2	2,175	23.6	22	2.4	35,250	9.6	25,543	7.0	4,720	1.3
1960	99,493	25.1	2,173	21.8	27	2.7	38,121	9.6	24,573	6.2	3,672	.9
1965	82,919	19.7	1,829	22.1	13	1.6	40,146	9.5	28,410	6.7	5,232	1.2
1968	74,257	17.1	1,453	19.6	9	1.2	41,323	9.5	33,019	7.6	7,260	1.7
1969	74,324	17.0	1,281	17.2	15	2.0	41,072	9.4	34,402	7.9	7,832	1.8
1970	77,455	17.5	1,308	16.9	6	0.8	40,820	9.2	34,415	7.8	8,930	2.0
1971	71,976	16.1	1,157	16.1	10	1.4	40,381	9.1	34,858	7.8	8,927	2.0
1972	64,719	14.3	984	15.2	9	1.4	42,074	9.3	38,608	8.5	10,492	2.3
1973	62,796	13.8	900	14.3	7	11.1	41,293	9.1	40,098	8.8	11,595	2.6
1974	65,150	14.3	898	13.8	3	4.6	40,811	8.9	38,248	8.4	12,470	2.7
1975	65,145	14.2	881	13.5	3	4.6	39,916	8.7	35,888	7.8	13,187	2.9
1976	65,042	14.1	818	12.6	6	9.1	40,191	8.7	36,024	7.8	14,579	3.2
1977	68,548	14.7	774	11.2	7	10.2	39,325	8.5	37,430	8.0	14,792	3.2
1978	68,573	14.6	769	11.2	8	11.7	40,285	8.6	38,189	8.2	16.129	3.4
1979	73,215	N.A.	760	N.A.	3[6]	N.A.	39,147	N.A.	39,604	N.A.	17,176	N.A.

[1] Per 1,000 estimated population.
[2] Per 1,000 live births.
[3] Per 10,000 live births.
[4] Excludes fetal deaths (20 weeks gestation and over).
[5] Pre-1960 data include legal separations.
[6] Deaths by maternal causes only.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Health, "Public Health Statistics, Wisconsin - 1977", and departmental data, March 1981.

RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN WISCONSIN
1975-1979

	Live Births					Deaths				
County	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979[1]	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Adams	145	140	127	163	162	154	154	134	134	159
Ashland	216	228	247	268	243	213	248	228	193	212
Barron	504	529	578	593	656	394	394	383	406	404
Bayfield	150	174	182	175	204	138	146	165	160	154
Brown	2,600	2,622	2,715	2,624	2,790	1,112	1,236	1,129	1,188	1,122
Buffalo	162	203	217	217	231	147	158	146	132	144
Burnett	133	157	151	154	215	148	132	128	143	120
Calumet	445	453	489	462	485	180	193	210	205	219
Chippewa	734	780	797	825	862	437	451	448	443	436
Clark	508	478	547	536	542	309	328	317	362	286
Columbia	566	549	590	637	622	443	459	423	424	447
Crawford	229	229	268	246	255	183	169	163	156	159
Dane	3,963	3,912	4,242	4,183	4,469	1,825	1,872	1,788	1,943	1,787
Dodge	1,034	1,015	1,112	1,107	1,110	676	668	679	705	641
Door	334	332	411	374	409	254	230	272	256	255
Douglas	627	689	606	657	682	490	523	423	502	505
Dunn	396	420	460	466	510	279	293	226	278	249
Eau Claire	935	959	1,039	1,062	1,083	607	600	620	598	570
Florence[2]	31	47	63	36	69	42	54	48	48	42
Fond du Lac	1,258	1,311	1,413	1,361	1,461	786	769	791	782	796
Forest[2]	108	127	141	150	130	96	92	115	114	109
Grant	781	821	839	791	868	425	490	469	492	440
Green	447	440	425	428	456	284	282	309	314	282
Green Lake	251	263	218	248	306	205	190	231	227	217
Iowa	295	291	325	268	356	205	222	201	215	173
Iron[2]	78	78	84	66	70	86	100	101	96	85
Jackson	208	216	284	273	291	173	164	206	202	163
Jefferson	909	885	948	918	1,034	558	585	574	607	534
Juneau	272	278	328	333	379	218	224	202	220	235
Kenosha	1,766	1,679	1,767	1,711	1,800	1,002	1,008	1,008	964	1,007
Kewaunee	271	299	282	330	327	169	173	205	180	166
La Crosse	1,121	1,119	1,195	1,250	1,317	739	745	749	799	780
Lafayette	267	303	291	302	288	163	173	156	158	163
Langlade	290	273	305	308	301	208	184	201	239	207
Lincoln	320	311	396	367	423	255	265	280	264	252
Manitowoc	1,138	1,209	1,195	1,232	1,289	755	737	704	748	720
Marathon	1,618	1,675	1,752	1,707	1,935	752	801	786	834	815
Marinette	501	500	571	599	581	476	443	450	465	452
Marquette[2]	152	124	168	154	172	136	126	128	157	126
Menominee[2]	64	76	83	96	99	22	30	31	33	30
Milwaukee	14,891	14,450	14,898	14,555	15,677	9,524	9,436	9,045	9,088	8,860
Monroe	482	481	491	503	555	345	310	324	325	333
Oconto	413	428	410	460	446	288	320	325	290	321
Oneida	384	378	396	379	444	277	290	312	285	270
Outagamie	2,009	1,942	2,058	2,070	2,268	837	884	924	844	855
Ozaukee	843	820	978	898	936	387	371	391	419	405
Pepin	111	109	108	119	158	83	72	75	90	70
Pierce	428	429	452	452	503	239	249	231	204	187
Polk	458	430	434	496	500	339	330	320	343	327
Portage	764	781	831	926	841	375	390	375	378	347
Price	206	215	227	218	247	209	183	151	214	197
Racine	2,587	2,563	2,620	2,697	2,854	1,366	1,373	1,343	1,387	1,378
Richland	267	210	257	274	270	211	169	156	181	168
Rock	1,964	2,003	2,005	2,109	2,223	1,195	1,185	1,097	1,174	1,118
Rusk	221	251	239	230	251	192	150	140	165	163
St. Croix	639	632	700	739	744	292	343	328	324	342
Sauk	625	597	606	603	692	430	404	438	409	387
Sawyer	158	161	157	175	182	152	151	141	146	144
Shawano	475	438	478	516	548	361	403	396	401	379
Sheboygan	1,436	1,502	1,505	1,406	1,559	980	929	948	906	931
Taylor	293	308	321	332	357	168	162	175	179	186
Trempealeau	347	338	351	364	384	277	303	306	313	291
Vernon	291	345	340	336	384	307	265	325	278	314
Vilas	139	156	190	172	200	164	161	183	198	177
Walworth	804	853	991	969	943	666	651	600	612	635
Washburn	190	170	195	180	222	150	156	157	153	149
Washington	1,197	1,226	1,318	1,342	1,428	467	508	548	563	544
Waukesha	3,250	3,232	3,507	3,596	3,841	1,500	1,586	1,480	1,646	1,664
Waupaca	568	551	598	683	673	525	545	483	569	548
Waushara	235	223	263	208	276	214	191	195	210	200
Winnebago	1,681	1,627	1,650	1,754	1,882	1,110	1,042	1,076	1,080	1,061
Wood	962	999	1,117	1,134	1,216	537	567	510	525	539
TOTAL	65,145	65,042	68,548	68,573	73,206	39,911	40,190	39,325	40,285	39,152

[1] Preliminary figures.

[2] Vital statistics are by county of occurrence.Since nearly all births and deaths occur in hospitals, the number which occurs in Florence, Forest, Iron, Marquette and Menominee Counties is small because they have no hospitals.Caution must be used in making inferences based on these data.

Sources: Dept. of Health and Social Services, Div. of Health, "Public Health Statistics, Wis. 1977", Table 9; departmental data, February 1981.

MARRIAGES, BY STATE
1960, 1970, 1979

State	Number (in thousands)			Rate[2]		
	1960	1970	1979[1]	1960	1970	1979[1]
Alabama	31.9	47.0	48.8	9.8	13.6	12.9
Alaska	1.9	3.4	5.1	8.2	11.2	12.5
Arizona	10.2	18.5	29.5	7.8	10.4	12.1
Arkansas	18.3	23.3	24.9	10.3	12.1	11.4
California	105.4	172.4	201.1	6.7	8.6	8.9
Colorado	15.9	25.0	31.9	9.1	11.3	11.5
Connecticut	17.9	25.0	24.7	7.1	8.2	7.9
Delaware	2.4	4.3	4.4	5.4	7.8	7.6
Florida	39.3	69.2	103.4	7.9	10.2	11.7
Georgia	49.4	63.9	65.9	12.5	13.9	12.9
Hawaii	5.2	10.6	11.7	8.3	13.8	12.7
Idaho	10.1	10.9	13.6	15.1	15.3	15.0
Illinois	87.5	115.5	108.4	8.7	10.4	9.7
Indiana	42.1	55.2	59.6	9.0	10.6	11.0
Iowa	24.8	24.6	27.7	9.0	8.7	9.6
Kansas	15.8	22.4	24.9	7.3	10.3	10.5
Kentucky	26.5	36.3	36.5	8.7	11.3	10.4
Louisiana	23.5	35.4	41.8	7.2	9.7	10.4
Maine	7.9	11.0	11.9	8.1	11.0	10.9
Maryland	40.3	52.2	45.9	13.0	13.3	11.1
Massachusetts	34.1	47.4	42.7	6.6	8.3	7.4
Michigan	61.1	89.7	86.7	7.8	10.1	9.4
Minnesota	23.6	31.3	36.3	6.9	8.2	8.9
Mississippi	21.2	26.3	26.7	9.7	11.9	11.0
Missouri	35.7	50.1	52.4	8.3	10.7	10.8
Montana	5.9	6.9	8.2	8.7	10.0	10.5
Nebraska	10.6	15.7	14.0	7.5	10.6	8.9
Nevada	59.4	97.6	121.9	208.1	199.7	173.6
New Hampshire	7.3	10.0	9.2	12.1	13.6	10.3
New Jersey	39.8	56.6	54.8	6.6	7.9	7.5
New Mexico	11.1	12.4	16.8	11.6	12.2	13.5
New York	123.6	161.2	141.4	7.4	8.9	8.0
North Carolina	31.7	48.3	45.2	6.9	9.5	8.1
North Dakota	4.0	5.3	6.0	6.4	8.6	9.1
Ohio	68.0	90.1	102.5	7.0	8.5	9.6
Oklahoma	28.5	39.0	44.5	12.2	15.2	15.4
Oregon	10.6	17.3	21.9	6.0	8.3	8.7
Pennsylvania	71.8	94.5	89.4	6.3	8.0	7.6
Rhode Island	5.8	7.5	7.4	6.8	7.9	7.9
South Carolina	39.0	57.9	54.0	16.4	22.3	18.4
South Dakota	5.8	11.0	9.1	8.5	16.6	13.2
Tennessee	30.7	45.4	59.4	8.6	11.6	13.6
Texas	91.7	139.5	167.8	9.6	12.5	13.1
Utah	7.1	11.7	16.8	8.0	11.0	12.3
Vermont	3.3	4.5	5.3	8.4	10.2	10.6
Virginia	37.5	52.0	58.7	9.5	11.2	11.3
Washington	28.2	41.3	45.8	9.9	12.1	11.7
West Virginia	13.6	15.9	17.7	7.3	9.1	9.4
WISCONSIN	24.6	34.4	39.6	6.2	7.8	8.4
Wyoming	3.3	4.5	6.0	9.9	13.5	13.4
D.C.	8.6	7.3	5.0	11.3	9.6	7.6
U.S.	1,523.4	2,159.0	2,359.0	8.5	10.6	10.7

[1] Preliminary. Represents either marriages performed, licenses issued, or intentions filed.

[2] Per 1,000 population.

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Annual Summary for the United States, 1979", November 1980.

DIVORCES BY STATE
1960, 1970, 1979

State	Number (in thousands)[2]			Rates[3]		
	1960	1970	1979[1]	1960	1970	1979[1]
Alabama	17.3	15.1	26.9	5.3	4.4	7.1
Alaska	0.8	1.7	3.5	3.5	5.6	8.7
Arizona	4.8	12.7	19.9	3.7	7.2	8.1
Arkansas	5.4	9.3	19.3	(s)[3]	4.8	8.9
California	49.3	112.9	137.7	3.1	5.7	6.1
Colorado	4.7	10.4	16.7	2.7	4.7	6.0
Connecticut	2.5	5.8	12.8	1.0	1.9	4.1
Delaware	0.7	1.7	3.2	1.6	3.2	5.4
Florida	19.6	37.2	70.2	3.9	5.5	7.4
Georgia	8.9	18.6	32.8	2.3	4.1	6.4
Hawaii	1.3	2.6	5.0	2.0	3.4	5.5
Idaho	2.6	3.6	6.6	3.9	5.1	7.2
Illinois	21.8	36.5	53.8	2.2	3.3	4.8
Indiana	12.8	15.2	—	2.7	2.9	—
Iowa	4.6	7.2	11.4	1.7	2.5	3.9
Kansas	4.8	8.8	13.0	2.2	3.9	5.5
Kentucky	7.5	10.7	16.9	(s)[3]	3.3	4.8
Louisiana	4.1	5.1	—	(s)[3]	1.4	—
Maine	2.2	3.9	6.1	2.2	3.9	5.6
Maryland	5.1	9.3	15.5	1.7	2.4	3.7
Massachusetts	5.6	11.0	17.4	1.1	1.9	3.0
Michigan	16.4	30.0	46.0	2.1	3.4	5.0
Minnesota	4.1	8.3	14.7	1.2	2.2	3.6
Mississippi	5.2	8.2	12.9	2.4	3.7	5.3
Missouri	11.5	17.9	28.5	2.7	3.8	5.8
Montana	2.0	3.0	5.2	3.0	4.4	6.6
Nebraska	2.2	3.7	6.0	1.5	2.5	3.8
Nevada	8.5	9.1	10.5	29.6	18.7	14.9
New Hampshire	1.1	2.4	5.1	1.8	3.3	5.7
New Jersey	4.6	10.8	23.5	0.8	1.5	3.2
New Mexico	2.8	4.4	9.3	3.0	4.3	7.5
New York	7.2	26.4	59.9	0.4	1.5	3.4
North Carolina	6.0	13.7	27.5	1.3	2.7	4.9
North Dakota	0.6	1.0	2.1	0.9	1.6	3.2
Ohio	23.0	39.3	60.1	2.4	3.7	5.6
Oklahoma	10.7	16.8	22.8	4.6	6.6	7.9
Oregon	5.7	9.6	17.7	3.2	4.6	7.0
Pennsylvania	14.4	22.6	36.7	1.3	1.9	3.4
Rhode Island	1.0	1.7	3.6	1.1	1.8	3.9
South Carolina	3.0	5.8	14.0	1.3	2.3	4.8
South Dakota	0.8	1.4	2.6	1.2	2.0	3.8
Tennessee	9.0	16.6	32.3	2.5	4.2	7.4
Texas	34.7	51.5	91.5	3.6	4.6	6.8
Utah	2.2	3.9	7.5	2.4	3.7	5.5
Vermont	0.5	1.0	2.3	1.2	2.3	4.7
Virginia	7.4	11.9	23.7	1.9	2.6	4.6
Washington	9.3	17.9	26.8	3.3	5.2	6.8
West Virginia	3.6	5.6	10.1	1.9	3.2	5.4
WISCONSIN	3.7	8.9	16.9	0.9	2.0	3.6
Wyoming	1.3	1.8	3.7	4.0	5.4	8.1
D.C	1.1	2.3	4.2	1.5	3.0	6.4
U.S	393.0	708.0	1,170.0	2.2	3.5	5.3

[1] Provisional figures.

[2] Includes reported annulments.

[3] Per 1,000 population.

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistic, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Annual Summary for the United States, 1979", Table 3, November 1980.

WISCONSIN POST OFFICES[1]
1981

Post Office and County	ZIP Code
Abbotsford, Clark	54405
Abrams, Oconto	54101
Adams, Adams	53910
Adell, Sheboygan	53001
Afton, Rock	53501
Albany, Green	53502
Algoma, Kewaunee	54201
Allenton, Washington	53002
Alma, Buffalo	54610
Alma Center, Jackson	54611
Almena, Barron	54805
Almond, Portage	54909
Altoona, Eau Claire	54720
Alvin, Forest	49936
CPO of Iron River, Michigan	
Amberg, Marinette	54102
Amery, Polk	54001
Amherst, Portage	54406
Amherst Junction, Portage	54407
Aniwa, Shawano	54408
Antigo, Langlade	54409
Appleton, Outagamie	54911
Arcadia, Trempealeau	54612
Arena, Iowa	53503
Argonne, Forest	54511
Argyle, Lafayette	53504
Arkansaw, Pepin	54721
Arkdale, Adams	54613
Arlington, Columbia	53911
Armstrong Creek, Forest	54103
Arpin, Wood	54410
Ashippun, Dodge	53003
Ashland, Ashland	54806
Ashwaubenon, Brown	54304
Br. of Green Bay	
Astico, Dodge	53912
CPO of Columbus	
Athelstane, Marinette	54104
Athens, Marathon	54411
Auburndale, Wood	54412
Augusta, Eau Claire	54722
Avalon, Rock	53505
Avoca, Iowa	53506
Babcock, Wood	54413
Bagley, Grant	53801
Baileys Harbor, Door	54202
Baldwin, St. Croix	54002
Balsam Lake, Polk	54810
Bancroft, Portage	54921
Bangor, La Crosse	54614
Baraboo, Sauk	53913
Barneveld, Iowa	53507
Barron, Barron	54812
Barronett, Barron	54813
Bassett, Kenosha	53101
Bay City, Pierce	54723
Bayfield, Bayfield	54814
Bear Creek, Outagamie	54922
Beaver, Marinette	54105
Beaver Dam, Dodge	53916
Beetown, Grant	53802
Beldenville, Pierce	54003
Belgium, Ozaukee	53004
Belleville, Dane	53508
Belmont, Lafayette	53510
Beloit, Rock	53511
Benet Lake, Kenosha	53102
CPO of Trevor	
Bennett, Douglas	54815
Benoit, Bayfield	54816
Benton, Lafayette	53803
Berlin, Green Lake	54923
Big Bend, Waukesha	53103
Big Falls, Waupaca	54926
Birchwood, Washburn	54817
Birnamwood, Shawano	54414
Black Creek, Outagamie	54106
Black Earth, Dane	53515
Black River Falls, Jackson	54615
Blair, Trempealeau	54616
Blanchardville, L[illegible]	53516
Blenker, Wood	54415
Bloom City, Richla[illegible]	54617
Bloomer, Chipp[illegible]	54724
Bloomingt[illegible]	53804
Blue M[illegible]	53517
Blue Rive[illegible]	53518
Bonduel, [illegible]	54107
Boscobel, Gr[illegible]	53805
Boulder Junc[illegible]	54512
Bowler, Shawa[illegible]	54416
Boyceville, Dun[illegible]	54725
Boyd, Chippewa	54726
Branch, Manit[illegible]	54203
Brandon, Fond du Lac	53919
Brantwood, Price	54513
Briggsville, Marquette	53920
Brill, Barron	54818
Brillion, Calumet	54110
Bristol, Kenosha	53104
Brodhead, Green	53520
Brokaw, Marathon	54417
Brookfield, Waukesha	53005
Brooklyn, Green	53521
Brooks, Adams	53921
Brown Deer, Milwaukee	53209
Br. of Milwaukee	
Brownsville, Dodge	53006
Browntown, Green	53522
Bruce, Rusk	54819
Brule, Douglas	54820
Brussels, Door	54204
Bryant, Langlade	54418
Burlington, Racine	53105
Burnett, Dodge	53922
Butler, Waukesha	53007
Butte des Morts, Winnebago	54927
Butternut, Ashland	54514
Byron, Fond du Lac	53009
CPO of Brownsville	
Cable, Bayfield	54821
Cadott, Chippewa	54727
Caledonia, Racine	53108
Cambria, Columbia	53923
Cambridge, Dane	53523
Cameron, Barron	54822
Campbellsport, Fond du Lac	53010
Camp Douglas, Juneau	54618
Camp Lake, Kenosha	53109
Canton, Barron	54823
Caroline, Shawano	54928
Cascade, Sheboygan	53011
Casco, Kewaunee	54205
Cashton, Monroe	54619
Cassville, Grant	53806
Cataract, Monroe	54620
Catawba, Price	54515
Cato, Manitowoc	54206
Cavour, Forest	54516
CPO of Rhinelander	
Cazenovia, Richland	53924
Cecil, Shawano	54111

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[1] Does not include stations. CPO stands for Community Post Office. Br. stands for Branch.

[2] Green Bay, Kenosha, Madison, Milwaukee, and Racine are multicoded cities. For last two digits of ZIP Code for any specific city street, consult the local post office. The ZIP Code given is for the main post office in the city.

Source: U.S. Post Office, *1981 National ZIP Code Directory*.

Post Office and County	ZIP Code
Cedarburg, Ozaukee	53012
Cedar Grove, Sheboygan	53013
Center Valley, Outagamie	54106
CPO of Black Creek	
Center 90, La Crosse	54650
CPO of Black Creek	
Centuria, Polk	54824
Chaseburg, Vernon	54621
Chelsea, Taylor	54419
Chetek, Barron	54728
Chili, Clark	54420
Chilton, Calumet	53014
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa	54729
Clam Falls, Polk	54825
CPO of Frederic	
Clam Lake, Ashland	54517
Clayton, Polk	54004
Clear Lake, Polk	54005
Clearwater Lake, Oneida	54518
CPO of Three Lakes	
Cleveland, Manitowoc	53015
Clinton, Rock	53525
Clintonville, Waupaca	54929
Clyman, Dodge	53016
Cobb, Iowa	53526
Cochrane, Buffalo	54622
Colby, Clark	54421
Coleman, Marinette	54112
Colfax, Dunn	54730
Colgate, Washington	53017
Collins, Manitowoc	54207
Coloma, Waushara	54930
Columbus, Columbia	53925
Combined Locks, Outagamie	54113
Comstock, Barron	54826
Conover, Vilas	54519
Conrath, Rusk	54731
Coon Valley, Vernon	54623
Cornell, Chippewa	54732
Cornucopia, Bayfield	54827
Cottage Grove, Dane	53527
Couderay, Sawyer	54828
Crandon, Forest	54520
Crivitz, Marinette	54114
Cross Plains, Dane	53528
Cuba City, Grant	53807
Cudahy, Milwaukee	53110
Cumberland, Barron	54829
Curtiss, Clark	54422
Cushing, Polk	54006
Custer, Portage	54423
Dale, Outagamie	54931
Dallas, Barron	54733
Dalton, Green Lake	53926
Danbury, Burnett	54830
Dane, Dane	53529
Darien, Walworth	53114
Darlington, Lafayette	53530
Deerbrook, Langlade	54424
Deerfield, Dane	53531
Deer Park, St. Croix	54007
De Forest, Dane	53532
Delafield, Waukesha	53018
Delavan, Walworth	53115
Dellwood, Adams	53927
CPO of Friendship	
Denmark, Brown	54208
De Pere, Brown	54115
Deronda, Polk	54008
De Soto, Vernon	54624
Dickeyville, Grant	53808
Dodge, Trempealeau	54625
Dodgeville, Iowa	53533
Dorchester, Clark	54425
Dousman, Waukesha	53118
Downing, Dunn	54734
Downsville, Dunn	54735
Doylestown, Columbia	53928
Dresser, Polk	54009
Drummond, Bayfield	54832

Post Office and County	ZIP Code
Dunbar, Marinette	54119
CPO of Pembine	
Durand, Pepin	54736
Eagle, Waukesha	53119
Eagle River, Vilas	54521
Earl, Washburn	54833
East Ellsworth, Pierce	54010
CPO of Ellsworth	
Eastman, Crawford	54626
East Troy, Walworth	53120
Eau Claire, Eau Claire	54701
Eau Galle, Dunn	54737
Eden, Fond du Lac	53019
Edgar, Marathon	54426
Edgerton, Rock	53534
Edgewater, Sawyer	54834
Edmund, Iowa	53535
Egg Harbor, Door	54209
Eland, Shawano	54427
Elcho, Langlade	54428
Elderon, Marathon	54429
Eldorado, Fond du Lac	54932
Eleva, Trempealeau	54738
Elkhart Lake, Sheboygan	53020
Elkhorn, Walworth	53121
Elk Mound, Dunn	54739
Ellison Bay, Door	54210
Ellsworth, Pierce	54011
Elm Grove, Waukesha	53122
Elmwood, Pierce	54740
Elroy, Juneau	53929
Elton, Langlade	54430
Embarrass, Waupaca	54933
Emerald, St. Croix	54012
Endeavor, Marquette	53930
Ephraim, Door	54211
Ettrick, Trempealeau	54627
Eureka, Winnebago	54934
Evansville, Rock	53536
Exeland, Sawyer	54835
Fairchild, Eau Claire	54741
Fairview, Milwaukee	53219
Br. of Milwaukee	
Fair Water, Fond du Lac	53931
Fall Creek, Eau Claire	54742
Fall River, Columbia	53932
Fence, Florence	54120
Fennimore, Grant	53809
Fenwood, Marathon	54431
Ferryville, Crawford	54628
Fifield, Price	54524
Fish Creek, Door	54212
Florence, Florence	54121
Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	54935
Fontana, Walworth	53125
Footville, Rock	53537
Forest Junction, Calumet	54123
Forestville, Door	54213
Fort Atkinson, Jefferson	53538
Fountain City, Buffalo	54629
Foxboro, Douglas	54836
Fox Lake, Dodge	53933
Francis Creek, Manitowoc	54214
Franklin, Milwaukee	53132
CPO of Hales Corners	
Franksville, Racine	53126
Frederic, Polk	54837
Fredonia, Ozaukee	53021
Freedom, Outagamie	54131
CPO of Kaukauna	
Fremont, Waupaca	54940
French Island, La Crosse	54601
Br. of La Crosse	
Friendship, Adams	53934
Friesland, Columbia	53935
Galesville, Trempealeau	54630
Galloway, Marathon	54432
CPO of Wittenberg	
Gays Mills, Crawford	54631
Genesee Depot, Waukesha	53127

Post Office and County	ZIP Code
Genoa, Vernon	54632
Genoa City, Walworth	53128
Germantown, Washington	53022
Gile, Iron	54525
Gillett, Oconto	54124
Gillingham, Richland	54633
Gilman, Taylor	54433
Gilmanton, Buffalo	54743
Gleason, Lincoln	54435
Glenbeulah, Sheboygan	53023
Glen Flora, Rusk	54526
Glen Haven, Grant	53810
Glenwood City, St. Croix	54013
Glidden, Ashland	54527
Goodman, Marinette	54125
Gordon, Douglas	54838
Gotham, Richland	53540
Grafton, Ozaukee	53024
Grand Marsh, Adams	53936
Grand View, Bayfield	54839
Granton, Clark	54436
Grantsburg, Burnett	54840
Gratiot, Lafayette	53541
Green Bay, Brown	54305
Greenbush, Sheboygan	53026
Greendale, Milwaukee	53129
Greenfield, Milwaukee Br. of Milwaukee	53220
Green Lake, Green Lake	54941
Greenleaf, Brown	54126
Green Valley, Shawano	54127
Greenville, Outagamie	54942
Greenwood, Clark	54437
Gresham, Shawano	54128
Gurney, Iron	54528
Hager City, Pierce	54014
Hales Corners, Milwaukee	53130
Hamburg, Marathon	54438
Hammond, St. Croix	54015
Hancock, Waushara	54943
Hannibal, Taylor	54439
Hanover, Rock	53542
Harshaw, Oneida	54529
Hartford, Washington	53027
Hartland, Waukesha	53029
Hatley, Marathon	54440
Haugen, Barron	54841
Haven, Sheboygan	53030
Hawkins, Rusk	54530
Hawthorne, Douglas	54842
Hayward, Sawyer	54843
Hazel Green, Grant	53811
Hazelhurst, Oneida	54531
Heafford Junction, Lincoln	54532
Helenville, Jefferson	53137
Herbster, Bayfield	54844
Hertel, Burnett	54845
Hewitt, Wood	54441
High Bridge, Ashland	54846
Highland, Iowa	53543
Hilbert, Calumet	54129
Hillpoint, Sauk	53937
Hillsboro, Vernon	54634
Hillsdale, Barron	54744
Hingham, Sheboygan	53031
Hixton, Jackson	54635
Holcombe, Chippewa	54745
Hollandale, Iowa	53544
Holmen, La Crosse	54636
Honey Creek, Walworth	53138
Horicon, Dodge	53032
Hortonville, Outagamie	54944
Howard, Brown Br. of Green Bay	54303
Howards Grove-Millersville CPO of Sheboygan	53081
Hubertus, Washington	53033
Hudson, St. Croix	54016
Humbird, Clark	54746
Hurley, Iron	54534
Hustisford, Dodge	53034
Hustler, Juneau	54637
Independence, Trempealeau	54747
Ingram, Rusk	54535
Iola, Waupaca	54945
Irma, Lincoln	54442
Iron Belt, Iron	54536
Iron Ridge, Dodge	53035
Iron River, Bayfield	54847
Ixonia, Jefferson	53036
Jackson, Washington	53037
Janesville, Rock	53545
Jefferson, Jefferson	53549
Jim Falls, Chippewa	54748
Johnson Creek, Jefferson	53038
Juda, Green	53550
Jump River, Taylor CPO of Gilman	54434
Junction City, Portage	54443
Juneau, Dodge	53039
Kansasville, Racine	53139
Kaukauna, Outagamie	54130
Kellnersville, Manitowoc	54215
Kempster, Langlade	54444
Kendall, Monroe	54638
Kennan, Price	54537
Kenosha, Kenosha	53141
Keshena, Menominee	54135
Kewaskum, Washington	53040
Kewaunee, Kewaunee	54216
Kiel, Manitowoc	53042
Kieler, Grant	53812
Kimberly, Outagamie	54136
King, Waupaca	54946
Kingston, Green Lake	53939
Knapp, Dunn	54749
Knowles, Dodge	53043
Kohler, Sheboygan	53044
Krakow, Shawano	54137
Lac du Flambeau, Vilas	54538
La Crosse, La Crosse	54601
Ladysmith, Rusk	54848
La Farge, Vernon	54639
Lake Delton, Sauk	53940
Lake Geneva, Walworth	53147
Lake Mills, Jefferson	53551
Lake Nebagamon, Douglas	54849
Lake Tomahawk, Oneida	54539
Lakewood, Oconto	54138
Lancaster, Grant	53813
Land O'Lakes, Vilas	54540
Lannon, Waukesha	53046
Lanoa, Forest	54541
La Pointe, Ashland	54850
Larsen, Winnebago	54947
La Valle, Sauk	53941
Lebanon, Dodge	53047
Ledgeview, Brown Br. of DePere	54115
Lena, Oconto	54139
Leopolis, Shawano	54948
Lewis, Polk	54851
Lily, Langlade	54445
Limeridge, Sauk	53942
Linden, Iowa	53553
Little Chute, Outagamie	54140
Little Suamico, Oconto	54141
Livingston, Grant	53554
Lodi, Columbia	53555
Loganville, Sauk	53943
Lomira, Dodge	53048
Lone Rock, Richland	53556
Long Lake, Florence	54542
Loretta, Sawyer	54852
Lowell, Dodge	53557
Loyal, Clark	54446
Lublin, Taylor	54447
Luck, Polk	54853

Post Office and County	ZIP Code
Luxemburg, Kewaunee	54217
Lyndon Station, Juneau	53944
Lynxville, Crawford	54640
CPO of Ferryville	
Lyons, Walworth	53148
McFarland, Dane	53558
McNaughton, Oneida	54543
Madison, Dane	53707
Maiden Rock, Pierce	54750
Malone, Fond du Lac	53049
Manawa, Waupaca	54949
Manchester, Green Lake	53945
Manitowish Waters, Vilas	54545
Manitowoc, Manitowoc	54220
Maple, Douglas	54854
Maplewood, Door	54226
Marathon, Marathon	54448
Marengo, Ashland	54855
Maribel, Manitowoc	54227
Marinette, Marinette	54143
Marion, Waupaca	54950
Markesan, Green Lake	53946
Marquette, Green Lake	53947
Marshall, Dane	53559
Marshfield, Wood	54449
Mason, Bayfield	54856
Mather, Juneau	54641
Mattoon, Shawano	54450
Mauston, Juneau	53948
Mayville, Dodge	53050
Mazomanie, Dane	53560
Medford, Taylor	54451
Medina, Outagamie	54951
CPO of Hortonville	
Mellen, Ashland	54546
Melrose, Jackson	54642
Melvina, Monroe	54619
CPO of Cashton	
Menasha, Winnebago	54952
Menomonee Falls, Waukesha	53051
Menomonie, Dunn	54751
Mequon, Ozaukee	53092
Br. of Thiensville	
Mercer, Iron	54547
Merrill, Lincoln	54452
Merrillan, Jackson	54754
Merrimac, Sauk	53561
Merton, Waukesha	53056
Middle Inlet, Marinette	54148
CPO of Crivitz	
Middleton, Dane	53562
Br. of Madison	
Midway, Brown	54301
Br. of Green Bay	
Mikana, Barron	54857
Milan, Marathon	54453
Milladore, Wood	54454
Millston, Jackson	54643
Milltown, Polk	54858
Milton, Rock	53563
Milwaukee, Milwaukee	53201
Mindoro, La Crosse	54644
Mineral Point, Iowa	53565
Minocqua, Oneida	54548
Minong, Washburn	54859
Mishicot, Manitowoc	54228
Mondovi, Buffalo	54755
Monico, Oneida	54549
Monona, Dane	53716
Br. of Madison	
Monroe, Green	53566
Montello, Marquette	53949
Montfort, Grant	53569
Monticello, Green	53570
Montreal, Iron	54550
Morrisonville, Dane	53571
Mosinee, Marathon	54455
Mountain, Oconto	54149
Mount Calvary, Fond du Lac	53057
Mount Hope, Grant	53816
Mount Horeb, Dane	53572
Mount Sterling, Crawford	54645

Post Office and County	ZIP Code
Mukwonago, Waukesha	53149
Muscoda, Grant	53573
Muskego, Waukesha	53150
Nashotah, Waukesha	53058
Navarino, Shawano	54108
CPO of Bonduel	
Necedah, Juneau	54646
Neenah, Winnebago	54956
Neillsville, Clark	54456
Nekoosa, Wood	54457
Nelson, Buffalo	54756
Nelsonville, Portage	54458
Neopit, Menominee	54150
Neosho, Dodge	53059
Neshkoro, Marquette	54960
Newald, Forest	54551
New Auburn, Chippewa	54757
New Berlin, Waukesha	53151
Br. of Waukesha	
Newburg, Washington	53060
New Franken, Brown	54229
New Glarus, Green	53574
New Holstein, Calumet	53061
New Lisbon, Juneau	53950
New London, Waupaca	54961
New Munster, Kenosha	53152
New Richmond, St. Croix	54017
Newton, Manitowoc	53063
Niagara, Marinette	54151
Nichols, Outagamie	54152
North Freedom, Sauk	53951
North Lake, Waukesha	53064
North Prairie, Waukesha	53153
Norwalk, Monroe	54648
Oak Creek, Milwaukee	53154
Oakdale, Monroe	54649
Oakfield, Fond du Lac	53065
Oconomowoc, Waukesha	53066
Oconto, Oconto	54153
Oconto Falls, Oconto	54154
Odanah, Ashland	54861
Odgensburg, Waupaca	54962
Ogema, Price	54459
Ojibwa, Sawyer	54862
Okauchee, Waukesha	53069
Omro, Winnebago	54963
Onalaska, La Crosse	54650
Oneida, Outagamie	54155
Ontario, Vernon	54651
Oostburg, Sheboygan	53070
Oregon, Dane	53575
Orfordville, Rock	53576
Osceola, Polk	54020
Oshkosh, Winnebago	54901
Osseo, Trempealeau	54758
Owen, Clark	54460
Oxford, Marquette	53952
Packwaukee, Marquette	53953
Palmyra, Jefferson	53156
Pardeeville, Columbia	53954
Park Falls, Price	54552
Patch Grove, Grant	53817
Pearson, Langlade	54462
Pelican Lake, Oneida	54463
Pell Lake, Walworth	53157
Pembine, Marinette	54156
Pence, Iron	54553
Pepin, Pepin	54759
Peshtigo, Marinette	54157
Pewaukee, Waukesha	53072
Phelps, Vilas	54554
Phillips, Price	54555
Phlox, Langlade	54464
CPO of Antigo	
Pickerel, Forest	54465
Pickett, Winnebago	54964
Pigeon Falls, Trempealeau	54760
Pine River, Waushara	54965
Pittsville, Wood	54466
Plain, Sauk	53577

Post Office and County	ZIP Code
Plainfield, Waushara	54966
Platteville, Grant	53818
Pleasant Prairie, Kenosha	53158
Plover, Portage	54467
Plum City, Pierce	54761
Plymouth, Sheboygan	53073
Polar, Langlade	54418
CPO of Bryant	
Poplar, Douglas	54864
Portage, Columbia	53901
Port Edwards, Wood	54469
Porterfield, Marinette	54159
Port Washington, Ozaukee	53074
Port Wing, Bayfield	54865
Poskin, Barron	54866
Potosi, Grant	53820
Potter, Calumet	54160
Pound, Marinette	54161
Powers Lake, Kenosha	53159
Poynette, Columbia	53955
Poy Sippi, Waushara	54967
Prairie du Chien, Crawford	53821
Prairie du Sac, Sauk	53578
Prairie Farm, Barron	54762
Prentice, Price	54556
Prescott, Pierce	54021
Presque Isle, Vilas	54557
Princeton, Green Lake	54968
Pulaski, Brown	54162
Pulcifer, Shawano	54164
CPO of Gillett	
Racine, Racine	53401
Radisson, Sawyer	54867
Randolph, Columbia	53956
Random Lake, Sheboygan	53075
Readfield, Waupaca	54969
Readstown, Vernon	54652
Redgranite, Waushara	54970
Reedsburg, Sauk	53959
Reedsville, Manitowoc	54230
Reeseville, Dodge	53579
Rewey, Iowa	53580
Rhinelander, Oneida	54501
Rib Lake, Taylor	54470
Rice Lake, Barron	54868
Richfield, Washington	53076
Richland Center, Richland	53581
Ridgeland, Dunn	54763
Ridgeway, Iowa	53582
Ringle, Marathon	54471
Rio, Columbia	53960
Rio Creek, Kewaunee	54231
CPO of Algoma	
Ripon, Fond du Lac	54971
River Falls, Pierce	54022
Roberts, St. Croix	54023
Rochester, Racine	53167
Rock Falls, Dunn	54764
CPO of Mondovi	
Rockfield, Washington	53077
Rockland, La Crosse	54653
Rock Springs, Sauk	53961
Root River, Milwaukee	53227
Br. of Milwaukee	
Rosendale, Fond du Lac	54974
Rosholt, Portage	54473
Rothschild, Marathon	54474
Royalton, Waupaca	54975
Rubicon, Dodge	53078
Rudolph, Wood	54475
St. Cloud, Fond du Lac	53079
St. Croix Falls, Polk	54024
St. Francis, Milwaukee	53207
Br. of Milwaukee	
St. Germain, Vilas	54558
St. Nazianz, Manitowoc	54232
Salem, Kenosha	53168
Sand Creek, Dunn	54765
Sarona, Washburn	54870
Sauk City, Sauk	53583
Saukville, Ozaukee	53080
Saxeville, Waushara	54976
Saxon, Iron	54559
Sayner, Vilas	54560
Scandinavia, Waupaca	54977
Schofield, Marathon	54476
Seneca, Crawford	54654
Sextonville, Richland	53584
Seymour, Outagamie	54165
Sharon, Walworth	53585
Shawano, Shawano	54166
Sheboygan, Sheboygan	53081
Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan	53085
Sheldon, Rusk	54766
Shell Lake, Washburn	54871
Sherwood, Calumet	54169
Shiocton, Outagamie	54170
Shorewood, Milwaukee	53211
Br. of Milwaukee	
Shullsburg, Lafayette	53586
Silver Lake, Kenosha	53170
Sinsinawa, Grant	53824
Siren, Burnett	54872
Sister Bay, Door	54234
Slinger, Washington	53086
Sobieski, Oconto	54171
CPO of Krakow	
Soldiers Grove, Crawford	54655
Solon Springs, Douglas	54873
Somers, Kenosha	53171
Somerset, St. Croix	54025
South Byron, Fond du Lac	53087
South Milwaukee, Milwaukee	53172
South Range, Douglas	54874
South Wayne, Lafayette	53587
Sparta, Monroe	54656
Spencer, Marathon	54479
Spooner, Washburn	54801
Springbrook, Washburn	54875
Springfield, Walworth	53176
Spring Green, Sauk	53588
Spring Valley, Pierce	54767
Stanley, Chippewa	54768
Starlake, Vilas	54561
Star Prairie, St. Croix	54026
Stetsonville, Taylor	54480
Steuben, Crawford	54657
Stevens Point, Portage	54481
Stiles, Oconto	54172
CPO of Lena	
Stitzer, Grant	53825
Stockbridge, Calumet	53088
Stockholm, Pepin	54769
Stoddard, Vernon	54658
Stone Lake, Washburn	54876
Stoughton, Dane	53589
Stratford, Marathon	54484
Strum, Trempealeau	54770
Sturgeon Bay, Door	54235
Sturtevant, Racine	53177
Suamico, Brown	54173
Sullivan, Jefferson	53178
Summit Lake, Langlade	54485
Sunnyslope, Waukesha	53151
Br. of Waukesha	
Sun Prairie, Dane	53590
Superior, Douglas	54880
Suring, Oconto	54174
Sussex, Waukesha	53089
Taycheedah, Fond du Lac	53090
Taylor, Jackson	54659
Theresa, Dodge	53091
Thiensville, Ozaukee	53092
Thorp, Clark	54771
Three Lakes, Oneida	54562
Tiffany, Rock	53592
Tigerton, Shawano	54486
Tilleda, Shawano	54978
Tisch Mills, Manitowoc	54240
Tomah, Monroe	54660
Tomahawk, Lincoln	54487
Tony, Rusk	54563
Townsend, Oconto	54175

Post Office and County	ZIP Code
Trego, Washburn	54888
Trempealeau, Trempealeau	54661
Trevor, Kenosha	53179
Tripoli, Oneida	54564
Tuckaway, Milwaukee	53221
Br. of Milwaukee	
Tunnel City, Monroe	54662
Turtle Lake, Barron	54889
Twin Lakes, Kenosha	53181
Two Rivers, Manitowoc	54241
Underhill, Oconto	54176
Union Center, Juneau	53962
Union Grove, Racine	53182
Unity, Marathon	54488
Upson, Iron	54565
Valders, Manitowoc	54245
Valley Fair, Outagamie	54911
Br. of Appleton	
Vandyne, Fond du Lac	54979
Verona, Dane	53593
Br. of Madison	
Vesper, Wood	54489
Victory, Vernon	54663
CPO of De Soto	
Viola, Richland	54664
Viroqua, Vernon	54665
Wabeno, Forest	54566
Waldo, Sheboygan	53093
Wales, Waukesha	53183
Walworth, Walworth	53184
Warrens, Monroe	54666
Wascott, Douglas	54890
Washburn, Bayfield	54891
Washington Island, Door	54246
Waterford, Racine	53185
Waterloo, Jefferson	53594
Watertown, Jefferson	53094
Waubeka, Ozaukee	53021
CPO of Fredonia	
Waukau, Winnebago	54980
Waukesha, Waukesha	53186
Waumandee, Buffalo	54622
CPO of Cochrane	
Waunakee, Dane	53597
Waupaca, Waupaca	54981
Waupun, Fond du Lac	53963
Wausau, Marathon	54401
Wausaukee, Marinette	54177
Wautoma, Waushara	54982
Wauwatosa, Milwaukee	53226
Br. of Milwaukee	
Wauzeka, Crawford	53826
Wayside, Brown	54126
CPO of Greenleaf	
Webster, Burnett	54893
Wentworth, Douglas	54894
West Allis, Milwaukee	53214
Br. of Milwaukee	
West Bend, Washington	53095
Westboro, Taylor	54490
Westby, Vernon	54667
Westfield, Marquette	53964
West Salem, La Crosse	54669
Weyauwega, Waupaca	54983
Weyerhaeuser, Rusk	54895
Wheeler, Dunn	54772
Whitefish Bay, Milwaukee	53217
Br. of Milwaukee	
Whitehall, Trempealeau	54773
White Lake, Langlade	54491
Whitelaw, Manitowoc	54247
Whitewater, Walworth	53190
Wild Rose, Waushara	54984
Willard, Clark	54493
Williams Bay, Walworth	53191
Wilmot, Kenosha	53192
Wilson, St. Croix	54027
Wilton, Monroe	54670
Winchester, Vilas	54567
CPO of Manitowish Waters	
Wind Lake, Racine	53185
Br. of Waterford	
Windsor, Dane	53598
Winnebago, Winnebago	54985
Winneconne, Winnebago	54986
Winter, Sawyer	54896
Wisconsin Dells, Columbia	53965
Wisconsin Rapids, Wood	54494
Withee, Clark	54498
Wittenberg, Shawano	54499
Wonewoc, Juneau	53968
Wood, Milwaukee	53193
Woodford, Lafayette	53599
Woodland, Dodge	53099
Woodman, Grant	53827
Woodruff, Oneida	54568
Woodville, St. Croix	54028
Woodworth, Kenosha	53194
Wrightstown, Brown	54180
Wyeville, Monroe	54671
Wyocena, Columbia	53969
Yuba, Richland	54672
Zachow, Shawano	54182
Zenda, Walworth	53195

REVENUE STATISTICS SUMMARY

In fiscal year 1979-80 the Wisconsin state government received $7.38 billion in revenue from all sources and expended $6.84 billion. Of these expenditures, $5.03 billion was for general fund purposes and $1.81 billion was from segregated funds. There was a net surplus of over $72.5 million.

Of the total state budget allocations of $12.8 billion for the 1979-81 biennium, 37.8 percent ($4.8 billion) was for local assistance, while 36.7 percent ($4.7 billion) was for state operations. The remaining 25.5 percent ($3.3 billion) was for aids to individuals and organizations.

Total state taxes in fiscal year 1979-80 were $3.2 billion, of which $960 million — or nearly one-third — was the localities' share and $2.2 billion was the state's share. Revenue from income taxes totaled $1.7 billion. Excise and sales taxes totaled $981 million. Other major taxes include public utility taxes and inheritance and gift taxes.

In fiscal year 1979-80 net available revenue from motor vehicle taxes and fees totaled $389.9 million, of which 41 percent was expended on local aids, 37 percent on the state and local highway program and 11 percent on collection and enforcement. The remaining expenditures went for charges of other agencies, other transportation systems, administration and miscellaneous purposes.

Wisconsin ranked 8th in fiscal year 1978-79 among the states in per capita revenue from all state taxes ($690.77). Alaska ($2,011.60) and Hawaii ($957.33) ranked first and second, while New Hampshire ($297.75) and South Dakota ($356.36) ranked last and next to last in total per capita state taxes.

In per capita total state and local government revenue in fiscal year 1978-79, Wisconsin (at $1,679.38) ranked 16th nationally from the highest state (the U.S. average was $1,559.65). Alaska and D.C. ranked first and second, while Tennessee and Arkansas ranked last.

In fiscal year 1979-80, by far the largest proportion of Wisconsin's state expenditures — about one-third — went to education ($2.01 billion) and human relations and resources ($1.86 billion). In declining order, the next largest sums were spent on general functions (including shared taxes), the building program, general executive, environmental resources, commerce, legislative and judicial.

Wisconsin returned a total of $809 million to local units of government in property tax relief and shared revenue in fiscal year 1979-80. $195 million was in general property tax relief, $149 million in personal property tax relief, $49 million in manufacturing machinery and equipment tax relief and $412 million in shared revenue.

Of $304 million in state aids payments to counties in calendar year 1979, $225 million was devoted to health and social services, $41 million to transportation and $16.7 million to education. Counties also received $65 million in state shared taxes.

In fiscal year 1978-79 Wisconsin ranked 14th nationally in total general state and local government per capita expenditures with $1,615.90 (the U.S. average was $1,481.26). Alaska ranked first ($4,576.66) and Arkansas last ($1,109.08). Wisconsin spent more than the national average on education, highways and public welfare; below average on health and police protection; about average for fire protection.

Wisconsin ranked 10th nationally in total dollar amount of state payments to local units of government in fiscal year 1978-79, with school districts receiving the largest proportion, counties and municipalities sharing about equally in second place, followed by towns and special districts.

On a per capita basis, in fiscal year 1978-79 Wisconsin ranked 4th nationally (with $506.55) in state payments to local units of government, following Alaska ($726.71), California ($603.01) and New York ($573.29). The per capita amount state government in Wisconsin paid local units for education was $181.47; for public welfare, $82.51; and for highways, $34.11.

Total general property taxes levied in Wisconsin in 1979 amounted to $2.01 billion. The net amount by county after all tax relief is applied ranged from $374 million in Milwaukee County to $652 thousand in Menominee County, with a total of $1.6 billion (net).

Historically, general property assessments and taxes levied in Wisconsin have doubled in the last 10 years (calendar year 1969 to 1979), with 1979 totals being: local assessment, $56.1 billion; state full value assessment, $96.7 billion; and total tax levy, $2.01 billion.

Of the total general property taxes of $2.01 billion levied in Wisconsin in 1979, real estate accounted for $1.8 billion (primarily residential, merchantile and agricultural) and personal property amounted to $191 million (with manufacturers' stock the largest item).

Total outstanding state government debt in Wisconsin as of November 1980 amounted to $1.9 billion, of which $798.1 million was tax supported, and $1.4 billion was self-amortizing. Total state indebtedness at the end of 1979 constituted 1.98 percent of state assessed valuation and amounted to $405.96 per capita. Local debt in 1979 totaled $2.13 billion, or $22.07 per $1,000 of state equalized valuation. Among state political subdivisions, city debt was largest ($778.8 million).

Wisconsin's per capita state and local indebtedness in fiscal year 1978-79 ($1,099.33) ranked 34th among the states, with the highest being Alaska ($9,157.68) and Idaho lowest ($557.20).

Federal tax receipts from Wisconsin in fiscal year 1978-79 totaled $8.78 billion, with by far the largest amount derived from individual income and employment taxes ($6.78 billion).

Federal aids to Wisconsin in fiscal year 1979-80 totaled $1.48 billion, of which $351 million was channeled to local units of government. About one-half of this aid was in the functional area of human relations and resources. The next largest portion was for education.

Fiscal outlays in Wisconsin counties by the federal government in fiscal year 1978-79 totaled $6.83 billion. Milwaukee County ($1.56 billion) and Dane County ($859.7 million) were highest, while Menominee County ($9.3 million) and Florence County ($6.4 million) were lowest.

In fiscal year 1978-79 Wisconsin (at $339.81) ranked 29th among the states in per capita federal aid to state and local governments. The District of Columbia was highest ($1,542.45) and Indiana lowest ($232.89). The national average was $341.50. When federal aid is taken as a percentage of state and local revenue, Wisconsin (at 20.2 percent) ranked 38th. The District of Columbia was high (50.5 percent) and Alaska low (17.4 percent). The national average was 21.9 percent.

WISCONSIN TRANSPORTATION FUND REVENUES
Fiscal Years 1978-79 and 1979-80

Revenues	1978-79	1979-80
Unappropriated fund balance	$ 16,744,932	$ 13,176,630
Lapses of appropriations of prior years	460,735	3,310,988
General transportation revenue	320,514,994*	340,928,418*
Motor fuel taxes[1]	183,709,799	195,865,759
Vehicle registration[2]	112,242,873	116,078,373
Investment earnings	6,995,884	11,171,805
Drivers license fees[3]	8,872,974	8,715,472
Rail property taxes	3,289,084	3,189,275
Aeronautical taxes and fees	1,851,371	2,151,661
Other motor vehicle fees	1,443,401	1,590,883
Motor carrier fees	1,150,078	1,189,490
Dealer's licenses	122,323	117,962
Miscellaneous revenue	837,203	857,732
Inter-fund transfers[4]	—	32,545,000
TOTAL AVAILABLE	$337,720,662	$389,961,036

*Total of detail immediately following.

[1] 9¢ per gallon (eff. 5/1/80, previously 7¢).

[2] $18 annual automobile.

[3] Basic fee$6.50 (new),$4 (renewal), 2-yr. expiration;$9 for both (eff. 1/1/82), 4-yr. expiration.

[4] Supplemented by$30.5 million from General Fund (1979 Ch. 34) and other sources.

Source: Department of Transportation, *State of Wisconsin Appropriation of Transportation Fund Revenues Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1980.*

WISCONSIN TRANSPORTATION FUND APPROPRIATIONS
Fiscal Year 1979-1980

Appropriations	Amount
Local Aids	$160,324,158*
Transportation aids	103,549,400
Transportation aids-supplement	21,000,000
Transit aids	12,885,000
Connecting highways	7,228,272
Transportation aids-hold harmless	4,431,272
Railroad crossings	2,950,000
Elderly and Handicapped county aids	2,106,400
Railroad property improvement grants	1,650,000
Railroad capital advances	1,550,000
Mass transit-capital expenditures	1,000,000
Terminal tax distribution	691,313
Elderly and handicapped aids	340,000
Railroad crossing repairs	250,000
Transportation system management	112,500
Miscellaneous aids	580,000
State and Local Highway Program	146,269,343*
Highway maintenance, repair and operations	52,840,824
Major highway development	23,653,600
Existing highway improvement	20,145,800
Principal repayment and interest-transportation facilities	17,259,219
Highway winter maintenance	16,140,307
State trunk highway allotment	8,050,000
Improvement of state bridges	3,731,500
Local highway and bridge improvements	3,281,200
State facility roads	1,166,892
Collection and Enforcement	45,114,038*
Vehicle registration and driver's licensing	26,796,238
Vehicle inspection and traffic enforcement	18,317,800
Transportation Facilities Management	10,509,300
Charges of Other Agencies	6,841,953*
Public Instruction-driver education	3,184,345
Transportation Commission-transportation regulation	1,494,485
Recreational boating facilities	1,000,000
Revenue-motor fuel tax administration	667,200
Vocational, Technical & Adult Education-driver education	216,300
Agriculture-auto repair regulation	160,782
University of Wisconsin-driver education teachers	63,500
Legislature-Highway Problems Study Committee	27,841
Local Affairs & Development-emergency police services	27,500
Transportation Systems	4,563,500*
Railroad abandoned property acquisition	2,900,000
Local airport development	763,500
Railroad continuation	900,000
Miscellaneous and Administration	11,443,230
Total appropriations	$385,065,523
Lapses to fund**	−1,576,600**
NET APPROPRIATIONS	$383,488,923
Unappropriated balance - 6/30/80	$ 6,472,113

*Total of detail immediately following.

**Unused spending authority.

Source: Department of Transportation, *State of Wisconsin Appropriation of Transportation Fund Revenues Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1980.*

WISCONSIN TAX REVENUES, FISCAL YEARS 1978-79 AND 1979-80

Type of Tax	1978-79			1979-80		
	Total Taxes Less Refunds	Shared Revenues & Prop.Tax Relief	State Share	Total Taxes Less Refunds	Shared Revenues & Prop.Tax Relief	State Share
GENERAL FUND						
Income Taxes						
Individual	$1,375,369,439		$1,375,369,439	$1,430,476,129		$1,430,476,129
Corporation	327,426,612		327,426,612	311,320,718		311,320,718
Total Income Taxes	$1,702,796,051		$1,702,796,051	$1,741,796,847		$1,741,796,847
Sales and Excise Taxes						
4% general sales & use	$ 819,657,872		$ 819,657,372	$ 853,863,453		$ 853,863,453
Cigarette	85,778,206		85,778,206	86,950,514		86,950,514
Liquor	29,279,588		29,279,588	30,873,549		30,873,549
Malt beverage (beer)	9,782,855		9,782,355	9,910,389		9,910,389
Total Sales and Excise Taxes	$ 944,497,521		$ 944,497,521	$ 981,597,905		$ 981,597,905
Public Utility Taxes						
Private light, heat & power	$ 70,830,821		$ 70,830,821	$ 63,969,969		$ 63,969,969
Municipal light, heat & power	356,052		356,052	359,620		359,620
Telephone	67,438,035		67,438,035	73,057,641		73,057,641
Pipeline	6,118,440		6,118,440	5,156,317		5,156,317
Electric cooperative	4,450,892		4,450,892	4,740,951		4,740,951
Freight line	1,215,796		1,215,796	1,560,437		1,560,437
Telegraph	96,524		96,524	97,079		97,079
Conservation and regulation	78,378		78,378	66,298		66,298
Railroad	747,962	$ 695,924	52,038			
Total Public Utility Taxes	$ 151,332,900	$ 695,924	$ 150,666,976	$ 149,008,312		$ 149,008,312
Inheritance, Estate & Gift						
Inheritance and estate	$ 52,963,735		$ 52,963,735	$ 54,511,107		$ 54,511,107
Gift	2,232,599		2,232,599	2,280,267		2,280,267
Total Death & Gift Taxes	$ 55,196,334		$ 55,196,334	$ 56,791,374		$ 56,791,374
Miscellaneous Taxes						
Insurance companies (premiums)	$ 38,505,826		$ 38,505,826	$ 39,878,308		$ 39,878,308
Insurance-fire dept. dues	3,538,292	$ 3,538,291		3,951,517	$ 3,909,358	42,158
Lawsuit (courts)	3,261,211		3,261,211	4,075,306		4,075,306
Real estate transfer fee	2,649,344		2,649,344	2,390,565		2,390,565
Occupational iron ore conc	32,214		32,214	43,939		43,939
Bingo	320,903		320,903	362,542		362,542
Occupational-coal	7,029		7,029	18,688		18,688
Occupational-bees	7,637		7,637	7,129		7,129
Boxing clubs (10% only)	1,200		1,200	1,221		1,221
Total Miscellaneous Taxes	$ 48,323,656	$ 3,538,291	$ 44,785,365	$ 50,729,215	$ 3,909,358	$ 46,819,857

WISCONSIN TAX REVENUES, FISCAL YEARS 1978-79 AND 1979-80—Cont.

Type of Tax	1978-79			1979-80		
	Total Taxes Less Refunds	Shared Revenues & Prop.Tax Relief	State Share	Total Taxes Less Refunds	Shared Revenues & Prop.Tax Relief	State Share
Subtotal-General Purpose Tax Revenue	$2,902,146,462	$ 4,234,215	$2,897,912,247	$2,979,923,653	$ 3,909,358	$2,976,014,295
Shared Revenue, Supplements & Property Tax Relief						
Shared revenue account		$ 339,591,700	$ 339,591,700-		$412,015,993	$ 412,015,993-
Shared revenue corrections		177,918	177,918-			
Machinery & equip. reimbursement		44,249,976	44,249,976-		49,559,977	49,559,977-
General property tax relief		210,471,000	210,471,000-		210,471,000	210,471,000-
Net-personal prop. tax relief (PPTR)		175,106,800	175,106,800-		149,003,800	149,003,800-
Shared revenue from PPTR		10,120,100	10,120,100-			
School aid transfer from PPTR		10,120,144	10,120,144-		30,985,500	30,985,500-
Homestead tax credit		62,467,911	62,467,911-		92,577,606	92,577,606-
Special 1978 property tax credit		184,517,422	184,517,422-		4,753,190	4,753,190-
Alternative energy credit		147,636	147,636-		221,236	221,236-
Farm preservation tax credit		3,412,414	3,412,414-		6,842,927	6,842,927-
Total Shared Revenue, Suppls. & Prop. Relief Tax		$1,040,383,021	$1,040,383,021-		$956,431,229	$ 956,431,229-
Total General Purpose Tax Revenue	$2,902,146,462	$1,044,617,236	$1,857,529,226	$2,979,923,653	$960,340,587	$2,019,583,066
PROGRAM TAX REVENUE						
Boxing clubs - (90%)	$ 10,804		$ 10,804	$ 10,987		$ 10,987
Occupational-mink	1,090		1,090	1,105		1,105
Total Program Tax Revenue	$ 11,894		$ 11,894	$ 12,092		$ 12,092
TOTAL-GENERAL FUND TAX REVENUE	$2,902,158,356	$1,044,617,236	$1,857,541,120	$2,979,935,745	$960,340,587	$2,019,595,158
TRANSPORTATION FUND						
Motor fuel tax	$ 183,709,800		$ 183,709,800	$ 195,865,760		$ 195,865,760
Air-carrier	1,668,160		1,665,160	1,956,094		1,956,094
Railroad	3,289,085		3,289,085	3,134,755		3,134,755
PATIENT COMPENSATION PANELS	2,256		2,256	2,442		2,442
CONSERVATION FUND						
2/10 mill forestry property tax	16,822,070		16,822,070	19,335,329		19,335,329
Forest crop taxes	369,542		369,542	439,182		439,182
TOTAL STATE TAXES	$3,108,019,269	$1,044,617,236	$2,063,402,033	$3,200,669,307	$960,340,587	$2,240,328,720

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, *1980 Annual Fiscal Report*, Table 4, October 1980.

WISCONSIN REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES

Fiscal Years 1960-61 to 1979-80

Fiscal Year	Total-All Funds		Net Surplus	General Fund		Segregated Funds	
	Revenue	Expenditures		Revenue	Expenditures	Revenue	Expenditures
1960-61	$ 764,115,619	$ 739,471,893	$ (-) 915,739	$ 446,489,702	$ 458,965,894	$ 317,625,917	$ 280,505,900
1961-62	827,287,137	779,320,893	(-) 3,546,343	483,144,384	484,492,193	344,142,753	294,828,700
1962-63	977,913,019	950,140,568	(-) 27,312,957	630,506,038	652,928,723	347,406,981	297,211,842
1963-64	1,150,084,013	1,019,636,507	28,908,405	769,905,300	714,992,829	380,178,713	304,643,678
1964-65	1,209,535,953	1,094,218,664	47,465,079	815,741,416	791,430,139	393,794,537	302,788,525
1965-66	1,370,764,945	1,254,850,303	68,403,905	940,057,825	909,896,738	430,707,120	344,953,565
1966-67	1,624,999,848	1,536,290,479	58,672,293	1,089,307,888	1,097,113,072	535,691,960	439,177,407
1967-68	1,802,767,636	1,742,885,168	32,832,616	1,239,927,690	1,281,632,123	562,839,946	461,253,044
1968-69	2,004,312,430	1,910,569,596	(-) 6,991,266	1,387,471,904	1,424,159,592	616,840,526	486,410,004
1969-70	2,535,050,554	2,278,578,176	20,489,702	1,665,629,753	1,634,853,285	869,420,801	643,724,891
1970-71	2,720,080,792	2,507,247,425	34,839,575	1,790,956,738	1,780,702,690	929,124,054	726,544,735
1971-72	3,058,053,667	2,729,040,050	116,914,292	2,096,084,107	2,031,896,152	961,969,560	697,143,898
1972-73	3,593,347,464	3,088,336,698	217,404,264	2,480,747,761	2,296,679,255	1,112,599,703	791,657,443
1973-74	3,801,842,378	3,595,577,451	241,359,153	2,687,516,857	2,729,853,879	1,114,325,521	865,723,572
1974-75	4,218,954,231	4,073,423,281	78,120,259	2,966,531,871	3,148,968,325	1,252,422,342	924,454,956
1975-76	5,153,845,687	4,722,528,843	86,473,015	3,476,690,404	3,439,062,080	1,677,155,283	1,283,466,763
1976-77	5,694,897,753	5,089,321,662	166,587,115	3,807,747,984	3,712,595,168	1,887,149,769	1,376,726,494
1977-78	6,116,276,711	5,440,486,383	407,769,819	4,240,298,315	3,994,200,433	1,875,978,396	1,446,285,950
1978-79	6,822,975,820	6,317,162,016	280,561,149	4,622,610,987	4,696,263,244	2,200,364,833	1,620,898,772
1979-80	7,381,599,085	6,836,970,173	72,627,045	4,900,275,048	5,027,130,231	2,481,324,037	1,809,839,942

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, *1980 Annual Fiscal Report*, October 1980 and prior issues.

STATE BUDGET ALLOCATIONS BY TYPE OF REVENUE SOURCE
Fiscal Years 1979-80 and 1980-81

Revenue: Type and Allocation	1979-80	1980-81	1979-81 Biennial Amount	Percent of Total (by type)
Gross general purpose revenues	$2,389,437,000	$2,575,357,200	$4,964,794,200	
Less estimated lapsed balances	-28,837,300	-29,399,200	-58,236,500	
General purpose revenues—net	$2,360,599,700*	$2,545,958,000*	$4,906,557,700*	38.5%*
State operations	808,849,500	853,640,300	1,662,689,800	13.0
Local assistance	1,054,608,000	1,132,506,600	2,187,114,600	17.2
Aids to ind. & org.	497,142,200	559,611,100	1,056,753,300	8.3
Program revenue—federal	1,170,605,700*	1,246,566,100*	2,417,171,800*	19.0%*
State operations	261,331,800	271,450,800	532,782,600	4.2
Local assistance	237,197,300	233,882,400	471,079,700	3.7
Aids to ind. & org.	672,076,600	741,232,900	1,413,309,500	11.1
Program revenue—other	414,682,300*	455,443,900*	870,126,200*	6.8%*
State operations	383,049,100	409,912,600	792,961,700	6.2
Local assistance	4,257,000	15,592,100	19,849,100	0.2
Aids to ind. & org.	27,376,200	29,939,200	57,315,400	0.4
Program revenue—service	126,282,700*	130,503,800*	256,786,500*	2.0%*
State operations	126,024,700	130,245,800	256,270,500	2.0
Local assistance	258,000	258,000	516,000	0.0
PROGRAM REVENUE—TOTAL	$1,711,570,700*	$1,832,513,800*	$3,544,084,500*	27.8%*
State operations	770,405,600	811,609,200	1,582,014,800	12.4
Local assistance	241,712,300	249,732,500	491,444,800	3.9
Aids to ind. & org	699,452,800	771,172,100	1,470,624,900	11.5
Segregated funds—federal	243,716,000*	235,803,900*	479,519,900*	3.8%*
State operations	231,285,700	223,062,600	454,348,300	3.6
Local assistance	6,566,000	6,816,000	13,382,000	0.1
Aids to ind. & org	5,864,300	5,925,300	11,789,600	0.1
Segregated funds—other	558,215,600*	581,497,900*	1,139,713,500*	8.9%*
State operations	383,566,200	407,510,200	791,076,400	6.2
Local assistance	166,646,800	165,257,100	331,903,900	2.6
Aids to ind. & org	8,002,600	8,730,600	16,733,200	0.1
Segregated funds—service	11,478,100*	11,838,700*	23,316,800*	0.2%*
State operations	11,478,100	11,838,700	23,316,800	0.2
SEGREGATED FUNDS—TOTAL	$813,409,700*	$829,140,500*	$1,642,550,200*	12.9%*
State operations	626,330,000	642,411,500	1,268,741,500	10.0
Local assistance	173,212,800	172,073,100	345,285,900	2.7
Aids to ind. & org	13,866,900	14,655,900	28,522,800	0.2
Local tax revenue	969,279,300	1,038,651,100	2,007,930,400	15.7%
Bond revenue	649,253,500		649,253,500	5.1%
TOTAL—ALL SOURCES	$6,504,112,900*	$6,246,263,400*	$12,750,376,300*	100.0%*
State operations	2,375,838,600	2,307,861,000	4,683,699,600	36.7
Local assistance	2,334,812,400	2,477,263,300	4,812,075,700	37.8
Aids to ind. & org	1,793,461,900	1,461,139,100	3,254,601,000	25.5

*Total of detail immediately following.

General purpose revenues consist of general taxes, miscellaneous receipts and revenues collected by state agencies which are paid into the general fund, lose their identity, and are available for appropriation by the Legislature.

Program revenues consist of revenues which are credited by law to an appropriation to finance a specified program or agency.

Segregated fund revenues are the moneys deposited into funds other than the general fund, and available only for the purposes for which the special funds were created.

Federal revenues are program revenues; they may be disbursed either through the segregated funds or throught the general fund.

Local tax revenues consist of the portion of state-collected revenues which is directly distributed to localities under formula established by law.

Bond revenues are all moneys resulting from the contracting of public debt for specific state purposes.

State operations indicates the amounts budgeted to operate the programs carried out by state employees.

Local assistance indicates the amounts budgeted to assist, through state aids, programs carried out by local governments (counties, localities, school districts) in Wisconsin.

Aids to individuals indicates amounts budgeted to assist individuals in the form of student loans, scholarships, vocational rehabilitation, etc. or to organizations formed to provide assistance to individual citizens.

Source: Department of Administration, October 1980.

STATE EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION, 1969-70 TO 1979-80

Function		1969-70		1974-75		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
COMMERCE	Gen. Fund	$ 12,214,793	0.7%	$ 23,894,974	0.8%	$ 32,888,206	0.8%	$ 39,214,911	0.8%	$ 42,842,536	0.9%
	Seg. Funds	1,522,045	0.2	3,459,597	0.4	5,241,170	0.4	9,192,374	0.6	9,207,049	0.5
	Total	13,736,838	0.6	27,354,570	0.7	38,129,376	0.7	48,407,285	0.8	52,049,584	0.8
EDUCATION	Gen. Fund	746,431,628	45.6	1,292,289,431	41.0	1,637,862,660	41.0	1,813,332,521	38.6	2,000,976,637	39.8
	Seg. Funds	4,577,246	0.7	6,368,679	0.7	9,235,374	0.6	9,147,866	0.6	9,199,782	0.5
	Total	751,008,874	32.9	1,298,658,110	31.9	1,647,098,034	30.3	1,822,480,388	28.8	2,010,176,419	29.4
ENVIR. RES.	Gen. Fund	12,268,259	0.8	43,100,406	1.4	36,388,467	0.9	41,304,439	0.9	64,400,897	1.3
	Seg. Funds	290,094,457	45.0	362,491,578	39.2	488,759,193	33.8	565,896,928	34.9	653,358,316	36.1
	Total	302,362,716	13.3	405,591,984	10.0	525,147,660	9.7	607,201,367	9.6	717,759,213	10.5
HUMAN REL. & RES.	Gen. Fund	385,312,637	23.6	923,730,327	29.3	1,300,370,783	32.6	1,538,806,567	32.8	1,725,650,439	34.3
	Seg. Funds	18,757,307	2.9	41,020,977	4.4	77,167,714	5.3	97,305,724	6.0	132,511,297	7.3
	Total	404,069,944	17.7	964,751,303	23.7	1,377,538,497	25.3	1,636,112,291	25.9	1,858,161,756	27.2
GENERAL EXEC.	Gen. Fund	38,277,354	2.3	93,487,222	3.0	145,434,742	3.6	130,000,014	2.8	154,304,911*	3.1
	Seg. Funds	170,496,863	26.5	335,736,794	36.3	477,024,042	33.0	540,123,798	33.3	595,366,045	32.9
	Total	208,774,217	9.2	429,224,016	10.5	622,458,784	11.4	670,123,813	10.6	749,670,956	11.0
JUDICIAL	Gen. Fund	6,250,062	0.0	10,045,084	0.3	12,699,974	0.3	18,195,114	0.4	21,071,167	0.4
	Seg. Funds	—	0.0	—	0.0	86,112	0.0	176,291	0.0	205,147	0.0
	Total	6,250,062	0.3	10,045,084	0.2	12,786,086	0.2	18,371,405	0.3	21,276,314	0.3
LEGISLATIVE	Gen. Fund	43,335,177*	2.6	39,962,665*	1.3	35,616,717*	0.9	38,211,380*	0.8	18,810,279	0.4
	Seg. Funds	11,150	0.0	18,471	0.0	14,209	0.0	20,262	0.0	2,595,441	0.1
	Total	43,346,427	1.9	39,981,137	1.0	35,630,926	0.7	38,231,642	0.6	21,405,720	0.3
GENERAL (incl.	Gen. Fund	391,616,077	23.9	722,458,216	22.9	792,938,884	19.9	1,077,247,886	22.9	999,073,365*	19.9
shared taxes)	Seg. Funds	784,074	0.1	59,593,526	6.4	109,621,457	7.6	129,823,985	8.0	178,605,950	9.9
	Total	392,400,152	17.2	782,051,742	19.2	902,560,341	16.6	1,207,071,871	19.1	1,177,679,315	17.2
BUILDING PROGRAM	Gen. Fund	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0
	Seg. Funds	158,201,156	24.5	115,765,335	12.5	279,136,681	19.3	269,198,301	16.6	228,790,914	12.6
	Total	158,201,156	6.9	115,765,335	2.8	279,136,681	5.1	269,198,301	4.3	228,790,914	12.6
GRAND TOTAL		$2,280,150,386	100.0%	$4,073,423,281	100.0%	$5,440,486,383	100.0%	$6,317,198,362	100.0%	$6,386,970,173	100.0%

*General fund expenditures shown include large transfers to the State Building Comn. and Building Trust Fund.

	1969-70	1974-75	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Building Commission	$ 4,089,752	$ 7,397,717	$ 8,597,173	$ 9,690,699	$15,706,852
Building Trust Fund	34,464,955	22,004,400	11,766,450	11,766,450	9,988,350

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, *1980 Annual Fiscal Report*, October 1980, and prior issues.

SELECTED PER CAPITA STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE, BY SOURCE

Fiscal Year 1978-79

	Total General Revenue		From Federal Govern-	Total From Own	Taxes			Charges
State	Amount	Rank	ment	Sources	Total	Property	Other	& Misc.
Alabama	$1,265.77	44	$ 347.74	$ 918.02	$ 623.37	$ 72.52	$ 550.85	$ 294.65
Alaska	4,956.99	1	862.87	4,094.12	2,546.13	826.16	1,719.97	1,547.99
Arizona	1,592.31	23	291.87	1,300.44	1,003.68	353.07	650.62	296.76
Arkansas	1,163.07	51	350.54	812.54	594.46	125.35	469.12	218.08
California	1,740.66	14	362.05	1,378.61	1,057.87	266.30	791.56	320.74
Colorado	1,658.13	18	324.52	1,333.62	972.26	326.37	645.89	361.35
Connecticut	1,513.80	26	299.91	1,213.90	1,012.95	456.42	556.53	200.96
Delaware	1,852.11	7	444.10	1,408.01	1,035.99	165.40	870.59	372.02
Florida	1,327.51	39	268.76	1,058.76	771.18	246.93	524.25	287.58
Georgia	1,427.34	32	361.27	1,066.07	751.02	209.42	541.60	315.05
Hawaii	2,004.25	5	500.45	1,503.81	1,194.45	190.53	1,003.93	309.35
Idaho	1,386.67	35	337.66	1,049.01	767.37	244.81	522.56	281.64
Illinois	1,521.57	25	308.56	1,213.01	998.25	349.54	648.70	214.77
Indiana	1,232.08	48	232.89	999.18	749.04	246.85	502.19	250.14
Iowa	1,462.55	28	275.40	1,187.15	893.86	338.92	554.94	293.29
Kansas	1,452.50	29	270.41	1,182.09	878.22	357.39	520.82	303.87
Kentucky	1,312.48	41	349.01	963.47	737.59	130.53	607.05	225.89
Louisiana	1,499.64	27	367.87	1,131.77	806.61	101.53	705.09	325.16
Maine	1,402.08	34	408.99	993.09	798.23	302.35	495.89	194.86
Maryland	1,749.24	13	358.75	1,390.49	1,054.21	276.25	777.96	336.28
Massachusetts	1,832.29	8	447.40	1,384.89	1,176.41	545.97	630.44	208.48
Michigan	1,749.76	12	369.26	1,380.50	1,049.58	375.86	673.72	330.92
Minnesota	1,804.82	9	351.53	1,453.29	1,096.29	311.10	785.20	356.99
Mississippi	1,284.18	43	370.76	913.42	636.37	137.67	498.69	277.05
Missouri	1,213.48	49	282.97	930.51	725.88	205.22	520.65	204.63
Montana	1,660.58	17	459.78	1,200.80	900.23	408.23	492.00	300.57
Nebraska	1,527.94	24	278.13	1,249.81	895.68	388.90	506.79	354.13
Nevada	1,866.25	6	338.99	1,527.26	1,126.38	354.85	771.53	400.88
New Hampshire	1,243.97	45	297.55	944.43	722.18	425.60	296.57	222.25
New Jersey	1,603.09	21	292.80	1,310.29	1,067.48	505.99	561.49	242.81
New Mexico	1,738.13	15	439.78	1,298.35	829.59	131.00	698.59	468.77
New York	2,124.20	4	458.69	1,665.51	1,369.61	481.89	887.72	295.90
North Carolina	1,233.50	47	318.87	914.63	711.21	162.64	548.57	203.42
North Dakota	1,596.26	22	369.25	1,227.02	757.25	257.09	500.16	469.77
Ohio	1,295.54	42	276.00	1,019.54	768.48	260.24	508.24	251.06
Oklahoma	1,360.29	38	307.57	1,052.71	753.24	149.47	603.77	299.47
Oregon	1,786.58	10	431.52	1,355.06	955.55	365.50	590.05	399.51
Pennsylvania	1,435.00	30	295.32	1,139.68	921.37	229.77	691.60	218.31
Rhode Island	1,639.42	19	416.62	1,222.80	975.15	398.72	576.42	247.65
South Carolina	1,239.05	46	317.71	921.35	679.32	150.63	528.69	242.02
South Dakota	1,424.47	33	389.65	1,034.83	740.14	342.68	397.46	294.69
Tennessee	1,208.94	50	306.18	902.75	662.85	155.31	507.54	239.91
Texas	1,315.15	40	255.28	1,059.87	749.42	273.74	475.68	310.45
Utah	1,433.23	31	348.93	1,084.30	805.00	230.49	574.52	279.30
Vermont	1,604.61	20	450.89	1,153.72	904.76	360.45	544.31	248.95
Virginia	1,378.19	37	304.85	1,073.34	815.00	222.93	592.07	258.34
Washington	1,755.94	11	387.04	1,368.90	991.66	308.08	683.58	377.25
West Virginia	1,382.10	36	371.24	1,010.96	773.48	130.59	642.89	237.53
WISCONSIN	1,679.38	16	339.81	1,339.57	1,021.36	345.96	675.40	318.21
Wyoming	2,386.14	3	537.01	1,849.13	1,291.36	513.04	778.33	557.77
D.C.	3,052.63	2	1,542.45	1,510.18	1,336.07	323.48	1,012.59	174.11
U.S. Average	$1,559.65		$ 341.50	$1,218.15	$ 933.74	$295.07	$ 638.67	$ 284.42

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1978-79*, Table 24, October 1980. Rank by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

SELECTED PER CAPITA STATE TAX REVENUE BY SOURCE, 1979[1]

State	All Taxes[2]		Sales and Gross Receipts	Individual Income	Corporation Net Income	Motor Vehicle Licenses	Property	Death and Gift
	Amount	Rank						
Alabama	$ 463.61	43	$290.70	$ 96.29	$ 26.96	$ 9.95	$ 11.52	$ 1.77
Alaska	2,011.60	1	183.61	285.83	632.97	16.75	399.39	0.30
Arizona	618.70	15	385.74	110.31	36.47	22.56	46.95	3.44
Arkansas	456.22	44	268.63	104.90	38.35	20.89	1.11	1.35
California	720.54	6	333.00	209.66	104.64	17.64	27.13	18.04
Colorado	519.78	28	264.28	164.89	40.51	16.62	1.39	10.10
Connecticut	551.56	22	396.42	26.80	74.20	22.55	—	17.01
Delaware	845.20	3	127.03	370.87	86.07	38.79	—	11.46
Florida	484.31	40	361.92	—	35.49	25.35	8.73	6.31
Georgia	478.43	41	271.63	142.55	44.19	8.86	1.65	1.65
Hawaii	957.33	2	602.08	289.13	43.58	8.76	—	4.53
Idaho	515.33	30	243.70	158.43	43.37	39.76	0.18	3.86
Illinois	563.07	20	312.51	155.23	43.56	29.75	0.50	12.18
Indiana	494.18	37	325.78	109.92	23.50	18.90	3.87	6.82
Iowa	540.78	25	231.50	192.58	44.82	44.35	—	14.03
Kansas	501.34	35	259.88	125.71	59.57	28.34	7.31	7.73
Kentucky	588.53	17	290.86	129.37	46.32	14.14	45.73	6.44
Louisiana	557.55	21	275.50	59.91	53.28	10.14	0.01	5.91
Maine	505.36	34	304.22	102.56	37.59	20.24	11.38	9.64
Maryland	638.18	13	303.11	242.44	35.09	19.64	17.63	5.74
Massachusetts	626.82	14	228.88	282.78	83.77	9.73	0.08	13.05
Michigan	653.60	12	279.26	211.14	107.70	27.00	13.60	5.44
Minnesota	771.86	4	295.16	309.36	87.87	30.20	0.83	10.06
Mississippi	492.58	39	341.08	79.63	24.01	9.97	2.01	1.90
Missouri	413.61	48	236.37	109.92	26.70	22.16	0.94	4.69
Montana	509.61	31	129.25	180.13	45.92	24.49	31.80	8.26
Nebraska	471.77	42	264.33	132.50	31.76	24.35	2.23	2.05
Nevada	658.95	11	524.68	—	—	30.88	44.70	—
New Hampshire	297.75	50	150.86	10.38	72.17	24.37	8.48	8.49
New Jersey	508.63	32	247.31	118.41	58.63	31.70	11.18	13.66
New Mexico	681.22	9	408.16	55.24	32.65	24.72	16.67	2.03
New York	659.21	10	245.42	286.60	69.32	17.37	0.74	8.78
North Carolina	519.97	27	241.26	177.71	45.45	21.89	7.63	7.02
North Dakota	494.35	36	268.31	74.91	43.94	37.53	3.79	5.50
Ohio	430.52	45	245.13	80.89	47.06	25.27	12.33	3.99
Oklahoma	524.18	26	210.92	115.53	32.68	40.73	—	9.17
Oregon	547.88	23	70.40	319.32	65.70	38.15	0.02	12.03
Pennsylvania	578.11	19	282.46	132.31	72.77	24.91	3.96	14.73
Rhode Island	578.93	18	305.28	165.23	60.18	20.05	6.44	13.47
South Carolina	519.43	29	299.45	141.78	47.81	12.02	1.79	3.14
South Dakota	356.36	49	307.69	—	4.22	21.72	—	9.98
Tennessee	420.98	47	316.95	5.94	42.49	21.20	—	8.64
Texas	428.88	46	295.75	—	—	18.75	3.68	5.51
Utah	508.34	33	289.10	165.29	24.05	12.62	0.11	1.04
Vermont	542.54	24	258.57	169.09	48.43	38.89	0.49	4.69
Virginia	493.31	38	224.26	186.00	37.76	19.21	4.35	5.06
Washington	692.38	7	521.90	—	—	19.19	97.90	2.91
West Virginia	612.38	16	438.64	115.73	13.63	27.40	0.57	5.47
WISCONSIN	690.77	8	264.38	291.39	69.37	20.00	20.49	11.69
Wyoming	761.83	5	429.87	—	—	65.46	45.14	4.52
U.S. Average	$ 569.46		$290.14	$148.66	$ 55.27	$21.78	$ 11.35	$ 8.99

[1] Local government tax revenue not included.

[2] Including amounts for sources not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances in 1979*, Table 4, August 1980. Rank supplied by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

STATE PAYMENTS TO LOCALITIES FOR PROPERTY TAX RELIEF AND SHARED REVENUE

By County, Fiscal Year 1979-80

County	General Property Tax Relief	Personal Property Tax Relief	Mfg. Mach. and Equip. Tax Relief	Shared Revenue	Total Payments[1]
Adams	$378,679	$109,471	$44,548	$657,414	$1,202,127
Ashland	519,959	293,936	166,877	1,581,821	2,572,822
Barron	1,109,208	1,071,759	215,756	2,774,289	5,200,391
Bayfield	368,176	126,364	35,584	858,752	1,401,766
Brown	8,115,766	6,851,623	2,671,926	17,282,430	35,066,368
Buffalo	393,940	524,110	56,363	1,633,615	2,619,349
Burnett	285,434	208,178	34,072	641,006	1,181,012
Calumet	1,164,845	1,197,010	337,571	2,447,389	5,167,267
Chippewa	1,158,052	1,643,157	326,102	4,288,709	7,447,546
Clark	811,463	1,031,191	140,574	2,249,600	4,257,421
Columbia	1,092,888	1,178,601	230,750	4,191,901	6,731,634
Crawford	457,122	590,502	93,054	1,199,351	2,350,610
Dane	15,878,778	6,758,323	1,936,143	28,519,296	53,375,176
Dodge	2,465,357	2,866,319	543,252	5,560,815	11,493,463
Door	616,790	1,679,218	94,680	1,194,981	3,613,328
Douglas	1,564,796	779,195	403,809	3,994,360	6,768,523
Dunn	994,761	861,613	144,592	2,402,983	4,423,857
Eau Claire	2,942,399	2,103,437	709,998	6,529,948	12,340,594
Florence	88,918	26,200	8,379	228,587	355,142
Fond du Lac	2,925,253	3,033,306	694,872	7,243,945	13,961,724
Forest	134,093	61,633	29,732	489,821	722,475
Grant	1,335,140	1,435,682	203,867	3,919,458	6,930.940
Green	1,152,976	1,096,385	156,659	2,018,194	4,452,210
Green Lake	552.197	585,576	118,993	1,181,230	2,455,627
Iowa	818,168	747,699	77,517	1,496,954	3,157,134
Iron	256,651	70,003	25,845	502,884	860,235
Jackson	381,729	403,013	65,555	1,097,138	1,959,444
Jefferson	2,152,016	1,982,075	506,382	4,614,058	9,312,290
Juneau	591,978	419,838	107,764	1,357,737	2,492,087
Kenosha	4,401,736	2,685,502	1,403,335	11,202,572	19,790,095
Kewaunee	463,315	589,302	104,906	2,263,785	3,436,330
La Crosse	2,441,345	2,133,918	688,804	7,473,587	12,803,694
Lafayette	542,207	654,400	50,898	1,253,167	2,516,755
Langlade	553,027	422,988	130,044	1,571,226	2,693,173
Lincoln	780,780	705,211	188,715	2,074,626	3,768,900
Manitowoc	2,878,030	3,376,232	850,429	8,014,864	15,182,276
Marathon	3.334,147	3,292,231	795,000	7,789,063	15,301,815
Marinette	1,168,051	1,193,659	499,114	2,850,134	5,740,273
Marquette	174,501	144,780	24,198	543,249	895,989
Menominee	60,966	1,655	16,154	210,136	289,946
Milwaukee	63,049,005	43,954,840	19,024,685	113,068,597	239,862,372
Monroe	645,048	771,407	167,589	2,516,111	4,120,472
Oconto	708,283	660,977	177,870	2,072,042	3,642,697
Oneida	914,748	481,015	235,989	1,799,012	3,467,473
Outagamie	4,923,598	3,951,534	1,813,815	11,607,923	22,403,306
Ozaukee	3,228,034	1,789,250	416,627	4,674,478	10,188,523
Pepin	264,982	250,905	29,000	521,360	1,071,505
Pierce	821,153	600,619	133,006	2,117,221	3,693,079
Polk	1,017,038	802,687	142,079	2,103,528	4,091,153
Portage	1,694,586	982,437	336,828	3,943,272	7,002,101
Price	338,980	387,420	145,909	991,860	1,873,627
Racine	6,708,073	5,980,843	2,154,209	17,463,656	32,452,426
Richland	557,083	640,635	78,458	1,151,344	2,439,080
Rock	4,214,460	4,117,652	1,353,126	11,819,264	21,613,020
Rusk	461,569	505,614	59,453	1,044,480	2,081,174
St Croix	1,389,919	1,150,209	177,268	2,936,259	5,684,980
Sauk	1,465,227	1,231,103	276,057	3,024,847	6,035,185
Sawyer	373,585	135,619	25,291	612,221	1,157,769
Shawano	925,430	809,772	140,697	2,284,902	4,188,719
Sheboygan	4,003,470	3,625,502	1,136,926	9,483,140	18,333,281
Taylor	373,662	559,736	67,899	1,124,766	2,140,190
Trempealeau	651,631	743,684	143,634	1,836,254	3,395,297
Vernon	610,753	691,587	85,293	2,122,526	3,528,492
Vilas	390,096	122,046	26,179	658,932	1,223,532
Walworth	3,167,429	1,348,420	424,075	4,990,171	10,010,056
Washburn	341,485	178,606	36,427	772,848	1,339,580
Washington	3,370,240	2,792,253	516,222	5,975,760	12,734,482
Waukesha	11,727,951	6,677,212	1,794,564	18,980,154	39,508,774
Waupaca	1,161,138	1,057,571	231,321	2,886,259	5,372,205
Waushara	488,128	270,100	47,724	1,029,632	1,851,277
Winnebago	4,989,279	4,656,052	1,991,251	12,379,330	24,122,629
Wood	2,557,201	2,141,199	1,237,699	6,686,054	12,675,049
TOTAL	$195,038,901	$149,003,800	$49,559,977	$412,015,993	$809,528,030

[1] Includes amounts for categories not shown separately.

[2] Includes various adjustments.

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, *1980 Annual Fiscal Report*, October 1980.

STATE AIDS AND SHARED TAXES, BY COUNTY
Calendar Year 1979

	State Aids					
County	Health and Social Services	Trans-portation	Education	Total Aids*	Total Shared Taxes	Total Taxes & Aids
Adams	$ 679,231	$ 313,784	$ 12,959	$ 1,033,004	$ 90,891	$ 1,123,895
Ashland	938,113	211,927	24,045	1,423,596	202,766	1,626,362
Barron	1,912,932	521,198	130,056	2,711,305	383,032	3,094,337
Bayfield	727,618	376,998	20,038	1,184,154	124,364	1,308,518
Brown	7,250,233	1,055,919	637,468	9,844,154	3,276,166	13,120,320
Buffalo	667,924	364,651	77	1,070,278	473,718	1,543,996
Burnett	869,552	316,671	18,034	1,306,850	101,961	1,408,811
Calumet	693,096	175,917	20,007	1,045,071	462,890	1,507,961
Chippewa	2,278,433	767,217	401	3,172,811	746,242	3,919,053
Clark	1,364,918	456,388	34,558	1,983,044	395,945	2,378,989
Columbia	1,697,670	486,245	47,242	2,366,240	988,373	3,354,613
Crawford	975,124	204,145	16,440	1,272,026	278,096	1,550,122
Dane	11,079,316	1,801,712	1,644,463	14,965,517	3,879,957	18,845,474
Dodge	2,336,384	967,289	89,289	3,617,093	831,312	4,448,405
Door	681,253	424,553	21,854	202,766	165,064	1,367,830
Douglas	3,015,997	483,858	68,129	3,823,179	563,443	4,386,622
Dunn	1,723,341	489,267	37,043	2,308,828	389,717	2,698,545
Eau Claire	3,609,953	713,450	97,660	4,688,451	846,477	5,534,928
Florence	320,574	95,252	-0-	450,350	47,320	497,670
Fond du Lac	2,907,410	871,259	105,096	4,156,911	952,985	5,109,896
Forest	655,725	189,778	8,639	893,435	93,237	986,672
Grant	2,334,694	613,512	53,112	3,093,548	669,819	3,763,367
Green	893,518	415,286	111,778	1,519,734	289,849	1,809,583
Green Lake	650,867	318,127	224,466	1,062,462	183,269	1,245,731
Iowa	369,485	441,567	20,233	883,410	194,374	1,077,784
Iron	342,658	134,311	10,019	617,381	87,667	705,048
Jackson	1,572,404	311,439	-0-	1,944,868	188,184	2,133,052
Jefferson	1,948,666	519,012	1,072,799	3,734,514	764,077	4,498,591
Juneau	1,007,198	409,022	23,990	1,541,336	259,497	1,800,833
Kenosha	3,357,544	543,593	-0-	4,674,845	1,695,981	6,370,826
Kewaunee	534,862	298,759	18,732	963,779	831,932	1,755,711
La Crosse	4,358,994	359,792	110,356	5,065,720	1,041,862	6,107,582
Lafayette	466,181	483,762	18,969	1,016,341	147,037	1,163,378
Langlade	1,016,583	336,244	21,599	1,524,050	242,421	1,766,471
Lincoln	1,191,351	347,239	30,238	1,726,391	322,583	2,048,974
Manitowoc	2,630,764	540,768	815,874	4,261,271	1,448,738	5,710,009
Marathon	5,006,360	1,075,138	606,747	7,104,262	1,461,756	8,566,018
Marinette	2,048,950	463,017	37,404	2,807,523	484,336	3,291,759
Marquette	490,808	278,932	775	785,736	91,881	877,617
Menominee	1,023,535	54,932	3,122	1,097,240	71,365	1,168,605
Milwaukee	81,683,597	7,107,408	950,983	96,307,292	17,748,585	114,055,877
Monroe	1,613,198	424,445	43,183	2,162,854	394,597	2,557,451
Oconto	1,138,245	413,027	28,305	1,710,299	417,971	2,128,270
Oneida	1,489,488	332,990	34,558	1,971,015	225,274	1,196,289
Outagamie	4,319,810	862,783	310,127	6,038,780	1,429,432	7,468,212
Ozaukee	1,765,012	365,290	711,852	3,020,694	812,442	3,833,136
Pepin	445,465	147,484	10,103	652,237	107,149	759,386
Pierce	1,137,310	358,595	37,043	1,646,332	401,212	2,047,544
Polk	1,674,462	479,205	37,043	2,273,794	334,891	2,608,685
Portage	2,146,671	657,193	60,476	3,061,057	796,637	3,857,694
Price	636,543	283,002	20,205	1,043,276	174,632	1,217,908
Racine	7,878,905	464,029	1,066,397	10,105,041	2,129,749	12,234,790
Richland	927,013	361,022	17,704	1,482,925	208,029	1,690,954
Rock	4,690,660	717,084	287,224	6,282,457	1,558,056	7,840,513
Rusk	703,583	353,240	-0-	1,142,981	232,041	1,375,022
St. Croix	1,402,042	535,874	50,514	2,067,979	501,773	2,569,752
Sauk	2,383,668	512,733	47,583	3,111,396	487,461	3,598,857
Sawyer	1,161,490	342,892	18,034	1,589,193	101,874	1,691,067
Shawano	1,246,341	616,396	34,342	1,992,997	393,801	2,386,798
Sheboygan	3,823,385	576,489	737,577	5,519,810	1,311,852	6,831,662
Taylor	860,925	346,009	21,599	1,297,052	223,721	1,520,773
Trempealeau	1,203,067	369,844	31,187	1,704,539	292,273	1,996,812
Vernon	1,160,104	370,931	31,187	1,614,853	539,650	2,154,503
Vilas	693,328	307,817	22,042	1,102,150	106,324	1,208,474
Walworth	2,433,085	636,631	910,368	4,165,688	678,797	4,844,485
Washburn	713,022	303,301	20,038	1,096,680	144,313	1,240,993
Washington	3,088,155	358,468	-0-	3,658,454	972,524	4,630,978
Waukesha	7,297,858	1,854,968	4,935,554	14,868,858	3,076,141	17,944,999
Waupaca	1,509,299	498,053	31,162	2,171,689	441,382	2,613,071
Waushara	854,520	405,648	20,594	1,330,511	209,284	1,539,795
Winnebago	3,273,616	674,485	144,154	4,680,019	1,799,948	6,479,967
Wood	2,234,071	554,550	82,074	3,243,089	1,433,777	4,676,866
TOTAL	$225,218,157	$41,823,816	$16,765,221	$304,019,465	$65,456,076	$369,475,541

*Includes categories of aid not detailed.

Source: Department of Revenue, Bureau of Local Financial Assistance, *Taxes, Aids and Shared Taxes in Wisconsin Municipalities 1979* (pre-publication data, December 1980).

SELECTED PER CAPITA STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES, BY FUNCTION

Fiscal Year 1978-79

	General Expenditure[1]			Public		Health &	Police	Fire
State	Amount	Rank	Education	Welfare	Highways	Hospitals	Protection	Protection
Alabama	$1,220.20	46	$ 494.22	$117.50	$133.27	$154.10	$ 37.66	$15.92
Alaska	4,576.66	1	1,406.01	252.06	441.27	133.70	116.52	60.41
Arizona	1,511.33	21	658.95	59.15	154.17	124.86	78.10	22.26
Arkansas	1,109.08	51	425.91	142.22	146.17	109.52	31.72	10.47
California	1,651.28	11	572.91	268.87	78.48	138.40	71.57	32.73
Colorado	1,498.44	23	644.41	139.14	136.97	124.75	56.77	23.33
Connecticut	1,409.70	29	498.23	190.81	99.06	83.69	53.94	32.16
Delaware	1,585.82	16	648.88	145.34	127.41	79.98	56.80	12.64
Florida	1,291.34	39	449.38	76.41	110.85	148.56	68.74	24.83
Georgia	1,309.80	37	465.31	119.42	139.43	203.43	42.07	18.41
Hawaii	1,884.14	5	548.42	241.04	113.53	137.07	57.74	28.47
Idaho	1,282.42	40	486.44	108.67	171.80	117.51	40.77	15.76
Illinois	1,439.36	25	523.55	207.42	127.21	89.32	68.51	26.04
Indiana	1,121.72	45	491.49	104.94	111.89	117.76	33.74	17.54
Iowa	1,478.33	24	618.88	151.24	226.65	132.23	37.60	12.28
Kansas	1,399.16	30	562.26	134.80	191.18	129.84	38.19	16.36
Kentucky	1,339.59	35	486.28	150.23	231.34	73.22	38.73	13.35
Louisiana	1,365.53	32	480.53	136.22	147.96	148.37	50.92	15.10
Maine	1,317.63	36	461.77	204.49	177.50	59.12	34.52	22.20
Maryland	1,673.72	9	612.71	157.37	132.15	119.87	62.00	26.89
Massachusetts	1,677.74	8	547.43	273.91	99.18	130.01	62.40	49.44
Michigan	1,670.92	10	634.39	256.62	114.70	155.14	67.37	24.75
Minnesota	1,651.09	12	590.60	232.26	190.35	127.90	44.10	15.07
Mississippi	1,246.02	42	475.18	147.93	159.49	158.35	32.25	11.52
Missouri	1,128.93	50	423.50	114.96	134.65	120.22	49.59	17.61
Montana	1,596.40	15	616.24	123.74	249.05	117.34	43.67	13.81
Nebraska	1,412.49	28	572.54	112.66	199.59	131.79	38.59	15.59
Nevada	1,765.15	6	522.14	98.30	216.75	191.69	92.79	45.36
New Hampshire	1,215.14	47	440.80	152.29	179.55	70.50	41.63	24.10
New Jersey	1,574.30	18	570.19	191.56	98.03	90.21	66.39	25.26
New Mexico	1,570.89	20	662.37	117.38	206.29	125.09	49.06	19.73
New York	1,975.00	4	599.94	302.98	113.64	182.67	79.57	31.69
North Carolina	1,245.55	43	513.32	137.66	119.36	129.34	40.61	14.01
North Dakota	1,571.19	19	585.00	127.01	271.33	66.35	34.87	10.15
Ohio	1,293.88	38	503.08	151.73	102.35	120.85	44.13	22.25
Oklahoma	1,253.46	41	500.70	168.82	137.83	99.27	37.07	17.51
Oregon	1,734.46	7	662.53	185.82	147.51	100.95	56.45	32.64
Pennsylvania	1,355.46	33	477.46	224.82	89.19	94.45	49.10	13.53
Rhode Island	1,583.64	17	540.37	272.11	79.79	124.95	51.72	39.48
South Carolina	1,200.10	48	514.11	105.51	87.53	171.23	36.90	10.33
South Dakota	1,434.34	26	556.94	130.02	243.40	67.50	36.48	11.17
Tennessee	1,172.68	49	428.09	125.36	135.68	127.35	37.54	20.37
Texas	1,241.88	44	517.54	105.45	131.44	118.59	42.50	18.75
Utah	1,424.78	27	684.23	132.01	140.51	98.76	46.02	17.86
Vermont	1,509.98	22	610.81	185.17	179.50	79.70	34.80	14.72
Virginia	1,353.58	34	505.68	126.39	177.41	117.26	42.21	18.84
Washington	1,636.77	13	670.30	141.49	181.10	97.47	49.64	28.05
West Virginia	1,395.71	31	522.10	117.04	264.43	94.75	26.78	11.39
WISCONSIN	1,615.90	14	634.33	240.21	161.71	123.52	52.78	23.10
Wyoming	1,981.04	3	762.10	83.32	332.62	181.59	60.53	15.67
D.C.	2,730.81	2	547.20	442.56	99.83	256.82	244.32	86.43
U.S. Average	$1,481.26		$542.70	$183.64	$129.22	$128.20	$55.46	$23.38

[1] Includes amounts for categories not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1978-79*, Table 24, October 1980. Rank by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

STATE PAYMENTS TO LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT BY STATE AND TYPE OF RECEIVING UNIT
Fiscal Year 1979
(In Thousands)

		Type of Receiving Government Unit					
State	Total	Counties	Municipalities	School Districts	Townships & Towns	Special Districts	Other*
Alabama	$969,466	$101,868	$31,656	$754,803	$ —	$ —	$81,139
Alaska	293,708	146,881	108,903	—	—	—	37,924
Arizona	876,727	151,849	100,018	615,875	—	80	8,905
Arkansas	577,998	98,474	76,293	375,075	—	300	27,856
California	12,793,509	4,606,994	1,166,512	6,710,816	—	264,743	44,444
Colorado	831,626	164,460	94,039	562,090	—	10,769	268
Connecticut	646,136	—	258,361	19,451	288,159	2,357	77,808
Delaware	185,631	21,913	5,284	153,944	—	—	4,490
Florida	2,562,623	262,652	244,006	2,047,373	—	61	8,531
Georgia	1,341,432	174,145	41,625	994,431	—	6,340	124,891
Hawaii	29,406	18,724	10,682	—	—	—	—
Idaho	244,477	35,164	11,932	167,322	—	4,521	25,538
Illinois	3,017,604	199,573	384,729	2,088,438	42,715	223,186	78,963
Indiana	1,548,788	186,210	122,299	834,441	—	3,783	402,055
Iowa	1,035,893	169,370	126,072	686,951	—	4,573	48,927
Kansas	525,869	50,968	38,719	423,078	1,222	3,056	8,826
Kentucky	898,374	87,753	19,170	760,681	—	7,436	23,334
Louisiana	1,188,060	160,320	46,764	850,669	—	3,475	126,832
Maine	280,275	12,654	—	—	—	—	267,621
Maryland	1,253,955	757,821	402,710	—	—	1,534	91,890
Massachusetts	1,741,678	90,472	8,871	—	—	176,668	1,465,667
Michigan	3,340,959	650,097	604,301	1,859,001	96,084	1,154	130,322
Minnesota	2,014,778	474,189	286,622	1,186,026	26,673	13,006	28,262
Mississippi	767,442	116,899	101,160	549,383	—		—
Missouri	884,097	29,986	58,305	735,749	—	2,238	57,820
Montana	227,563	38,635	19,386	153,633	—	659	15,250
Nebraska	377,675	60,359	57,362	128,821	—	13,018	118,115
Nevada	194,880	13,584	17,163	161,062	—	129	2,942
New Hampshire	118,444	1,514	27,509	9,507	21,939	384	57,591
New Jersey	2,731,992	611,639	134,947	—	332	1,452	1,983,622
New Mexico	531,891	20,855	105,536	401,806	—	348	3,346
New York	9,881,078	2,005,379	5,367,537	2,390,397	120,517	2,608	640
North Carolina	1,917,189	1,684,434	126,466	—	—	9,845	96,444
North Dakota	196,537	34,424	17,783	129,194	—	249	14,887
Ohio	2,976,910	493,753	147,754	1,865,982	30,407	985	438,029
Oklahoma	693,881	101,803	20,949	554,794	—	1,415	14,920
Oregon	722,878	160,426	64,108	489,253	—	3,931	5,160
Pennsylvania	3,180,437	437,408	284,866	2,214,445	78,695	127,929	37,094
Rhode Island	180,713	—	96,982	3,809	74,416	—	5,506
South Carolina	724,662	147,823	33,711	505,816	—	582	36,730
South Dakota	96,383	12,527	3,559	66,471	164	—	13,662
Tennessee	866,169	482,977	362,765	11,506	—	2,938	5,983
Texas	2,929,681	43,269	47,020	2,810,451	—	5,292	23,649
Utah	414,701	50,016	25,931	332,875	—	785	5,094
Vermont	101,953	—	2,798	67,777	9,415	847	21,116
Virginia	1,113,639	617,452	421,279	—	—	2,880	72,028
Washington	1,327,087	167,215	133,400	1,000,112	—	3,799	22,561
West Virginia	539,779	11,695	3,170	509,176	—	—	15,738
WISCONSIN	2,371,916	595,235	572,503	849,917	154,219	365	199,677
Wyoming	207,379	31,802	75,302	92,987	—	439	6,849
TOTAL	$74,481,928	$16,593,660	$12,518,819	$37,125,388	$944,957	$910,158	$6,388,946

*Combined and unallocable payments.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances in 1979*, Table 10, August 1980.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES BY STATE AND SELECTED FUNCTIONS[1]
Fiscal Year 1979
(In Thousands)

State	Total[2] Amount	Total[2] Per Capita	Education Amount	Education Per Capita	Highways Amount	Highways Per Capita	Public Welfare Amount	Public Welfare Per Capita
Alabama	$ 969,466	$257.22	$ 754,803	$200.27	$ 73,883	$19.60	—	—
Alaska	295,046	726.71	211,963	522.08	—	—	$ 403	$ 0.99
Arizona	878,010	358.37	615,875	251.38	65,657	26.80	1,283	0.52
Arkansas	578,219	265.24	375,824	172.40	78,082	35.82	1,636	0.75
California	13,684,744	603.01	7,011,121	308.94	421,845	18.59	3,580,164	157.76
Colorado	831,712	300.04	562,090	202.77	49,505	17.86	142,684	51.47
Connecticut	646,136	207.43	372,784	119.67	19,760	6.34	27,735	8.90
Delaware	186,259	320.03	153,944	264.51	2,500	4.30	628	1.08
Florida	2,567,870	289.83	2,047,373	231.08	129,370	14.60	—	—
Georgia	1,341,573	262.18	994,431	194.34	75,921	14.84	8,093	1.58
Hawaii	33,476	32.14	—	—	134	0.15	4,070	—
Idaho	244,890	270.60	167,322	184.89	35,183	38.88	—	—
Illinois	3,017,689	268.74	2,098,676	186.90	261,445	23.28	64,564	5.75
Indiana	1,551,187	287.26	334,441	154.33	170,343	31.54	132,383	24.52
Iowa	1,044,634	359.97	686,951	236.72	152,386	52.51	25,764	8.88
Kansas	526,302	222.16	423,078	178.59	46,099	19.46	202	0.09
Kentucky	898,374	254.71	760,681	215.67	20,728	5.88	—	—
Louisiana	1,188,473	295.79	850,669	211.71	56,134	13.97	354	0.09
Maine	286,444	261.12	215,856	196.77	4,405	4.02	6,950	6.34
Maryland	1,254,188	302.36	746,084	179.87	178,383	43.00	233	0.06
Massachusetts	1,865,278	323.33	1,082,051	187.56	60,491	10.49	134,502	23.31
Michigan	3,417,212	371.15	1,859,001	201.91	436,465	47.41	259,137	28.15
Minnesota	2,014,778	496.25	1,194,845	294.30	106,032	26.12	249,284	61.40
Mississippi	768,645	316.45	550,176	226.50	84,756	34.89	—	—
Missouri	884,097	181.65	735,749	151.17	49,706	10.21	3,321	0.68
Montana	228,276	289.52	158,300	201.40	6,664	8.48	861	0.19
Nebraska	378,413	240.41	128,821	81.84	71,493	45.42	17,229	10.95
Nevada	197,213	280.93	161,062	229.43	7,444	10.60	2,948	4.20
New Hampshire	118,444	133.53	45,323	51.10	8,081	9.11	—	—
New Jersey	2,750,642	375.16	1,318,594	179.84	40,179	5.48	548,878	74.86
New Mexico	531,891	428.60	401,806	323.78	11,845	9.54	—	—
New York	10,117,353	573.29	4,041,714	229.02	131,667	7.46	3,837,542	217.45
North Carolina	1,917,189	341.99	1,471,429	262.47	33,507	5.98	98,603	17.59
North Dakota	196,537	299.14	129,194	196.64	25,957	39.51	8,062	12.27
Ohio	2,978,992	277.61	1,953,559	182.05	332,733	31.01	155,507	14.49
Oklahoma	693,881	239.93	555,078	191.94	97,259	33.63	6,375	2.20
Oregon	723,192	286.19	489,253	193.61	132,638	52.49	2,740	1.08
Pennsylvania	3,239,262	276.13	2,214,445	188.77	140,959	12.02	276,023	23.53
Rhode Island	186,067	200.29	131,699	141.76	390	0.42	17,987	19.36
South Carolina	724,662	247.16	505,816	172.52	42,592	14.53	556	0.19
South Dakota	99,664	144.65	66,471	96.47	4,830	7.01	199	0.29
Tennessee	866,169	197.76	616,763	140.81	131,655	30.06	3,526	0.81
Texas	2,929,681	218.96	2,815,530	210.43	15,471	1.16	—	—
Utah	415,067	303.63	332,875	243.51	17,435	12.75	6,128	4.48
Vermont	106,434	206.80	67,777	137.48	7,943	16.11	4,481	—
Virginia	1,113,639	214.28	834,749	160.62	42,509	8.18	103,299	19.88
Washington	1,349,546	343.75	1,000,112	254.74	92,581	23.58	22,459	5.72
West Virginia	539,779	287.42	510,068	271.60	—	—	—	—
WISCONSIN	2,390,902	506.55	856,534	181.47	160,996	34.11	389,429	82.51
Wyoming	207,546	461.21	92,987	206.64	12,532	27.85	184	0.41
U.S	$75,975,143	$346.18	$46,205,747	$210.56	$4,148,573	$18.91	$10,146,406	$46.20

[1] Intergovernmental expenditure— Amounts paid to other governments in the form of shared revenues and grants-in-aid, as reimbursements for performance services, or in lieu of taxes.

[2] Includes amounts not detailed.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances in 1979*, Tables 4 and 11, August 1980.

GENERAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT AND TAXES, BY COUNTY, 1979

	Assessment		Property Taxes Levied*				
				Average Tax Rate		Net After All Tax Relief	
County	Local	Full Value	Total General Property Tax	Local	Full	Effective Full Value Rate	Effective General Tax
Adams	$ 262,985,347	$ 420,447,100	$ 6,751,982	0.02567	0.01606	0.01490	$6,263,843
Ashland	106,218,289	229,431,300	4,882,932	0.04597	0.02128	0.01774	4,069,044
Barron	502,584,288	792,036,960	15,031,488	0.02991	0.01898	0.01622	12,850,538
Bayfield	171,529,059	343,211,290	5,737,835	0.03345	0.01672	0.01528	5,243,310
Brown	2,183,211,376	3,324,224,000	70,928,095	0.03249	0.02134	0.01683	55,960,717
Buffalo	207,395,589	300,772,010	5,090,712	0.02455	0.01693	0.01387	4,172,673
Burnett	211,316,204	346,769,310	5,929,297	0.02806	0.01710	0.01568	5,435,696
Calumet	415,936,208	632,766,100	12,975,476	0.03120	0.02051	0.01677	10,613,629
Chippewa	492,206,790	852,685,930	15,143,803	0.03077	0.01776	0.01447	12,342,605
Clark	322,919,271	644,100,400	11,604,615	0.03594	0.01802	0.01516	9,761,981
Columbia	538,414,504	1,018,605,130	17,118,411	0.03173	0.01681	0.01458	14,846,939
Crawford	178,387,894	327,834,920	6,112,374	0.03426	0.01864	0.01545	5,064,763
Dane	5,558,740,840	6,729,352,640	152,360,828	0.02741	0.02264	0.01928	129,723,753
Dodge	825,322,601	1,647,037,700	30,394,427	0.03683	0.01845	0.01522	25,062,775
Door	525,377,660	863,449,600	14,598,897	0.02779	0.01691	0.01425	12,302,898
Douglas	308,284,263	624,876,580	14,636,896	0.04748	0.02342	0.01967	12,292,917
Dunn	334,844,826	568,243,820	11,727,851	0.03502	0.02064	0.01737	9,871,490
Eau Claire	509,694,561	1,247,217,370	27,880,698	0.05470	0.02235	0.01831	22,834,871
Florence	44,047,825	98,015,450	1,615,032	0.03667	0.01648	0.01530	1,499,917
Fond du Lac	1,079,993,432	1,716,997,350	33,410,074	0.03094	0.01946	0.01599	27,451,532
Forest	47,278,149	187,018,300	2,952,428	0.06245	0.01579	0.01474	2,756,709
Grant	568,377,819	1,086,504,650	19,953,373	0.03511	0.01836	0.01581	17,182,578
Green	457,552,385	821,752,800	15,684,664	0.03428	0.01909	0.01635	13,435,314
Green Lake	201,240,657	484,985,310	8,291,160	0.04120	0.01710	0.01475	7,153,394
Iowa	242,483,736	550,793,910	11,253,094	0.04641	0.02043	0.01759	9,687,241
Iron	78,819,668	134,739,460	3,094,283	0.03926	0.02296	0.02054	2,767,634
Jackson	198,088,325	334,776,860	6,378,035	0.03220	0.01905	0.01671	5,593,305
Jefferson	879,224,912	1,383,957,500	27,257,967	0.03100	0.01970	0.01671	23,123,886
Juneau	207,353,268	423,576,300	8,052,277	0.03883	0.01901	0.01662	7,040,473
Kenosha	2,304,476,890	2,341,150,960	46,595,665	0.02022	0.01990	0.01688	39,508,431
Kewaunee	267,027,210	359,985,700	6,996,891	0.02620	0.01944	0.01651	5,944,282
La Crosse	1,245,958,489	1,662,371,785	32,091,429	0.02576	0.01930	0.01655	27,516,174
Lafayette	228,697,131	560,401,120	9,746,941	0.04262	0.01739	0.01526	8,550,349
Langlade	157,686,182	374,944,560	6,937,003	0.04399	0.01850	0.01590	5,960,998
Lincoln	259,700,377	485,571,490	10,274,866	0.03956	0.02116	0.01810	8,788,884
Manitowoc	751,690,074	1,516,316,000	29,595,352	0.03937	0.01952	0.01539	23,341,103
Marathon	1,479,497,144	2,231,408,140	41,801,461	0.02825	0.01873	0.01576	35,175,114
Marinette	397,747,572	767,217,850	15,185,385	0.03818	0.01979	0.01671	12,823,683
Marquette	122,681,170	302,528,320	4,416,704	0.03600	0.01460	0.01354	4,097,432

GENERAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT AND TAXES, BY COUNTY, 1979—Cont.

	Assessment			Property Taxes Levied*			
				Average Tax Rate		Net After All Tax Relief	
County	Local	Full Value	Total General Property Tax	Local	Full	Effective Full Value Rate	Effective General Tax
Menominee	21,443,878	31,278,800	714,703	0.03333	0.02285	0.02085	652,083
Milwaukee	11,134,788,263	18,161,458,330	481,104,752	0.04321	0.02649	0.02060	374,100,918
Monroe	383,436,868	580,937,400	10,535,845	0.02748	0.01814	0.01570	9,119,406
Oconto	392,231,192	627,169,850	11,160,995	0.02846	0.01780	0.01561	9,791,749
Oneida	527,620,911	951,370,800	15,805,144	0.02996	0.01661	0.01515	14,409,394
Outagamie	1,449,970,099	2,367,184,650	46,211,691	0.03187	0.01952	0.01577	37,336,572
Ozaukee	932,360,070	1,861,825,350	35,242,310	0.03780	0.01893	0.01623	30,225,035
Pepin	81,739,252	140,647,180	3,176,631	0.03886	0.02259	0.01892	2,660,749
Pierce	330,575,841	591,070,360	11,206,127	0.03390	0.01896	0.01655	9,784,366
Polk	395,452,836	710,902,620	13,580,833	0.03434	0.01910	0.01654	11,761,126
Portage	622,845,896	1,119,569,930	20,479,112	0.03288	0.01829	0.01590	17,802,103
Price	189,649,100	289,374,930	5,234,225	0.02760	0.01809	0.01558	4,507,837
Racine	1,040,629,571	3,310,637,200	73,244,084	0.07038	0.02212	0.01829	60,555,177
Richland	145,333,595	378,794,990	7,257,329	0.04994	0.01916	0.01600	6,059,624
Rock	1,928,010,574	2,720,579,450	48,398,435	0.02510	0.01779	0.01473	40,066,335
Rusk	137,428,048	260,527,330	5,328,412	0.03877	0.02045	0.01674	4,361,243
St. Croix	580,460,402	911,644,700	18,376,003	0.03166	0.02016	0.01737	15,835,891
Sauk	648,429,951	1,001,686,410	19,093,744	0.02945	0.01906	0.01637	16,397,434
Sawyer	196,338,490	345,543,575	6,143,019	0.03129	0.01778	0.01630	5,633,826
Shawano	373,429,455	700,485,800	12,051,427	0.03227	0.01720	0.01473	10,316,242
Sheboygan	1,332,257,782	1,939,555,950	40,821,798	0.03064	0.02105	0.01711	33,192,840
Taylor	143,346,700	322,287,385	6,115,579	0.04266	0.01898	0.01608	5,182,195
Trempealeau	335,128,490	487,784,140	9,644,080	0.02878	0.01977	0.01691	8,248,778
Vernon	298,555,603	542,416,280	9,700,631	0.03249	0.01788	0.01548	8,398,308
Vilas	438,499,889	825,330,950	11,652,147	0.02657	0.01412	0.01350	11,140,013
Walworth	1,042,815,113	2,078,106,510	37,687,020	0.03614	0.01814	0.01596	33,171,184
Washburn	152,245,452	291,822,330	5,270,287	0.03462	0.01806	0.01628	4,750,207
Washington	1,097,476,180	1,989,287,490	38,209,874	0.03482	0.01921	0.01611	32,047,392
Waukesha	2,255,587,719	7,379,771,790	135,324,030	0.06000	0.01834	0.01584	116,918,884
Waupaca	468,945,799	820,226,080	14,737,200	0.03143	0.01797	0.01526	12,518,510
Waushara	234,093,445	474,249,510	8,311,591	0.03551	0.01753	0.01593	7,553,375
Winnebago	1,133,650,729	2,460,497,800	49,498,331	0.04366	0.02012	0.01620	39,853,011
Wood	754,478,461	1,310,508,560	28,556,676	0.03785	0.02179	0.01821	23,858,291
TOTAL	$56,074,247,639	$96,722,610,405	$2,010,364,766	0.03585	0.02078	0.01723	$1,666,322,973

*Includes taxes levied by the state, counties, local governments and school districts.
Source: Department of Revenue, *Property Tax 1979*, Tables I and V.

PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS IN WISCONSIN

State Government Indebtedness as of October 31, 1980

Type of Debt[1]	Total	Tax Supported Debt		Self-Amortizing Debt	
		General Fund	Segregated Fund[2]	Veterans' Mortgage	Other[3]
General Obligations—State of Wisconsin	$1,680,610,000	$481,393,293	$179,986,464	$945,100,000	$ 74,130,243
Nonstock, nonprofit corporations					
Wisconsin State Agencies Building Corp	215,390,000	131,784,896	—	—	83,605,104
Wisconsin University Building Corp	19,695,457	—	—	—	19,695,457
Wisconsin State Colleges Building Corp	18,558,000	—	—	—	18,558,000
Wisconsin State Public Building Corp	4,987,676	4,987,676	—	—	—
Total Corporation Indebtedness	$258,631,133	$136,772,572	—	—	$121,858,561
TOTAL OUTSTANDING STATE INDEBTEDNESS[4]	$1,939,241,133	$618,165,865	$179,986,464	$945,100,000	$195,988,804

Selected Data on State Indebtedness, 1970 to 1979

Year	Outstanding State Indebtedness			Annual Debt Limitation[5]	Actual Debt Incurred	Debt as % of Limitation
	Total Debt	Debt Per Capita	As % of State Assessed Value			
1970	$ 646,616,391	$146.36	1.86%	$260,928,745	$156,810,000	60.1%
1971	727,284,073	162.96	1.95	279,469,912	108,305,000	38.8
1972	860,086,000	190.79	2.11	306,249,377	174,500,000	57.0
1973	912,084,000	201.21	2.00	341,347,463	74,005,000	21.7
1974	932,472,000	204.53	1.81	386,422,376	97,600,000	25.3
1975	1,078,215,000	234.96	1.84	439,124,175	217,600,000	49.6
1976	1,315,674,000	285.46	2.00	492,402,362	317,500,000	64.5
1977	1,528,978,272	329.24	2.08	551,479,110	241,000,000	43.7
1978	1,713,841,295	365.97	2.04	631,048,783	289,800,000	45.9
1979	1,916,140,888	405.96	1.98	725,419,578	261,600,000	36.1

State Authority Indebtedness as of October 31, 1980[6]

	Wisconsin Housing Finance Authority	Wisconsin Health Facilities Authority	Wisconsin Solid Waste Recycling Authority
Total Outstanding Indebtedness of State Authorities	$563,075,000	$15,800,000	—

State Revenue Bond Indebtedness as of October 31, 1980[7]

Program Funded	Authorizing Statute	Amount Authorized	Amount Issued
Veterans mortgage loans	Section 45.79	$280,000,000	$ 80,000,000
Student loans	Section 39.37	115,000,000	115,000,000
Health education loans	Section 39.374	7,000,000	—

[1] Article VIII, Section 7, Wisconsin Constitution, was amended April 1969 to permit direct state borrowing. Previously, debt was incurred through public building corporations. Further borrowing by these entities is prohibited; however, they continue to exist to retire their outstanding obligations.

[2] Includes Transportation Fund.

[3] Includes university dormitories, food service and intercollegiate athletic facilities, and certain State Fair facilities.

[4] Exclusive of debt reserves, which on January 1, 1980 totaled $108,552,636.

[5] Statute Section 18.05 provides a formula by which an aggregate debt limit is derived for each calendar year.

[6] The Legislature has created 3 independent state authorities: Housing Finance (1971 Chapter 187), Health Facilities (1973 Chapter 304), and Solid Waste Recycling (1973 Chapter 305). Indebtedness of the housing and solid waste authorities constitutes an indirect, "moral obligation" commitment of the state.

[7] Revenue bonding indebtedness is authorized by statute Sections 18.51 to 18.63 (created 1977). Such debt is not a legal obligation of the state, and is not subject to existing debt limitations. Revenue bonds are issued for purposes and amounts specifically authorized by the Legislature.

Source: Department of Administration, Division of State Facilities Management, departmental data, January 1981.

Indebtedness of Wisconsin Political Subdivisions, 1945 to 1979[1]

Unit	1945	1955	1965	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Counties	$22,037,763	$ 61,737,067	$ 192,505,822	$ 287,577,966	$ 261,026,332	$ 285,016,323	$ 302,938,075	$ 318,527,199	$ 367,805,380
Cities	27,467,341	175,432,835	548,072,449	395,092,723	598,664,896	625,891,669	663,350,267	707,969,584	778,825,671
Villages	2,575,060	6,063,698	22,451,263	36,751,238	69,820,718	74,718,149	84,029,113	98,573,655	122,340,528
Towns	1,081,938	3,997,600	9,227,667	15,628,670	26,188,717	26,946,936	28,185,500	36,968,173	44,939,376
School districts	3,890,815	62,143,887	336,587,561	792,276,542	798,709,221	764,007,128	738,308,932	736,217,352	711,444,791
VTAE districts[2]	—	—	—	43,430,234	97,175,516	101,622,717	107,060,825	117,377,956	109,592,972
TOTAL	$57,052,917	$309,375,087	$1,108,844,762	$1,570,757,373	$1,851,585,400	$1,878,202,922	$1,923,873,388	$2,025,633,919	$2,134,948,718

Indebtedness per $1,000 of Equalized Valuation, 1969 to 1979

Unit	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Counties	$ 8.54	$ 8.27	$ 7.58	$ 7.58	$ 6.71	$ 5.58	$ 4.45	$ 4.34	$ 4.11	$ 3.78	$ 3.80
Cities	19.47	18.91	19.66	20.05	19.50	18.52	18.78	17.99	17.31	16.54	16.11
Villages	10.45	10.34	11.77	11.62	11.55	11.38	11.45	11.08	10.68	10.81	11.55
Towns	1.71	1.74	1.97	2.05	1.85	1.61	1.43	1.31	1.03	1.14	1.18
School districts	25.56	23.85	22.63	20.74	18.49	16.60	14.75	12.41	10.69	9.53	8.09
VTAE districts	1.09	1.38	1.85	1.76	1.97	1.65	1.66	1.55	1.46	1.40	1.13
Statewide Average	$47.67	$45.15	$44.96	$42.49	$38.75	$34.35	$31.62	$28.61	$26.16	$23.96	$22.07

[1] Long-term indebtedness maturing more than one year after date of issue which are obligations of all the taxable property in the issuing district, for fiscal years ending on or before December 31, 1979, and for prior years.

[2] Vocational, technical and adult education districts were included within municipal bonding statute provisions by 1967 Chapter 47.

Source: Department of Revenue, Bureau of Local Financial Assistance, *Indebtedness 1979*, and prior issues.

GENERAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT AND PROPERTY TAXES LEVIED IN WISCONSIN, 1900-1979

Assessment Year[1]	Total Assessment		Total Property Taxes Levied		
	Local	Full Value	Total General[2]	State Levy	Personal Property[3]
1900	$ 746,022,932	$ 630,000,000	$ 19,376,442	$ 1,345,570	$ NA
1910	1,680,811,386	2,743,189,404	30,675,518	3,746,561	NA
1920	4,057,424,538	4,570,698,530	96,268,625	7,755,371	NA
1930	4,657,046,036	5,896,431,628	120,855,119	4,342,564	17,518,865
1940	3,906,463,392	4,353,503,414	109,998,693	863,836	11,693,183
1950	5,939,242,465	9,200,753,935	225,610,044	1,826,767	44,908,630
1960	10,848,272,319	18,844,251,120	481,382,283	3,712,820	79,227,086
1961	11,256,811,022	19,682,182,516	511,683,174	3,877,641	79,553,319
1962	12,080,202,680	20,508,437,320	556,732,858	4,039,961	87,708,922
1963	12,639,803,190	21,313,872,965	582,280,220	4,176,747	92,281,795
1964	13,417,133,252	22,291,338,215	620,418,828	4,364,035	97,014,940
1965	14,042,760,980	23,455,638,350	664,145,248	4,597,492	104,854,201
1966	15,122,731,486	25,227,105,135	721,341,476	4,949,879	117,755,764
1967	16,303,688,083	27,104,150,765	830,546,982	5,282,928	140,665,489
1968	17,675,563,458	28,905,535,750	957,574,631	5,670,968	162,573,949
1969	19,314,439,234	31,433,043,560	1,005,563,010	6,214,444	175,445,911
1970	21,131,579,543	34,790,499,300	1,178,975,199	6,860,179	198,676,272
1971	22,564,817,825	37,262,654,900	1,301,043,414	7,374,634	213,166,833
1972	24,894,454,912	40,833,250,300	1,326,681,029	8,043,064	214,154,421
1973	27,664,263,654	45,512,995,100	1,323,785,467	8,986,193	218,467,678
1974	33,282,911,633	51,522,983,530	1,462,290,295	10,192,938	246,424,500
1975	35,814,610,201	58,549,890,092	1,601,263,271	11,625,388	259,838,440
1976	39,571,047,234	65,653,648,256	1,735,487,737	13,009,678	269,219,865
1977	44,842,758,192	73,530,548,014	1,856,188,602	14,587,934	264,043,766
1978	52,680,800,861	84,139,837,774	1,912,923,122	16,713,987	226,945,877
1979	56,074,247,639	96,722,610,405	2,010,364,766	19,275,336	191,704,188

[1] Calendar year.

[2] Total of all state and local property taxes, including amounts for categories not shown separately.

[3] Includes town, village and city taxes.

Source: Department of Revenue, *Property Tax 1979*, and prior issues; departmental data.

GENERAL PROPERTY TAXES, BY TYPE OF PROPERTY IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1979

Type of Property	Towns	Villages	Cities	Total
Personal Property	$ 39,387,928*	$ 18,313,741*	$ 134,000,518*	$ 191,704,188*
Manufacturers' stock	5,292,751	7,069,024	52,033,408	64,395,183
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	2,844,497	3,558,415	30,977,278	37,380,191
Merchants' stock	2,954,986	3,686,259	25,953,926	32,595,172
Cattle	18,847,905	152,728	78,318	19,078,952
Swine	648,249	4,269	2,756	455,275
Sheep	33,214	475	187	33,877
All other livestock	134,227	6,826	1,324	142,378
Machinery, tools and patterns	3,743,275	3,030,807	18,120,066	24,894,149
Steamboats and other watercraft	69,421	5,703	62,618	137,743
Public utilities	23,229	2,078	4,575	29,882
Logs, lumber and timber	3,356	74	325	3,756
All other personal property	4,794,813	797,078	6,765,732	12,357,624
Real Estate	$588,076,518*	$204,966,104*	$1,025,617,730*	$1,818,660,353*
Residential	218,607,527	153,546,586	699,908,384	1,135,062,498
Mercantile	37,493,544	35,743,089	246,420,190	319,647,825
Agricultural	236,146,735	3,453,587	4,013,867	243,614,189
Manufacturing	9,470,043	12,149,343	75,257,148	96,876,535
Timber land	21,461,763	74,258	12,489	21,548,512
Swamp and waste land	1,896,904	8,238	5,650	1,910,793
Total general property taxes	$627,466,697	$233,279,848	$1,159,618,221	$2,010,364,766
Total general property tax relief	67,485,503	36,972,212	239,584,078	344,041,793
TOTAL EFFECTIVE TAXES	$559,981,194	$186,307,636	$ 920,034,143	$1,666,322,973

*Total of detail immediately following.

Source: Department of Revenue, *Property Tax 1979*, Table IV.

STATE AND LOCAL PUBLIC DEBT, BY STATE
Fiscal Year 1978-79

State	Rank by Per Capita Debt	Per Capita Debt	Per Capita Interest on Debt	Debt Outstanding at End of Fiscal Year (in millions)		
				Total*	State	Local
Alabama	37	$1,047.67	$ 42.25	$ 3,948.7	$ 1,053.4	$ 2,895.3
Alaska	1	9,157.68	453.79	3,718.0	1,362.5	2,355.5
Arizona	21	1,385.47	36.51	3,394.4	96.2	3,298.2
Arkansas	49	626.69	24.93	1,366.2	244.3	1,121.9
California	40	984.40	34.02	22,340.1	7,676.1	14,664.0
Colorado	35	1,082.37	36.53	3,000.3	426.2	2,574.1
Connecticut	12	1,764.36	82.04	5,496.0	3,591.0	1,905.0
Delaware	7	2,229.56	93.17	1,297.6	855.0	442.6
Florida	30	1,107.83	45.86	9,815.4	2,671.0	7,144.4
Georgia	33	1,101.19	36.56	5,733.9	1,370.7	4,363.2
Hawaii	8	2,222.03	122.61	2,033.2	1,696.9	336.3
Idaho	51	557.20	23.99	504.3	220.9	283.4
Illinois	27	1,208.51	56.40	13,570.4	5,717.9	7,852.5
Indiana	47	653.29	29.13	3,527.8	580.5	2,947.3
Iowa	48	651.95	25.94	1,892.0	372.8	1,519.2
Kansas	31	1,105.79	44.65	2,619.6	459.1	2,160.5
Kentucky	9	1,927.48	74.96	6,828.2	2,810.5	4,017.7
Louisiana	20	1,449.94	64.07	6,026.7	2,636.9	3,389.8
Maine	29	1,144.02	58.06	1,255.0	695.6	559.4
Maryland	11	1,768.82	73.01	7,377.1	3,690.2	3,646.8
Massachusetts	14	1,693.01	73.39	9,791.9	5,414.5	4,377.5
Michigan	32	1,104.82	53.39	10,172.1	2,505.5	7,666.7
Minnesota	16	1,557.35	71.00	6,322.9	1,873.7	4,449.1
Mississippi	45	832.13	37.69	2,021.2	843.1	1,178.1
Missouri	46	697.55	27.90	3,395.0	711.6	2,683.4
Montana	43	880.65	42.19	692.2	147.0	545.2
Nebraska	3	2,724.75	32.81	4,288.8	52.7	4,236.1
Nevada	19	1,457.00	60.28	1,022.8	374.1	648.8
New Hampshire	25	1,270.81	62.87	1,127.2	738.6	388.6
New Jersey	17	1,528.98	73.96	11,210.5	5,382.5	5,828.0
New Mexico	24	1,302.27	53.44	1,616.1	513.9	1,102.2
New York	5	2,645.46	143.29	46,687.1	22,982.8	23,704.3
North Carolina	50	624.99	24.59	3,503.7	1,107.4	2,396.3
North Dakota	41	928.19	32.33	609.8	130.8	479.0
Ohio	42	917.55	43.52	9,846.2	3,745.2	6,101.0
Oklahoma	36	1,077.18	38.58	3,115.2	1,511.0	1,604.2
Oregon	6	2,236.73	98.03	5,652.2	3,808.8	1,843.5
Pennsylvania	15	1,691.68	81.31	19,845.0	6,448.1	13,396.9
Rhode Island	10	1,809.23	77.68	1,680.8	1,188.9	502.9
South Carolina	39	999.92	26.52	2,931.8	1,590.1	1,341.7
South Dakota	26	1,258.75	42.89	867.3	579.8	287.5
Tennessee	28	1,171.54	46.55	5,131.4	1,388.6	3,742.7
Texas	22	1,322.04	49.05	17,688.9	2,316.9	15,372.0
Utah	44	876.15	32.78	1,197.7	393.1	804.6
Vermont	23	1,317.60	66.51	649.6	510.6	139.0
Virginia	38	1,023.47	43.89	5,319.0	1,662.8	3,656.2
Washington	4	2,686.96	49.57	10,549.0	1,514.8	9,034.2
West Virginia	18	1,500.14	64.57	2,817.3	1,636.9	1,180.4
WISCONSIN	34	1,099.33	48.71	5,188.9	2,234.0	2,954.9
Wyoming	13	1,745.44	84.60	785.4	216.1	569.4
D.C.	2	4,072.04	167.80	2,671.3	—	2,671.3
All States		$1,381.66	$ 59.01	$304,102.9	$111,739.9	$192,362.9

*Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1978-79*, October 1980. Tables 18 and 24. Rank by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

FEDERAL AIDS TO WISCONSIN, 1978-79 AND 1979-80

Types of Aid	Federal Aid Received by Wisconsin		Channeled to Local Units	
	1978-79	1979-80	1978-79	1979-80
Commerce	$ 2,633,942*	$ 2,457,947*	$—	$—
Agric., Trade & Consumer Prot., Dept. of	1,806,278	1,930,619	—	—
Business Development, Dept. of	482,696	183,422	—	—
Public Service Commission	344,968	343,906	—	—
Education	272,538,316*	314,271,992*	87,882,927*	97,968,289*
Arts Board	383,414	373,345	10,876	10,920
Educational Communications Board	47,094	22,300	—	—
Higher Education Aids Board	5,892,290	3,913,445	—	—
Historical Society, State	1,296,985	1,465,173	—	—
Public Instruction, Dept. of	91,118,669	106,179,743	77,807,352	86,683,824
University of Wisconsin	160,523,664*	188,273,839*	—	—
Indirect cost reimbursement	543,978	20,548,183	—	—
Basic educational opport. grant	16,779,408	28,551,148	—	—
Student loans & grants	7,387,459	6,771,402	—	—
Work study	6,080,171	8,057,780	—	—
Special projects & research	93,756,505	104,434,641	—	—
Smith-Lever extension	6,175,000	6,885,439	—	—
Hatch-Adams research	3,170,017	3,495,631	—	—
Equal opportunity grants	7,401,904	7,837,397	—	—
Other federal	19,229,222	1,692,218	—	—
Vocational Technical & Adult Educ., Bd. of	13,276,200*	14,044,147*	10,064,699*	11,273,545*
State operations	1,719,079	1,781,053	—	—
Comprehensive employment & trng	1,710,853	2,000,664	967,715	1,623,637
Basic adult education	1,768,749	1,949,909	1,768,749	1,949,909
Local asst. voc. ed. const. & other	6,764,671	7,056,607	6,767,078	7,057,155
Special projects — other	400,935	453,527	143,930	178,821
Federal aid Great Lakes	417,227	401,348	417,227	464,023
Educational Approval Board	82,565	99,133	—	—
Other	412,121	301,906	—	—
Environmental Resources	179,728,882*	220,540,367*	13,893,898*	18,404,275*
Natural Resources, Dept. of	15,467,211*	23,227,811*	2,328,850*	5,654,780*
Resource management	7,729,229	8,476,160	1,967,928	—
Environmental standards	5,223,462	4,806,176	337,853	—
Enforcement	422,326	890,744	—	—
Local support	—	7,081,376	—	5,654,780
Field services	1,998,571	—	23,069	—
Administrative services	93,623	1,973,355	—	—
Transportation, Dept. of	164,261,671*	197,312,556*	11,565,048*	12,749,495*
Airports & aeronautical	10,660,921	10,273,405	10,660,921	9,743,127
Motor vehicle division	1,081,603	405,034	—	—
Highway Division	148,754,880	180,353,775	—	1,628,267
Administration & planning	2,860,140	3,632,096	—	—
Mass transportation	904,127	1,215,569	904,127	1,378,101
Railroads	—	1,432,677	—	—
Human Relations and Resources	740,543,677*	858,589,001*	240,139,120*	171,551,943*
Health & Social Services, Dept of	682,418,167*	797,541,292*	222,928,647*	159,507,225*
Public health service	17,755,212	433,078,984	—	1,556,020
Mental health service	36,446,055	406,255	25,119,092	—
Correctional service	3,042,280	3,631,102	—	—
Family service — income mtce	597,559,294	338,382,259	197,570,072	157,951,205
Vocational rehabilitation	25,000,575	19,592,704	—	—
Other	2,614,751	2,449,988	239,483	—
Industry, Labor & Human Relations, Dept. of	49,889,745	53,065,155	17,188,009	12,021,859
Justice, Dept. of	756,348	975,789	22,464	22,859
Military Affairs, Dept. of	2,422,263	2,158,520	—	—
Veterans Affairs, Dept. of	5,057,154	4,848,245	—	—
General Executive	24,212,966*	33,258,892*	10,118,381*	7,687,653*
Administration, Dept. of	3,460,533	3,011,323	—	—
Elections Board	12,600	27,000	—	—
Executive Office	5,906	33,690	—	—
Executive councils	11,399,805	8,261,661	4,512,421	5,245,747
Local Affairs & Development, Dept. of	10,128,470	21,795,003	5,534,073	2,346,115
Public Defender, Office of State	190,475	16,825	—	—
Revenue, Dept of	15,652	50,000	—	—
Treasurer, Office of State	53,050	(-) 52,100	—	—
Upper Great Lakes Reg. Comm	120,000	113,558	—	—
Employment Relations, Dept. of**	(-) 1,173,525	1,932	71,887	95,791
Judicial	367,799*	180,899*	—	—
Supreme Court	363,966	180,899	—	—
Judicial Council	3,833	—	—	—
Legislature	214,218	171,297	—	—
General Appropriations	—	—	—	—
Federal revenue sharing	54,935,760	55,547,858	54,935,760	55,547,858
Bond securities redemption fund	1,490,052	1,605,881	—	—
TOTAL	$1,276,665,612	$1,486,624,134	$406,970,086	$351,160,018

*Total of detail immediately following.

**After $1,681,619 transfer to DOA of anti-recession funds.

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, December 1980.

FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTED IN WISCONSIN BY COUNTY

Fiscal Years 1971-72 to 1978-79

(In Thousands)

County	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Adams	$ 6,800	$ 7,365	$ 12,186	$ 14,693	$ 16,626	$ 18,907	$ 20,902	$ 22,754
Ashland	16,073	18,658	20,165	27,755	32,279	44,376	39,255	48,521
Barron	25,897	36,247	29,229	37,752	41,625	74,323	49,436	54,331
Bayfield	11,098	10,076	10,695	28,344	15,338	20,620	17,527	20,415
Brown	86,198	96,275	152,548	187,901	200,374	240,761	232,465	262,587
Buffalo	11,882	12,383	13,804	17,086	18,635	20,164	26,991	23,945
Burnett	7,938	9,260	10,850	12,095	13,160	16,906	16,952	19,683
Calumet	10,979	14,868	16,003	19,500	33,945	29,492	37,151	31,176
Chippewa	37,840	33,236	35,053	41,368	45,325	66,314	57,828	74,726
Clark	17,819	20,472	22,095	28,113	30,111	33,732	35,873	40,743
Columbia	26,482	31,011	35,730	42,803	49,123	50,731	57,235	63,793
Crawford	12,146	15,822	13,869	14,438	16,005	18,562	19,702	24,410
Dane	335,969	440,938	485,991	529,551	598,800	712,145	804,102	859,710
Dodge	29,574	34,002	40,952	50,244	50,255	68,765	58,974	67,836
Door	16,501	23,622	19,327	27,025	40,769	137,527	37,467	36,456
Douglas	34,992	37,893	42,792	56,473	55,645	61,600	67,032	82,458
Dunn	22,838	22,025	22,566	27,622	29,299	34,194	40,573	47,986
Eau Claire	192,706	152,667	103,675	114,558	86,963	112,905	87,906	97,701
Florence	2,252	2,621	3,187	3,738	4,491	5,331	5,184	6,444
Fond du Lac	42,970	51,817	56,734	84,518	76,371	83,215	93,246	103,845
Forest	5,745	6,978	9,119	10,541	12,151	13,398	18,372	16,428
Grant	26,860	31,850	34,374	41,464	50,096	47,526	55,773	60,507
Green	13,912	16,871	20,708	23,527	24,091	30,343	30,978	34,190
Green Lake	9,618	11,573	12,986	15,496	17,417	19,005	21,686	26,133
Iowa	11,218	13,411	13,330	15,646	16,915	18,568	23,212	24,773
Iron	4,878	5,253	7,369	11,277	8,969	11,200	10,726	11,475
Jackson	10,471	12,042	12,586	15,292	16,381	18,160	20,821	24,408
Jefferson	32,875	35,225	39,106	45,333	50,348	56,354	64,153	83,826
Juneau	18,377	21,420	27,414	23,204	25,719	32,660	33,957	36,582
Kenosha	63,541	84,511	77,387	93,929	134,405	157,980	144,853	127,184
Kewaunee	9,420	10,703	12,086	13,793	16,693	20,171	18,920	21,256
La Crosse	62,297	57,143	66,733	80,619	92,977	101,723	116,430	114,176
Lafayette	10,437	11,837	12,355	12,744	15,565	16,115	20,276	21,800
Langlade	13,282	17,781	23,006	26,374	27,865	45,501	26,374	36,122
Lincoln	13,397	16,796	22,679	24,521	25,413	28,680	30,268	36,326
Manitowoc	41,742	45,801	66,074	73,300	84,856	83,084	98,801	102,792
Marathon	53,046	56,716	83,667	76,195	99,509	113,097	108,731	110,328
Marinette	37,330	55,595	74,959	64,652	77,628	58,515	90,657	99,243
Marquette	7,474	8,376	9,353	11,982	14,834	15,891	19,093	20,196
Menominee	2,228	3,087	3,173	4,275	10,416	10,078	7,512	9,336
Milwaukee	805,040	902,055	969,499	1,136,763	1,209,120	1,384,064	1,436,041	1,557,237
Monroe	47,357	43,262	52,517	59,482	65,038	79,344	82,748	93,530
Oconto	15,354	17,792	19,412	22,988	26,409	28,894	31,267	35,617
Oneida	18,585	21,860	24,672	29,140	34,751	38,704	42,194	48,457
Outagamie	48,169	61,396	68,907	80,411	112,962	103,389	110,475	123,984
Ozaukee	18,502	28,469	29,521	40,163	35,863	40,414	41,285	47,766
Pepin	5,032	5,387	5,785	6,416	8,241	9,093	9,012	10,512
Pierce	17,312	18,175	18,980	22,105	24,576	29,532	34,148	36,459
Polk	20,214	24,969	24,499	29,062	30,641	48,027	39,672	44,807
Portage	22,488	29,646	33,144	37,557	45,042	50,926	55,190	68,672
Price	11,465	11,294	12,995	17,523	16,415	20,105	21,744	26,468
Racine	85,267	102,589	131,643	141,474	155,955	169,243	192,477	198,438
Richland	10,358	10,564	12,005	15,786	17,224	21,106	19,677	22,798
Rock	86,123	88,800	97,214	116,618	128,087	137,892	154,603	179,305
Rusk	10,057	11,479	12,313	14,551	15,904	23,123	22,343	23,002
St. Croix	20,920	21,059	23,254	25,327	27,246	33,157	36,995	44,754
Sauk	87,048	76,569	56,938	58,749	40,563	53,611	52,111	65,055
Sawyer	9,014	10,029	11,966	13,878	16,934	19,873	19,774	22,817
Shawano	19,167	25,256	23,384	27,176	31,613	37,137	44,600	52,242
Sheboygan	54,142	62,306	74,489	83,664	88,998	123,955	111,219	114,379
Taylor	14,624	10,135	15,274	13,029	15,211	18,086	20,244	20,774
Trempealeau	18,781	18,930	21,669	24,080	25,943	37,158	34,357	37,027
Vernon	20,499	19,438	19,790	24,243	28,134	27,876	36,923	35,446
Vilas	9,612	12,310	14,129	18,337	17,302	21,975	22,789	24,688
Walworth	33,343	36,971	53,921	56,406	61,274	62,059	73,592	109,510
Washburn	10,502	12,841	13,889	16,901	19,486	23,638	23,031	24,647
Washington	25,010	96,686	108,281	125,126	132,883	148,277	161,838	176,772
Waukesha	105,760	113,618	127,648	156,701	159,507	170,439	241,821	214,169
Waupaca	41,181	36,643	39,612	47,192	45,264	71,314	64,857	61,035
Waushara	9,478	11,603	13,065	16,078	17,670	20,606	25,473	32,304
Winnebago	81,737	83,794	99,111	126,789	143,052	156,722	187,790	187,958
Wood	36,775	37,306	41,844	58,342	61,841	69,062	74,351	87,325
TOTAL	$3,226,018	$3,657,458	$4,047,285	$4,712,174	$5,142,537	$6,027,420	$6,291,997	$6,834,608

Source: U.S. Community Services Administration, *Geographic Distribution of Federal Funds In Wisconsin, Fiscal Year 1979,* and for prior years.

FEDERAL AID TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY STATE
Fiscal Year 1978-79

State	Amount Per Capita	Rank	Amount (in millions) Total**	State Govt.	Local Govt.	% of Total State & Local General Revenue	Rank
Alabama	$ 347.74	28	$ 1,310.7	$ 1,072.4	$ 238.2	27.5%	7
Alaska	862.87	2	350.3	283.2	67.1	17.4	51
Arizona	291.87	43	715.1	479.3	235.8	18.3	47*
Arkansas	350.54	25	764.2	637.7	126.5	30.1	2
California	362.05	21	8,216.3	6,100.4	2,115.9	20.8	34
Colorado	324.52	32	899.6	666.8	232.7	19.6	41
Connecticut	299.91	39	934.2	720.7	213.5	19.8	40
Delaware	444.10	9	258.5	171.5	87.0	24.0	24
Florida	268.74	49	2,331.1	1,413.9	967.2	20.2	38*
Georgia	361.27	22	1,848.6	1,265.3	583.3	25.3	14*
Hawaii	500.45	4	457.9	331.9	126.1	25.0	17
Idaho	337.66	31	305.6	245.7	59.8	24.4	19*
Illinois	308.56	35	3,464.8	2,332.9	1,131.9	20.3	37
Indiana	232.89	51	1,257.6	917.2	340.4	18.9	44
Iowa	275.40	47	799.2	614.1	185.1	18.8	45
Kansas	270.41	48	640.6	477.0	163.6	18.6	46
Kentucky	349.01	26	1,230.9	963.2	267.8	26.6	10
Louisiana	367.87	20	1,478.1	1,110.3	367.8	24.5	18
Maine	408.99	13	448.7	359.0	89.6	29.2	3
Maryland	358.75	23	1,488.1	979.1	509.0	20.5	36
Massachusetts	447.40	8	2,581.0	1,726.1	854.9	24.4	19*
Michigan	369.26	18	3,399.8	2,379.8	1,019.9	21.1	33
Minnesota	351.83	24	1,427.2	1,048.2	379.0	19.5	42
Mississippi	370.76	17	900.6	753.1	147.4	28.9	4
Missouri	282.97	44	1,377.2	944.6	432.6	23.3	25
Montana	459.78	5	361.4	294.5	66.9	27.7	6
Nebraska	278.13	45	437.8	318.8	119.0	18.2	49*
Nevada	338.99	30	238.0	179.5	58.5	18.2	49*
New Hampshire	297.55	40	265.7	204.9	60.8	24.1	23
New Jersey	292.80	42	2,146.8	1,610.1	536.7	18.3	47*
New Mexico	439.78	10	545.8	424.9	120.9	25.3	16
New York	458.69	6	8,094.9	6,004.3	2,090.6	21.6	31
North Carolina	318.87	34	1,787.6	1,344.9	442.7	25.9	11
North Dakota	369.25	19	242.6	197.7	44.9	23.1	26
Ohio	276.00	46	2,961.7	2,082.6	879.2	21.3	32
Oklahoma	307.57	36	889.5	680.4	209.1	22.6	27
Oregon	431.52	11	1,090.5	758.7	331.7	24.2	22
Pennsylvania	295.32	41	3,464.5	2,611.6	852.8	20.6	35
Rhode Island	416.62	12	387.0	303.0	84.0	25.4	13
South Carolina	317.71	33	931.5	785.7	145.8	25.6	12
South Dakota	389.65	14	268.5	219.2	49.3	27.4	8
Tennessee	306.18	37	1,341.1	1,004.2	336.9	25.3	14*
Texas	255.28	50	3,415.6	2,496.1	919.5	19.4	43
Utah	348.93	27	477.0	392.9	84.1	24.3	21
Vermont	450.89	7	222.3	191.5	30.8	28.1	5
Virginia	304.85	38	1,584.3	1,188.8	395.5	22.1	29
Washington	387.04	15	1,519.5	1,111.2	408.3	22.0	30
West Virginia	371.24	16	697.2	611.9	85.3	26.9	9
WISCONSIN	339.81	29	1,603.9	1,329.4	274.5	20.2	38*
Wyoming	537.01	3	241.7	208.1	33.6	22.5	28
D.C.	1,542.45	1	1,011.8	—	1,011.8	50.5	1
U.S.	$341.50		$75,163.8	$54,548.1	$20,615.7	21.9%	

*Tie ranking.

**Because of rounding, detail may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1978-79*, Tables 5, 7 and 24, October 1980. Rank by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

FEDERAL TAX RECEIPTS FROM WISCONSIN
Fiscal Years 1960-61 to 1978-79
(In Thousands)

Type of Tax	1960-61	1965-66	1970-71	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Individual income and employment taxes	$1,085,549*	$1,406,094*	$2,489,730*	$4,133,990*	$4,775,641*	$5,788,874*	$6,783,583*
Income tax withheld and F.I.C.A.**	813,560	1,065,642	2,026,183	3,459,387	3,987,856	4,896,019	5,738,667
Income tax not withheld and S.E.C.A.**	264,812	329,310	444,839	625,252	750,085	843,092	983,600
Unemployment insurance	6,846	10,788	18,092	28,248	36,370	48,450	59,785
Railroad retirement	331	354	616	1,103	1,330	1,224	1,530
Corporation income tax	389,263	586,135	586,289	817,050	1,234,458	1,633,853	1,582,513
Excise taxes	157,800*	198,472*	240,612*	335,260*	339,602*	326,120*	334,114*
Alcohol taxes	93,673	128,750	147,430	217,199	211,872	203,295	186,593
Manufacturers' excise	37,197	42,820	57,212	72,467	79,606	91,070	93,597
Retailers' excise	5,947	1,190	77	6,794	8,637	8,936	10,565
Tobacco taxes	80	36	7	8	19	6	6
Stamp taxes	2,063	1,649	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	18,840	24,027	36,158	37,094	44,550	37,185	34,827
Estate tax	33,591	33,549	54,835	69,916	85,929	71,221	75,528
Gift tax	2,504	5,929	6,090	4,247	26,591	836	1,529
TOTAL INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS FROM WISCONSIN	$1,668,706	$2,230,179	$3,377,557	$5,340,463	$6,462,220	$7,820,816	$8,777,267

*Total of detail immediately following. Figures have been rounded and may not add up to the totals.

**Federal Insurance Contributions Act (F.I.C.A.); Self Employment Contributions Act (S.E.C.A.)

Source: U.S. Treasury Department, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, *1979 Annual Report*, Table 1, and for prior years.

SOCIAL SERVICES STATISTICS SUMMARY

According to Department of Health and Social Services data, federal, state and county welfare expenditures in Wisconsin counties totaled $1.07 billion in calendar year 1979, of which $591.6 million came from the federal government, $449.1 million came from the state, and $25.3 million came from the counties. This total represents a 24.4 percent increase over the previous calendar year. Per capita expenditures were greatest in Menominee County ($818.97) and Chippewa County ($446.33). Milwaukee County ranked fifth ($351.64). The lowest per capita amount was spent in Ozaukee County ($82.59).

U.S. Bureau of the Census data indicated that during fiscal year 1978-79 over $40.4 billion was spent on public welfare by state and local governments in the United States. This includes all welfare-related expenditures, such as institutions, medical payments and direct aid. Wisconsin spent $1.13 billion or $240.21 per capita, which ranked it ninth among the states. The District of Columbia ranked first ($442.56) and New York second ($302.98), while Arizona ranked lowest ($59.15).

State and local welfare expenditures represented $32.17 per every $1,000 of personal income in Wisconsin, ranking it sixth among the states, while the District of Columbia ($43.44) and New York ($36.63) again ranked highest, and Arizona lowest ($8.35).

Public assistance programs (General Assistance and Aid to Families with Dependent Children) in Wisconsin counties during the representative month of February 1980 totaled $27.3 million, granted to over 144,000 persons, for an average grant of about $189. The average General Assistance grant was $118.09 and AFDC was $191.66. AFDC grant totals were highest in Milwaukee and Racine Counties; lowest in Florence and Iron Counties. Aid to dependent children in their own or a relative's homes totaled $25.4 million, while grants to dependent children in foster homes and institutions totaled $1.25 million. The AFDC figures indicate how much more costly it is to assist a dependent child in an institution ($1,580) than in its own home ($186.89) or a foster home ($235.84).

Medical assistance in Wisconsin in the representative month of January 1980 totaled $53.9 million, with an average payment of $273 to over 197,000 beneficiaries. The largest proportion of total benefits is for nursing home care (63.8 percent) and inpatient hospital services (15.7 percent). These two categories account for about 80 percent of the total. Milwaukee County and Dane County received the highest total benefits; Menominee County and Iron County received the least. The highest average grants per recipient were in Chippewa County ($455.22) and Dane County ($347.87); Bayfield County was lowest ($86.10).

The various state correctional institutions exhibited fluctuations up and down in their average daily population from 1979 to 1980. The number of prisoners on probation and parole continued increasing. A per capita correctional expenditure rate of $17.23 ranked Wisconsin 26th among the states in 1979.

The total average daily number of persons in state mental institutes, Central State Hospital and centers for the developmentally disabled declined from 1979 (2,859) to 1980 (2,808).

WELFARE EXPENDITURES IN WISCONSIN COUNTIES, BY REVENUE SOURCE

Calendar Year 1979

County	Total	Federal	State	County	Total Per Capita	
					Amount	Rank
Adams	$ 2,846,804	$ 1,652,610	$ 1,161,563	$ 32,631	$232.94	23
Ashland	4,933,651	2,879,922	2,032,317	21,412	307.76	9
Barron	8,333,559	4,842,245	3,466,591	24,723	222.85	27
Bayfield	2,484,431	1,466,770	993,662	23,999	189.61	43
Brown	28,735,511	16,299,737	12,044,370	391,404	163.07	53
Buffalo	2,547,692	1,503,605	1,030,198	13,889	173.28	50
Burnett	3,219,065	1,844,999	1,354,017	20,049	280.99	11
Calumet	2,893,097	1,677,124	1,162,184	53,789	94.46	69
Chippewa	22,759,166	13,113,941	9,549,189	96,036	446.33	2
Clark	7,808,987	4,427,984	3,191,649	189,354	242.79	18
Columbia	7,828,594	4,433,182	3,240,933	154,479	184.18	46
Crawford	3,881,546	2,293,844	1,576,686	11,016	249.79	16
Dane	68,714,179	37,772,031	27,163,732	3,778,416	212.41	33
Dodge	11,422,411	6,485,911	4,769,056	167,444	153.82	55
Door	2,819,925	1,609,748	1,183,663	26,514	114.79	66
Douglas	14,280,157	8,327,487	5,844,253	108,417	324.10	7
Dunn	7,870,740	4,498,572	3,319,243	52,925	252.14	15
Eau Claire	17,611,964	10,091,904	7,221,171	298,889	232.81	24
Florence	1,273,664	745,305	517,384	10,975	329.20	6
Fond du Lac	13,557,168	7,653,275	5,549,967	353,926	152.35	56
Forest	3,335,568	1,953,572	1,362,543	19,453	382.83	3
Grant	9,455,299	5,327,461	3,875,152	252,686	182.89	47
Green	4,595,974	2,601,066	1,929,577	65,331	157.47	54
Green Lake	2,983,236	1,729,075	1,223,369	30,792	168.53	52
Iowa	2,797,870	1,628,629	1,143,755	25,486	140.78	62
Iron	1,147,435	681,811	457,546	8,078	174.78	49
Jackson	5,190,520	2,816,078	2,346,444	27,998	322.73	8
Jefferson	15,563,183	9,020,406	6,414,208	128,569	242.07	19
Juneau	3,695,157	2,114,647	1,542,115	38,395	194.63	40
Kenosha	27,052,044	15,104,938	10,754,087	1,193,019	213.62	31
Kewaunee	1,900,440	1,120,587	778,166	1,687	96.45	68
La Crosse	18,315,620	10,354,580	7,637,334	323,706	200.51	36
Lafayette	1,699,397	1,000,012	690,785	8,600	92.76	70
Langlade	5,444,928	3,352,228	2,051,250	41,450	275.04	13
Lincoln	5,657,551	3,190,460	2,354,185	112,906	217.34	29
Manitowoc	12,664,292	7,344,482	5,156,091	163,719	150.85	57
Marathon	14,441,701	7,935,695	6,118,187	387,819	129.54	65
Marinette	8,866,086	5,175,471	3,597,020	93,595	230.94	25
Marquette	1,952,497	1,079,216	836,915	36,366	188.94	44
Menominee	2,571,553	1,459,348	1,096,958	15,247	818.97	1
Milwaukee	335,152,918	189,578,135	134,873,417	10,696,366	351.64	5
Monroe	6,551,873	3,802,942	2,714,799	34,132	190.74	42
Oconto	4,233,226	2,465,105	1,704,285	63,836	146.62	60
Oneida	7,868,378	4,629,138	3,203,115	36,125	259.01	14
Outagamie	17,789,982	10,303,184	7,094,506	392,292	134.76	63
Ozaukee	5,849,947	3,266,538	2,477,475	105,934	82.59	72
Pepin	1,783,692	1,018,518	750,318	14,856	234.05	21
Pierce	4,269,655	2,474,860	1,748,011	46,784	142.82	61
Polk	7,720,168	4,416,846	3,201,102	102,220	249.06	17
Portage	8,464,010	4,876,159	3,394,905	192,946	149.58	58
Price	3,265,464	1,910,747	1,346,966	7,751	213.07	32
Racine	50,005,817	27,928,998	20,334,702	1,742,117	278.58	12
Richland	3,327,384	1,943,782	1,371,547	12,055	197.15	39
Rock	30,150,030	16,762,380	13,021,231	366,419	215.71	30
Rusk	3,310,996	1,953,414	1,354,524	3,058	220.04	28
St. Croix	8,626,105	4,999,127	3,589,519	37,459	200.18	37
Sauk	9,882,458	5,681,522	4,150,728	50,208	236.75	20
Sawyer	4,147,220	2,197,670	1,933,894	15,656	363.12	4
Shawano	6,996,354	4,064,186	2,882,178	49,990	197.78	38
Sheboygan	13,328,577	7,565,007	5,562,783	200,787	132.08	64
Taylor	3,231,936	1,873,576	1,327,355	31,005	168.75	51
Trempealeau	7,699,454	4,475,970	3,183,003	40,481	300.87	10
Vernon	4,537.052	2,612,405	1,879,422	45,225	179.81	48
Vilas	3,204,784	1,888,959	1,295,896	19,929	206.71	34
Walworth	10,312,062	5,678,297	4,358,614	275,151	147.59	59
Washburn	2,950,424	1,712,497	1,209,295	28,632	233.05	22
Washington	9,548,975	5,274,677	3,993,797	280,501	110.82	67
Waukesha	26,769,241	14,983,107	11.220,194	565,940	91.12	71
Waupaca	9,510,967	5,530,937	3,345,861	34,169	226.62	26
Waushara	3,278,650	1,853,833	1,358,656	66,161	192.76	41
Winnebago	24,889,932	14,140,939	10,113,184	635,807	186.07	45
Wood	14,768,559	8,196,554	6,233,231	338,774	204.97	35
Tribal council	1,849,198	25,093	1,824,105	—	—	
State at large	5,265.934	2,926,269	2,339,665	—	—	
SSI benefits	20,380,006	—	20,380,006	—	—	
TOTAL	$1,066,074,090	$591,621,329	$449,114,804	$25,337,957	$227.39	

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, departmental data, April 1981. Per capita data supplied by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau based on Department of Administration 1979 population estimates.

WELFARE EXPENDITURES IN WISCONSIN COUNTIES
Fiscal Years 1973-74 to 1976-77, Calendar Years 1978 to 1979

	Total Federal, State and County Expenditures					
County	FY'74	FY'75	FY'76	FY'77	1978*	1979*
Adams	$ 1,149,850	$ 1,562,531	$ 1,796,426	$ 1,974,883	$ 2,268,283	$ 2,846,804
Ashland	2,354,959	2,742,898	3,058,275	3,868,168	4,034,154	4,933,651
Barron	3,867,787	4,822,052	5,731,414	6,708,883	6,576,976	8,333,559
Bayfield	1,373,060	1,663,910	2,011,371	1,983,271	1,808,831	2,484,431
Brown	11,783,773	16,142,586	18,797,558	22,250,263	22,427,677	28,735,511
Buffalo	1,331,428	1,609,273	1,764,137	2,151,908	2,034,956	2,547,692
Burnett	1,286,146	1,727,546	2,253,307	2,759,667	2,723,240	3,219,065
Calumet	1,317,995	1,704,482	2,123,518	2,349,737	2,326,065	2,893,097
Chippewa	5,371,117	10,648,660	12,612,445	14,804,974	19,243,099	22,759,166
Clark	2,955,881	4,684,052	5,373,218	5,966,476	5,941,224	7,808,987
Columbia	2,710,512	4,253,408	5,097,637	6,544,643	6,200,198	7,828,594
Crawford	1,652,455	1,920,064	2,231,506	2,475,710	2,639,962	3,881,546
Dane	29,492,824	43,351,670	48,056,739	53,673,045	54,724,862	68,714,179
Dodge	4,688,283	6,624,018	7,336,705	8,859,281	8,442,609	11,422,411
Door	1,199,082	1,354,654	1,593,540	1,917,646	2,014,394	2,819,925
Douglas	6,445,702	8,208,047	9,664,536	10,682,261	10,906,583	14,280,157
Dunn	3,062,209	3,801,348	4,742,323	5,880,354	5,973,841	7,870,740
Eau Claire	7,596,218	10,162,704	12,138,952	13,702,293	13,966,804	17,611,964
Florence	706,370	994,155	1,048,042	1,251,909	1,009,622	1,273,664
Fond du Lac	6,160,914	7,847,775	9,729,129	10,395,728	10,371,840	13,557,168
Forest	1,551,462	1,811,026	2,252,609	2,759,241	2,681,000	3,335,568
Grant	3,577,935	4,545,592	5,317,093	6,730,319	6,784,007	9,455,299
Green	1,853,174	2,602,649	3,208,934	3,763,550	3,452,378	4,595,974
Green Lake	1,104,303	1,336,555	1,632,730	1,880,453	2,086,221	2,983,236
Iowa	1,650,359	1,943,465	2,063,232	2,257,437	2,173,738	2,797,870
Iron	601,818	665,525	808,061	912,542	973,933	1,147,435
Jackson	2,672,267	3,155,418	3,618,666	4,322,809	4,237,430	5,190,520
Jefferson	3,833,250	5,438,244	7,826,785	8,355,712	9,861,588	15,563,183
Juneau	1,722,643	2,104,268	2,682,117	3,119,974	3,006,031	3,695,157
Kenosha	13,093,808	15,947,283	17,665,751	20,462,429	21,689,593	27,052,044
Kewaunee	827,721	909,837	1,291,427	1,738,567	1,560,586	1,900,440
La Crosse	7,750,258	9,930,333	11,376,114	13,631,109	13,591,529	18,315,620
Lafayette	1,129,904	1,144,496	1,176,225	1,365,237	1,456,707	1,699,397
Langlade	2,080,796	2,667,692	2,948,975	3,490,617	3,337,057	5,444,928
Lincoln	2,243,721	3,206,900	3,878,622	4,438,150	4,405,822	5,657,551
Manitowoc	5,488,591	7,071,926	8,497,721	9,511,389	9,420,893	12,664,292
Marathon	7,708,177	8,959,366	11,340,275	12,389,756	12,398,967	14,441,701
Marinette	3,661,690	4,509,580	5,336,764	6,651,538	7,278,424	8,866,086
Marquette	885,534	952,230	1,251,598	1,425,751	1,488,870	1,952,497
Menominee	1,236,169	1,799,239	2,246,041	2,148,520	2,076,173	2,571,553
Milwaukee	201,916,837	240,034,312	265,546,584	290,514,814	286,619,893	335,152,918
Monroe	3,221,236	4,141,820	4,780,585	6,073,615	5,390,082	6,551,873
Oconto	1,877,356	2,246,593	2,819,433	3,344,881	3,464,650	4,233,226
Oneida	2,686,356	3,598,175	4,408,679	4,840,681	5,825,004	7,868,378
Outagamie	7,034,289	9,235,379	11,369,001	13,730,055	13,030,685	17,789,982
Ozaukee	2,179,351	2,831,142	3,325,110	4,137,840	3,942,575	5,849,947
Pepin	692,949	857,053	1,007,053	1,182,533	1,280,967	1,783,692
Pierce	2,185,067	2,541,383	2,972,932	3,341,684	3,326,553	4,267,655
Polk	2,990,703	3,686,281	4,632,114	5,696,673	6,121,468	7,720,168
Portage	3,151,180	3,791,132	4,850,523	5,865,373	6,722,615	8,464,010
Price	1,380,827	1,702,384	2,111,104	2,418,687	2,516,927	3,265,464
Racine	20,880,888	30,791,700	35,142,431	39,654,736	41,061,866	50,005,817
Richland	1,489,088	1,739,404	2,242,005	2,525,437	2,644,554	3,327,384
Rock	14,694,457	25,991,492	34,399,338	41,581,373	24,474,472	30,150,030
Rusk	1,987,149	2,149,518	2,501,215	2,796,379	2,692,930	3,310,996
St. Croix	2,556,160	4,313,863	5,152,392	5,959,817	6,651,227	8,626,105
Sauk	4,227,581	5,283,470	6,723,441	8,121,657	8,300,739	9,882,458
Sawyer	1,583,790	2,100,458	2,554,470	3,024,724	3,164,228	4,147,220
Shawano	2,309,972	3,585,556	4,342,585	5,140,532	5,142,460	6,996,354
Sheboygan	5,975,454	8,121,511	9,861,182	10,295,708	10,572,652	13,328,577
Taylor	1,458,219	1,582,633	1,709,633	1,997,156	2,236,412	3,231,936
Trempealeau	2,655,083	3,704,028	4,336,975	5,520,915	5,627,692	7,699,454
Vernon	1,937,654	2,719,832	3,390,093	4,088,617	3,716,731	4,537,052
Vilas	1,009,956	1,535,466	1,955,377	2,524,908	2,415,810	3,204,784
Walworth	4,475,468	6,115,704	6,654,999	8,730,479	7,841,281	10,312,062
Washburn	1,361,282	1,657,897	1,843,170	2,385,732	2,544,033	2,950,424
Washington	4,625,456	5,493,856	6,830,488	8,015,645	7,857,475	9,548,975
Waukesha	12,859,808	16,496,027	19,370,200	21,645,767	19,625,584	26,769,241
Waupaca	3,414,792	4,807,474	6,313,093	7,214,263	7,425,580	9,510,967
Waushara	1,492,584	1,808,923	2,275,393	2,470,168	2,392,422	3,278,650
Winnebago	10,764,446	14,437,321	16,307,821	19,036,752	18,944,470	24,889,932
Wood	6,376,098	7,617,917	9,236,090	10,540,579	10,835,455	14,768,559
SSI benefits	—	19,727,005	19,829,006	19,776,501	19,778,006	20,380,006
State at large	14,228,583	4,481,957	9,779,845	6,927,136	1,792,429	5,265,934
Tribal Council	—	—	—	—	1,717,795	1,849,198
TOTAL	$514,593,892	$667,432,910	$774,772,995	$872,686,017	$857,323,839	$1,066,074,090

*Calendar year data.

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, departmental data, April 1981.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN WISCONSIN COUNTIES

February 1980

County	General Assistance			Total - Aid to Families with Dependent Children		
	Persons	Grants**	Average	Persons*	Grants**	Average
Adams	2	$72	$ 36.00	353	$ 67,990	$192.61
Ashland	—	—	—	601	104,911	174.56
Barron	10	1,783	178.30	1,171	213,665	182.46
Bayfield	—	—	—	525	87,412	166.50
Brown	67	1,810	27.01	4,275	843,309	197.27
Buffalo	2	158	79.00	313	54,734	174.87
Burnett	7	53	7.57	624	110,388	176.90
Calumet	3	203	67.66	342	61,519	179.88
Chippewa	106	10,242	96.62	1,739	306,925	176.50
Clark	7	301	43.00	658	118,837	180.60
Columbia	45	4,496	99.91	1,073	192,691	179.58
Crawford	—	—	—	464	82,195	177.14
Dane	1,053	214,556	203.75	5,825	1,176,889	202.04
Dodge	27	2,184	80.89	1,106	208,835	188.82
Door	17	735	43.24	310	56,689	182.87
Douglas	74	3,812	51.53	2,155	414,834	192.50
Dunn	—	—	—	916	168,187	183.61
Eau Claire	150	12,042	80.28	2,495	494,681	198.27
Florence	4	209	52.25	139	27,926	200.91
Fond du Lac	21	1,186	56.48	1,673	331.172	197.95
Forest	8	853	106.63	496	84,888	171.15
Grant	—	—	—	799	152,703	191.12
Green	2	210	105.00	594	114,905	193.44
Green Lake	—	—	—	360	68,191	189.42
Iowa	5	205	41.00	338	55,008	162.75
Iron	—	—	—	179	30,694	171.47
Jackson	13	314	24.15	593	105,367	177.68
Jefferson	112	5,380	48.04	940	174,009	185.12
Juneau	35	383	11.09	636	113,594	178.61
Kenosha	208	27,836	133.83	4,136	826,826	199.91
Kewauknee	—	—	—	240	43,010	179.21
La Crosse	35	2,015	57.57	2,150	437,720	203.59
Lafayette	—	—	—	292	50,904	174.33
Langlade	13	1,341	103.15	829	128,351	154.83
Lincoln	29	1,204	41.52	511	93,635	183.24
Manitowoc	27	1,884	69.78	1,436	263,221	183.30
Marathon	110	8,319	75.63	2,389	459,484	192.33
Marinette	15	3,040	202.67	1,209	210,626	174.22
Marquette	10	105	10.50	275	51,984	189.03
Menominee	—	—	—	723	117,528	162.56
Milwaukee	1,597	163,162	102.17	53,749	10,299,388	191.62
Monroe	—	—	—	887	158,060	178.20
Oconto	10	2,093	209.30	742	131,165	176.77
Oneida	27	1,708	63.26	956	167,605	175.32
Outagamie	106	7,592	71.62	2,470	470,924	190.66
Ozaukee	18	1,780	98.89	615	113,661	184.81
Pepin	—	—	—	146	26,349	180.47
Pierce	6	392	65.33	514	107,187	208.54
Polk	40	3,447	86.18	1,101	201,270	182.81
Portage	10	609	60.90	1,154	221,288	191.76
Price	8	56	70.00	374	64,645	172.85
Racine	321	43,661	136.02	6,507	1,202,040	184.73
Richland	3	26	8.67	590	100,998	171.18
Rock	228	21,971	96.36	4,814	979,949	203.56
Rusk	24	138	5.75	516	88,187	170.91
St. Croix	22	761	34.59	814	160,814	197.56
Sauk	21	1,207	57.48	1,248	209,949	168.23
Sawyer	—	—	—	673	114,127	169.58
Shawano	5	848	196.60	750	140,016	186.69
Sheboygan	35	3,915	111.86	603	307,694	510.27
Taylor	2	70	35.00	281	50,166	178.53
Trempealeau	8	447	55.88	685	119,446	174.37
Vernon	10	360	36.00	420	83,097	197.85
Vilas	6	72	12.00	487	79,746	163.75
Walworth	21	2,959	140.90	1,285	232,582	181.00
Washburn	4	469	117.25	525	92,766	117.70
Washington	27	6,959	257.74	1,324	249,898	188.75
Waukesha	106	11,964	112.87	2,802	580,089	207.03
Waupaca	17	1,285	75.59	919	166,102	180.74
Waushara	15	934	62.27	387	71,168	183.90
Winnebago	167	16,314	97.69	3,001	590,209	196.67
Wood	58	4,744	81.79	1,796	357,468	199.04
TOTAL	5,139	$606,879	$118.09	139,079	$26,655,599	$191.66

*Number of children receiving aid.

**Cents omitted.

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Economic Assistance, departmental data, January 1981.Averages supplied by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN WISCONSIN COUNTIES
February 1980 — Continued

	Aid to Families with Dependent Children					
	In Own or Relative's Home		In Child-Care Institution		In Foster Home	
County	Persons*	Grants**	Persons*	Grants**	Persons*	Grants**
Adams	334	$ 60,458	4	$4,367	15	$3,164
Ashland	582	101,158	—	—	19	3,753
Barron	1,136	202,144	2	3,572	33	7,949
Bayfield	518	85,796	—	—	7	1,616
Brown	4,229	822,992	7	11,214	39	9,103
Buffalo	309	53,281	—	—	4	1,453
Burnett	614	108,599	—	—	10	1,789
Calumet	337	57,478	2	3,784	3	257
Chippewa	1,700	292,308	—	—	39	14,616
Clark	637	105,931	3	5,068	18	7,837
Columbia	1,063	191,078	—	—	10	1,613
Crawford	459	81,079	1	246	4	870
Dane	5,618	1,091,546	35	44,053	172	41,289
Dodge	1,075	201,167	—	—	31	7,668
Door	300	53,782	—	—	10	2,907
Douglas	2,125	407,836	1	1,517	29	5,480
Dunn	899	164,764	—	—	17	3,423
Eau Claire	2,480	490,914	—	—	15	3,767
Florence	132	27,034	—	—	7	892
Fond du Lac	1,614	304,333	8	11,942	51	14,896
Forest	488	83,784	—	—	8	1,104
Grant	786	138,742	7	11,908	6	2,052
Green	566	100,864	6	7,116	22	6,924
Green Lake	352	64,370	1	1,622	7	2,199
Iowa	332	53,556	—	—	6	1,452
Iron	179	30,694	—	—	—	—
Jackson	588	104,435	—	—	5	932
Jefferson	898	164,798	1	1,392	41	7,818
Juneau	621	109,694	1	1,874	14	2,025
Kenosha	3,989	751,962	20	30,372	127	44,491
Kewaunee	232	39,606	1	1,893	7	1,511
La Crosse	2,121	421,898	4	7,053	25	8,769
Lafayette	288	49,459	—	—	4	1,445
Langlade	820	124,930	—	—	9	3,421
Lincoln	494	89,193	—	—	17	4,441
Manitowoc	1,424	260,352	—	—	12	2,869
Marathon	2,340	450,367	1	1,715	48	7,402
Marinette	1,195	208,291	—	—	14	2,335
Marquette	265	46,912	1	1,858	9	3,213
Menominee	706	114,939	1	—	16	2,588
Milwaukee	52,529	9,758,751	189	309,614	1,031	231,021
Monroe	846	150,371	—	—	41	7,688
Oconto	733	126,736	2	3,057	7	1,372
Oneida	919	157,220	—	—	37	10,385
Outagamie	2,387	453,555	2	2,932	81	14,436
Ozaukee	601	104,530	4	6,039	10	3,091
Pepin	142	25,020	—	—	4	1,329
Pierce	495	95,823	4	7,206	25	4,158
Polk	1,079	196,307	—	—	22	4,963
Portage	1,144	218,685	1	1,569	9	1,033
Price	370	63,131	—	—	4	1,514
Racine	6,486	1,194,507	1	1,715	20	5,818
Richland	581	98,274	—	—	9	2,724
Rock	4,701	937,185	13	26,044	100	11,718
Rusk	498	84,338	—	—	18	3,849
St. Croix	780	147,133	2	3,262	32	10,418
Sauk	1,218	202,909	1	1,792	29	5,247
Sawyer	649	110,300	—	—	24	3,827
Shawano	736	134,302	3	3,498	11	2,215
Sheboygan	556	284,650	6	9,308	41	13,736
Taylor	261	46,310	—	—	20	3,856
Trempealeau	671	115,338	1	1,622	13	2,485
Vernon	408	79,551	1	1,617	11	1,929
Vilas	473	77,282	—	—	14	2,463
Walworth	1,261	222,826	3	3,740	21	6,015
Washburn	514	90,428	—	—	11	2,338
Washington	1,297	237,601	7	8,809	20	3,488
Waukesha	2,749	534,861	22	39,199	31	6,028
Waupaca	909	160,710	—	—	10	5,385
Waushara	363	59,619	4	6,528	20	5,020
Winnebago	2,951	577,966	1	1,392	49	10,850
Wood	1,736	338,058	5	7,623	55	11,787
TOTAL	135,950	$25,407,906	379	$599,140	2,750	$648,551

*Number of children receiving aid.

**Cents omitted.

PUBLIC WELFARE EXPENDITURES BY STATE
Fiscal Year 1978-79

State	Amount (in millions)[2]			Per Capita		Per $1,000 Personal Income[3]	
	Total	State	Local	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank
Alabama	$442.9	$433.8	$9.0	$117.50	39	18.81	31
Alaska	102.3	101.4	0.9	252.06	7	23.18	18
Arizona	144.9	116.6	28.3	59.15	51	8.35	51
Arkansas	310.0	306.1	4.0	152.22	26	23.76	14
California	6,101.7	3,366.0	2,735.8	268.87	5	30.66	7
Colorado	385.7	205.1	180.6	139.14	28	17.82	37
Connecticut	594.4	541.6	52.8	190.81	15	21.53	21
Delaware	84.6	83.9	0.7	145.34	25	17.01	40
Florida	677.0	621.0	56.0	76.41	50	10.40	49
Georgia	611.1	598.0	13.1	119.42	38	17.93	34
Hawaii	220.6	218.9	1.6	241.04	8	29.55	10
Idaho	98.4	94.7	3.6	108.67	44	15.98	43
Illinois	2,329.1	2,241.1	88.0	207.42	12	23.27	17
Indiana	566.7	345.6	221.1	104.94	47	13.68	47
Iowa	438.9	381.8	57.1	151.24	22	18.94	28
Kansas	319.4	310.7	8.6	134.80	31	17.26	39
Kentucky	529.9	519.2	10.7	150.23	23	22.92	19
Louisiana	547.3	541.5	5.8	136.22	30	20.55	25
Maine	224.3	217.6	6.7	204.49	13	32.67	5
Maryland	652.8	647.0	5.7	157.35	19	18.84	30
Massachusetts	1,580.2	1,542.3	37.9	273.91	3	34.54	4
Michigan	2,362.7	2.122.7	240.0	256.62	6	30.31	8
Minnesota	943.0	502.4	440.6	232.26	10	29.74	9
Mississippi	359.3	351.6	7.7	147.93	24	27.04	13
Missouri	559.5	548.2	11.3	114.96	42	15.74	44
Montana	97.3	85.3	11.9	123.74	37	18.35	32
Nebraska	177.3	162.4	15.0	112.66	43	14.94	45
Nevada	69.0	55.7	13.4	98.30	48	11.08	48
New Hampshire	135.1	102.7	32.4	152.29	20	21.08	22
New Jersey	1,404.5	768.6	635.9	191.56	14	21.85	20
New Mexico	145.7	140.5	5.2	117.38	40	18.28	33
New York	5,346.9	670.1	4,676.8	302.98	2	36.63	2
North Carolina	771.7	545.2	226.5	137.66	29	21.04	23
North Dakota	83.4	72.8	10.7	127.01	34	17.84	35*
Ohio	1,628.2	1,189.5	438.7	151.73	21	19.29	26
Oklahoma	488.2	483.3	5.0	168.82	18	23.75	15*
Oregon	469.6	449.7	19.9	185.82	16	23.75	15*
Pennsylvania	2,637.4	2,299.8	337.6	224.82	11	29.00	11
Rhode Island	252.8	236.4	16.4	272.11	4	36.20	3
South Carolina	309.4	301.9	7.5	105.51	45	16.86	41
South Dakota	89.6	86.2	3.4	130.02	33	18.93	29
Tennessee	549.1	526.5	22.6	125.36	36	19.25	27
Texas	1,411.0	1,372.0	39.0	105.45	46	14.03	46
Utah	180.5	176.6	3.9	132.01	32	21.02	24
Vermont	91.3	91.0	0.3	185.17	17	28.56	12
Virginia	656.9	481.4	175.5	126.39	35	16.63	42
Washington	555.5	553.2	2.3	141.49	27	17.33	38
West Virginia	219.8	218.0	1.8	117.04	41	17.84	35*
WISCONSIN	1,133.8	680.1	453.7	240.21	9	32.17	6
Wyoming	37.5	35.0	2.5	83.32	49	10.25	50
D.C.	290.3	—	290.3	442.56	1	43.44	1
United States	$40,418.1	$28,742.5	$11,675.6	$183.64		$23.65	

[1] Public welfare is defined as support of and assistance to needy persons contingent upon their need. Excludes pensions to former employes and other benefits not contingent on need. Expenditures include: cash assistance payments directly to needy persons under categorical and other welfare programs; vendor payments made directly to private purveyors for medical care, burials and other services provided under welfare programs; welfare institutions; and any intergovernmental or other direct expenditure for welfare purposes.

[2] Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

[3] Total state and local expenditures.

*Tie in ranking.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, *Governmental Finances in 1978-79*, Tables 12, 24 and 25, October 1980.Rank supplied by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE IN WISCONSIN[1]

By Type of Provider, January 1980

Type of Provider	Per Cent of Total Grants	Total Grants	No. of Recipients	Average Grant
Nursing home[2]	63.8%	$34,320,604	34,889	$983.71
Inpatient hospital	15.7	8,492,255	34,541	245.86
Pharmacy	5.3	2,879,245	111,373	25.85
Physician	3.9	2,135,113	55,599	38.40
Physician group	2.8	1,492,342	33,866	44.07
Dentist	2.4	1,274,679	21,278	59.90
Psychiatric hospital	1.0	552,897	1,205	458.84
Mental health clinics	0.6	327,587	3,338	98.14
Outpatient hospital	0.6	320,757	3,326	96.44
Rehabilitation agency	0.5	288,184	1,741	165.53
Clinic professional group	0.4	203,965	2,058	99.11
Optometrist	0.3	175,944	3,306	53.22
Home health agency	0.3	170,291	1,106	153.97
Physical therapy	0.2	127,723	701	182.20
Specialized medical vehicle	0.2	123,059	1,755	70.12
Psychologist	0.2	115,931	969	119.64
Osteopath	0.2	111,760	2,978	37.53
Ambulance	0.2	89,204	2,375	37.56
Other providers[3]	1.3	700,211	21,639	32.36
TOTAL	100.0%	$53,901,751	197,443[4]	$273.00

By County, January 1980

County	Total Grants	No. of Recipients	Average Grant	County	Total Grants	No. of Recipients	Average Grant
Adams	$ 134,964	910	$148.31	Menominee	65,486	879	74.50
Ashland	310,668	2,054	151.25	Milwaukee	14,319,992	84,003	170.47
Barron	483,871	3,503	138.13	Monroe	353,982	2,658	133.18
Bayfield	103,063	1,197	86.10	Oconto	191,441	1,709	112.02
Brown	1,193,887	8,442	141.42	Oneida	501,558	3,000	167.19
Buffalo	141,920	1,044	135.94	Outagamie	996,223	4,916	202.65
Burnett	171,825	1,422	120.83	Ozaukee	314,758	1,459	215.74
Calumet	161,692	678	238.48	Pepin	114,482	684	167.37
Chippewa	2,282,522	5,014	455.22	Pierce	227,882	1,580	144.23
Clark	482,911	2,720	177.54	Polk	406,272	2,932	138.56
Columbia	404,867	2,806	144.29	Portage	465,125	2,978	156.19
Crawford	199,462	1,508	132.27	Price	203,963	1,317	154.87
Dane	4,681,682	13,458	347.87	Racine	3,265,718	11,011	296.59
Dodge	680,762	3,597	189.26	Richland	197,120	1,467	134.37
Door	143,226	834	171.73	Rock	1,371,159	8,678	158.00
Douglas	737,190	4,835	152.47	Rusk	182,231	1,604	113.61
Dunn	486,455	2,753	176.70	St. Croix	523,739	2,738	191.29
Eau Claire	1,020,586	6,244	163.45	Sauk	507,798	3,334	152.30
Florence	80,330	436	184.24	Sawyer	170,382	1,736	98.15
Fond du Lac	743,742	4,588	162.10	Shawano	392,528	2,649	148.18
Forest	192,610	1,588	121.29	Sheboygan	627,511	4,193	149.66
Grant	543,728	2,984	182.21	Taylor	196,034	1,087	180.34
Green	225,888	1,530	147.64	Trempealeau	522,652	2,842	183.90
Green Lake	188,672	1,062	177.66	Vernon	261,442	1,992	131.25
Iowa	156,000	895	174.30	Vilas	155,439	962	161.58
Iron	47,630	487	97.80	Walworth	572,527	2,786	205.50
Jackson	245,437	1,682	145.92	Washburn	148,412	1,315	112.86
Jefferson	1,030,686	3,516	293.14	Washington	411,856	2,363	174.29
Juneau	195,214	1,660	117.60	Waukesha	1,296,607	6,540	198.26
Kenosha	1,319,936	7,373	179.02	Waupaca	580,321	3,336	173.96
Kewaunee	108,893	645	168.83	Waushara	167,102	1,151	145.18
La Crosse	922,198	6,601	139.71	Winnebago	923,560	6,470	142.74
Lafayette	74,075	800	92.59	Wood	729,360	4,138	176.26
Langlade	183,185	1,743	105.10	RNIP (Indian relief)	58,848	476	123.63
Lincoln	393,701	2,029	194.04				
Manitowoc	625,124	4,209	148.52	Corrections	39,866	516	77.26
Marathon	868,982	4,906	177.13	State at large	38,782	—	—
Marinette	435,718	2,835	153.69				
Marquette	73,855	700	105.50	TOTAL	$53,901,751	197,443[4]	$273.00

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[1] Wisconsin's Medical Assistance Program was created by Chapter 590, Laws of 1965 (effective 7/1/66), to implement Title 19, Federal Social Security Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-97), extending health services to medically indigent (so-called "Medicaid" plan).

[2] Skilled care and intermediate care nursing homes combined.

[3] Each 0.1% or less of total grants.

[4] Unduplicated total.

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, departmental data, February 1981.

POPULATION OF STATE CORRECTIONAL AND MENTAL INSTITUTIONS

Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1971-80[1]

Institutions Under Each Division Department of Health and Social Services	Average Daily Population										June 1980		
	1971	1972	1973	1974*	1975*	1976*	1977*	1978*	1979*	1980*	Avg. Pop.	Rated Bed[2] Capacity	% of Occupancy
Division of Corrections													
Correctional Institution, Waupun	1,031	851	707	746	933	1,078	1,064	1,048	1,041	1,087	1,143	810	141
Correctional Institution, Green Bay	759	596	559	622	665	673	703	709	686	658	709	587	121
Correctional Institution, Dodge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	117	110	91
Correctional Institution, Fox Lake	558	530	420	422	523	570	542	489	572	570	598	576	104
Correctional Institution, Oakhill	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	239	235	198	201	249	81
Adult Correctional Camp System, Oregon	417	407	299	299	321	345	469	345	286	276	299	299	100
Taycheedah Correctional Institution, Taycheedah	139	108	75	73	91	159	182	161	144	123	134	147	91
Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution, Plymouth[3]	261	213	137	132	84	190	352	370	370	368	378	275	137
Ethan Allen School, Wales	346	292	212	251	332	358	458	452	386	306	312	344	91
Juvenile Correctional Camp System	72	63	33	28	27	28	62	46	28	24	37	40	93
School for Girls, Oregon[4]	195	144	92	95	101	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lincoln Hills School, Irma	177	189	231	232	238	255	303	325	286	245	250	287	87
Number on parole and mandatory release	4,336	4,219	3,473	2,857	2,705	3,060	2,914	3,218	3,374	3,045	3,197	—	—
Number on probation	5,454	6,338	7,998	11,201	13,070	16,031	14,551	15,282	15,626	19,933	19,929	—	—
Division of Community services[5]													
Mendota Mental Health Institute, Madison[6]	401	354	304	207	154	166	188	170	199	202	216	225	96.0
Winnebago Mental Health Institute, Winnebago	565	540	503	414	291	252	277	284	311	310	328	351	93.5
Central State Hospital, Waupun	253	263	242	258	268	257	246	237	195	154	148	178	83.2
No. Wis. Center for Develop. Disabled, Chippewa Falls	1,386	1,335	1,267	1,141	95	42	458	673	672	676	676	673	100.5
So. Wis. Center for Develop. Disabled, Union Grove	1,221	1,213	1,160	1,043	892	828	835	718	724	735	744	713	104.4
Central Wis. Center for Develop. Disabled, Madison	1,063	1,049	1,007	969	881	846	812	766	758	731	725	710	102.1
Children's Treatment Center, Madison[6]	14	14	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Average daily population figures for mental health institutes are rounded off to nearest whole number.

[1] Wisconsin Child Center, closed effective July 1, 1976. The population for the center in 1975 was 46.

[2] For mental health, bed capacity is by "budgeted capacity". For the 3 Centers for Develop. Disabled, capacity can exceed budgeted bed capacity but cannot exceed capacity to comply with Division of Health regulations.

[3] Kettle Moraine Correctional institute was closed to juveniles 11/1/74; 1975 figures include 33 juveniles.

[4] Oregon School for Girls was closed June 29, 1976.

[5] Population data of state mental institutions since 7/1/66 does not include patients on temporary overnight leave.

[6] As of 7/1/73 Child Treatment Center statistics are combined with Mendota Mental Health Institute.

Source: Dept. of Health and Social Services, Div. of Corrections, *Fiscal Year Summary Report of Population Movement* for 1978 and previous issues (Bulletin C-60A); *Monthly Report of Wisconsin Corrections Population—June 1978* (Bulletin C-59); Div. of Mental Hygiene, *New Admissions and Readmissions in Mental Institutions FY 1972 — FY1973* (Bulletin MH-40); *Monthly Caseload Report of Mental Hygiene Facilities — June 1974* (Bulletin MH-45); and previous issues; Div. of Community Services data.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS CONFINED AND CORRECTIONAL EXPENDITURES, BY STATE[1]

	Total Confined (as of Dec. 31)					Correctional Expenditures - 1979		
			1978			Total (in thousands)	Per Capita	
State	1960	1970	Total	Male	Female		Amount	Rank[3]
Alabama	5,369	3,790	5,472	5,213	259	$ 44,816	$11.89	40*
Alaska	—[2]	—[2]	712	678	34	23,615	58.17	1
Arizona	1,516	1,461	3,456	3,275	181	49,133	20.05	17
Arkansas	2,016	—[2]	2,605	2,511	94	24,791	11.37	43
California	21,660	25,033	21,325	20,178	1,147	412,068	18.16	25
Colorado	2,078	2,066	2,486	2,419	67	52,200	18.83	24
Connecticut	1,497	1,568	3,489	3,360	129	61,178	19.64	18
Delaware	226	596	1,325	1,261	64	20,334	34.94	2
Florida	7,084	9,187	20,773	19,936	837	194,048	21.90	11*
Georgia	6,985	5,113	11,403	10,852	551	133,631	26.12	8
Hawaii	558	228	725	688	37	18,647	20.38	16
Idaho	549	411	802	772	30	11,008	12.16	39
Illinois	9,064	6,381	11,258	10,918	340	163,780	14.59	32
Indiana	5,429	4,137	4,923	4,754	169	65,879	12.20	38
Iowa	2,208	1,747	2,065	1,985	80	42,892	14.78	31
Kansas	2,313	1,902	2,291	2,193	98	30,865	13.03	36
Kentucky	3,603	2,849	3,390	3,279	111	59,027	16.74	29
Louisiana	3,749	4,196	7,291	7,083	208	84,117	20.94	14
Maine	750	516	711	695	16	12,927	11.78	42
Maryland	5,316	5,186	7,966	7,722	244	119,946	28.92	6
Massachusetts ..	1,920	2,053	2,833	2,738	95	85,988	14.91	30
Michigan	9,550	9,079	14,944	14,323	621	156,963	17.05	27
Minnesota	2,059	1,585	1,965	1,871	34	59,041	14.54	33
Mississippi	1,975	1,730	2,896	2,785	111	30,639	12.61	37
Missouri	3,698	3,413	5,637	5,455	182	50,602	10.40	44
Montana	602	260	690	675	15	15,196	19.33	19
Nebraska	1,269	1,001	1,347	1,264	83	29,746	18.90	23
Nevada	413	690	1,350	1,274	76	23,867	34.00	3
New Hampshire	180	244	283	277	6	9,107	10.27	45
New Jersey	4,284	5,704	5,869	5,693	176	87,151	11.89	40*
New Mexico	1,243	742	1,593	1,526	67	25,771	20.77	15
New York	17,207	12,059	20,189	19,635	554	381,559	21.62	13
North Carolina	5,977	5,969	13,252	12,718	534	168,764	30.10	4
North Dakota ...	248	147	200	196	4	5,848	8.90	49
Ohio	11,111	9,185	13,107	12,569	538	141,764	13.21	35
Oklahoma	2,679	3,640	4,186	4,010	176	48,584	16.80	28
Oregon	1,710	1,800	2,891	2,769	122	47,786	18.91	22
Pennsylvania ...	7,802	6[illegible]89	7,920	7,685	235	109,632	9.35	47
Rhode Island ...	255	—	664	648	16	25,802	27.77	7
South Carolina	2,080	2,726	7,396	7,086	310	56,642	19.32	20
South Dakota ...	526	391	532	514	18	6,249	9.07	48
Tennessee	3,134	3,268	5,835	5,574	261	83,248	19.01	21
Texas	11,308	14,331	24,575	23,570	1,005	132,766	9.92	46
Utah	553	491	911	875	36	19,769	14.46	34
Vermont	259	162	464	453	11	11,554	23.44	10
Virginia	5,775	4,648	8,344	7,985	359	135,227	26.02	9
Washington	2,455	2,864	4,563	4,327	236	85,963	21.90	11*
West Virginia ...	2,407	938	1,185	1,156	29	15,182	8.08	50
WISCONSIN ...	2,784	2,973	3,433	3,286	147	81,325	17.23	26
Wyoming	338	231	433	414	19	13,208	29.35	5
TOTAL	187,777	174,968	273,955	263,123	10,832	$3,769,845	$17.18	(State av.)

[1] Confinement and correction of adults and minors convicted of offenses against the law, and pardon, probation, and parole activities. (Includes only state-operated facilities.)

[2] Data not available.

[3] Ranking by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

*Tie in ranking.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Judicial Statistics, "Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978", Tables 6, 7 and 8, May 1980; *State Government Finances in 1979*, Tables 4 & 9, August 1980.

TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS SUMMARY

There are 107.3 thousand miles of roads in Wisconsin. Of this total, 11.9 thousand miles, or 11 percent, comprise the state trunk highway system. 75.8 thousand miles of local roads account for the largest proportion of road mileage, and 60.8 thousand of those miles are town roads. 18 percent of Wisconsin's roads, almost 20 thousand miles, are county trunk highways.

Of Wisconsin's road system, 72 percent (76,843 miles), is surfaced by bituminous grade or higher with the remaining 28 percent being gravel or soil-surfaced, graded and drained or unimproved. 54.5 percent of the town roads, 97.2 percent of the county trunk highways, and 100 percent of the state trunk highways are surfaced by bituminous or higher grade.

The total number of motor vehicle registrations has steadily increased from 1,492 in 1905 to 3-1/2 million in 1979-80.

In 1979, there were 298,518 traffic accidents. Of these accidents, 10.5 percent was attributed to failure to yield the right-of-way, which was the highest-ranking cause in both urban and rural accidents. Of the 298,518 accidents in 1979, 77,433 involved female drivers and 179,466 involved male drivers. Of the 77,433 accidents involving female drivers, 32,677 or 43.3 percent involved the 16-25 age group. Of the 179,446 accidents involving male drivers, 81,669 or 43.4 percent involved the 16-25 age group.

As of September 1, 1980, 22 bus systems were operating in Wisconsin. Of these 22 systems, 19 are publicly owned and 3 are privately owned. The majority of the publicly owned systems, were established in the middle to late 1970s; only 3 date back to the 1950s.

Between 1950 and 1973 the overall total urban bus mileage and the number of passengers had decreased by 28,232 miles and 223,459 passengers, respectively. Between 1973 and 1979, however, urban bus mileage has increased by 7,468 miles with a slight decrease occurring in 1978. Since 1975, the number of passengers has increased by 24,487. Passenger revenue has fluctuated throughout this period but, probably because of inflation, has maintained the same level.

In the last decade, intrastate bus mileage and the number of passengers had decreased until 1979, when the number of passengers increased slightly. In 1979 the total intrastate bus system mileage was 10.5 million miles, while the number of passengers using this system was 2.5 million.

There are 387 airports operating in Wisconsin, of which 101 are publicly owned and 286 privately owned.

In 1979, certificated and commuter air carriers carried 2,883,928 passengers and 24,867 tons of cargo.

Between 1920 and 1977 the number of railroads operating in Wisconsin decreased from 35 to 15. Since then, however, the number has risen to 21. These increases are the result of the establishment of new short-line railroads. Of the 21, 6 are Class I railroads. The road and track mileage operated by the railroads also declined by approximately 24.8 percent and 25.78 percent, respectively.

Until 1977, both the number of passengers and passenger revenues steadily declined. Since 1977, however, the number of passengers has increased by 10 thousand passengers in 1978 and 14 thousand in 1979 from the previous years. Passenger miles increased by 39 thousand miles in 1978 and 88 thousand miles in 1979.

The amount of rail freight traffic has fluctuated while total revenue has steadily increased.

WISCONSIN INTRASTATE BUS SYSTEM USAGE
1968-79

Year	Bus Mileage	Number of Passengers
1968	12,335,642	3,193,999
1970	12,294,569	2,968,216
1972	12,368,257	2,937,900
1974	12,342,471	2,967,666
1975	11,608,583	2,709,453
1977	10,861,546	2,335,919
1978	10,473,362	2,254,579
1979	10,586,160	2,483,707

Source: Wisconsin Transportation Commission, commission data, October 1980.

WISCONSIN URBAN TRANSIT SYSTEM USAGE AND REVENUE
1950-1979
(In Thousands)

Year	Bus System Mileage	Number of Passengers	Passenger Revenue
1950	53,362	288,996	$22,692
1955	42,807	169,129	23,134
1960	34,950	130,299	20,665
1965	32,330	110,979	20,457
1970	28,371	80,172	22,078
1971	26,888	72,974	21,700
1972	25,944	67,967	21,978
1973	25,130	65,537	24,813
1974	25,466	66,704	24,255
1975	26,062	63,587	22,454
1976*	28,336	67,366	21,952
1977*	29,828	70,832	22,926
1978*	29,271	75,023	22,653
1979*	32,598	88,074	28,272

*Figures rounded off by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau
Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Planning, "Wisconsin Urban Transit Systems Selected Annual Statistics"; departmental data.

WISCONSIN'S PUBLICLY OWNED MASS TRANSIT SYSTEMS[1]

Urban Area	Date of Acquisition	Urban Area	Date of Acquisition
Appleton	January 1978	Merrill[2]	May 1955/April 1975
Beloit	April 1972	Milwaukee	July 1975
Eau Claire	January 1975	Oshkosh	January 1978
Fond du Lac	February 1973	Racine	July 1975
Green Bay	February 1973	Rice Lake	January 1975
Janesville	June 1952	Sheboygan	September 1972
Kenosha	September 1971	Stevens Point	January 1979
La Crosse	January 1975	Superior (Duluth)	February 1970
Madison	May 1970	Wausau	April 1972
Manitowoc	January 1978		

[1] There are 22 urban bus systems operating in Wisconsin. Of these systems, 19 are publicly owned. The 3 privately owned systems are in Ashland and Watertown, and in Ozaukee - Waukesha Counties.
[2] The city of Merrill discontinued municipal bus service in March 1971, and reinstituted service in April 1975 under a state demonstration grant.
Sources: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Planning, *Wisconsin Urban Transit Trends*, August 1975 and April 1976, and departmental data.

WISCONSIN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS
Ten-Year Statistical Summary, 1970-1979

Year	Total Licensed Drivers	Accidents			Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Miles Traveled[1]	Death Rate[2]	Fatal Accident Rate[2]
		Total	Fatal	Injury					
1970	2,459,539	106,720	969	35,017	1,128	54,480	24,755	4.56	3.91
1971	2,465,315	107,591	949	35,972	1,129	55,458	25,856	4.37	3.67
1972	2,527,731	116,817	1,002	38,680	1,168	59,488	27,566	4.23	3.63
1973	2,593,838	118,223	991	38,246	1,157	57,252	28,699	4.05	3.45
1974	2,663,796	119,581	787	36,886	912	53,992	27,965	3.26	2.81
1975	2,721,284	127,011	816	38,565	940	57,076	28,583	3.29	2.86
1976	2,792,905	134,821	819	39,767	947	58,983	30,222	3.13	2.71
1977	2,864,689	149,653	808	42,386	945	62,579	31,570	2.99	2.56
1978	2,927,546	159,227	862	43,760	998	64,590	33,863	[illegible]95	2.55
1979	2,964,404	166,461	876	45,357	997	66,265	32,974	3.02	2.66

[1] In millions— based on U.S. Bureau of Public Roads estimate of motor vehicle miles traveled.
[2] Per 100 million vehicle miles.

WISCONSIN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS— Continued

Age of Drivers Involved in All Accidents, 1979

Age of Drivers	Total Accidents	Per Cent	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage
Female					
14 and under	74	0.1	0	31	43
15 years	94	0.1	0	25	69
16 years	2,643	3.4	9	718	1,916
17 years	3,872	5.0	17	1,038	2,817
18 years	4,523	5.8	14	1,319	3,190
19 years	4,026	5.2	17	1,192	2,817
20 years	3,496	4.5	15	1,014	2,467
21 years	3,325	4.3	9	971	2,345
22 years	3,136	4.0	4	904	2,228
23 years	2,848	3.7	13	857	1,978
24 years	2,627	3.4	9	775	1,843
25 years	2,381	3.1	7	691	1,683
26-34 years	16,503	21.3	36	4,814	11,653
35-44 years	10,665	13.8	24	3,036	7,605
45-54 years	7,580	9.8	21	2,098	5,461
55-64 years	5,374	6.9	20	1,442	3,912
65-74 years	2,949	3.8	12	771	2,166
75-99 years	1,124	1.5	6	322	796
Not stated	193	0.3	1	44	148
TOTAL	77,433	100.0	234	22,062	55,137
Male					
14 and under	252	0.2	4	109	139
15 years	288	0.2	5	92	191
16 years	5,962	3.3	28	1,659	4,275
17 years	9,501	5.3	36	2,551	6,914
18 years	12,131	6.8	83	3,502	8,546
19 years	10,468	5.8	77	3,112	7,279
20 years	8,914	5.0	51	2,689	6,174
21 years	8,207	4.6	59	2,384	5,764
22 years	7,525	4.2	35	2,179	5,311
23 years	6,846	3.8	53	2,039	4,754
24 years	6,338	3.5	44	1,831	4,463
25 years	5,777	3.2	48	1,734	3,995
26-34 years	36,309	20.2	214	10,357	25,738
35-44 years	20,821	11.6	127	5,625	15,069
45-54 years	16,440	9.2	83	4,394	11,963
55-64 years	12,871	7.2	62	3,314	9,495
65-74 years	6,886	3.8	37	1,771	5,078
75-99 years	3,317	1.8	28	840	2,449
Not stated	593	0.3	3	114	476
TOTAL	179,446	100.0	1,077	50,296	128,073

Motorcycle Accidents, 1970-79

Year	Total Registered Cycles	Accidents				
		Total	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage	Cyclist Fatalities
1970	54,036	1,510	40	1,333	137	42
1971	59,747	1,605	61	1,395	149	65
1972	69,878	1,952	56	1,726	170	54
1973	83,259	2,604	71	2,294	239	68
1974	104,542	3,004	67	2,572	365	67
1975	115,234	3,253	72	2,807	384	63
1976	124,824	3,451	76	2,903	472	82
1977	132,801	3,465	73	2,929	463	68
1978	143,322	3,817	110	3,282	425	112
1979	168,625	4,255	122	3,607	526	124

Source: Department of Transportation, Division of Motor Vehicles, *Wisconsin Accident Facts 1979*, 1980 edition.

WISCONSIN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS—Continued

Possible Contributing Circumstances, 1979

Circumstances[1]	Total Accidents					Urban Accidents[2]					Rural Accidents[2]				
	Total	Per Cent	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage	Total	Per Cent	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage	Total	Per Cent	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage
DRIVER															
Failure to yield right of way	31,367	10.5	105	9,220	22,022	23,666	12.0	27	6,722	16,897	15,271	15.0	218	6,223	9,048
Speed too fast for conditions	30,376	10.2	274	10,593	19,727	16,346	8.3	31	4,735	11,580	11,877	11.7	82	4,378	7,417
Inattentive driving	28,223	9.1	113	9,113	18,997	15,105	7.7	56	4,370	10,679	7,701	7.6	78	2,498	5,125
Improper turn	6,480	2.2	23	1,185	5,996	4,565	2.3	9	724	4,556	3,495	3.4	148	1,671	1,872
Following too close	6,301	2.1	8	1,999	4,294	4,546	2.3	2	1,385	3,159	1,915	1.9	14	361	1,440
Left of center	5,708	1.9	169	2,361	3,374	3,245	1.6	11	1,340	1,894	1,877	1.8	15	525	1,337
Improper overtaking	3,781	1.3	19	933	2,829	2,213	1.1	21	690	1,502	1,755	1.7	6	614	1,135
Disregard signal	3,673	1.2	19	1,529	2,125	1,904	1.0	4	408	1,492	1,141	1.1	40	550	551
Passed stop sign	2,860	0.9	46	1,238	1,576	1,719	0.9	6	688	1,025	428	0.4	8	189	231
HIGHWAY															
Unplowed snow	18,497	6.2	31	3,429	15,037	10,917	5.5	6	1,740	9,171	7,580	7.4	25	1,689	5,866
Narrow shoulder	1,743	0.6	13	613	1,115	468	0.2	0	132	336	1,563	1.5	15	580	968
Low shoulder	1,022	0.3	11	414	597	249	0.1	0	87	162	957	0.9	11	387	559
Soft shoulder	724	0.2	7	249	468	196	0.1	0	88	108	668	0.7	7	235	426
Rough pavement	697	0.2	4	250	473	180	0.1	0	33	147	501	0.5	4	162	365
Debris from prior accident	645	0.2	4	210	431	95	0.1	0	37	58	313	0.3	6	101	207
Other debris	562	0.2	6	188	369	65	0.1	0	27	38	196	0.2	2	76	118
Signs-obscured or missing	255	0.1	4	91	160	56	0.1	0	14	42	177	0.2	4	78	95
Narrow bridge	236	0.1	2	90	144	40	0.1	0	14	26	160	0.2	4	54	102
VEHICLE															
Brakes	2,280	0.8	7	790	1,494	1,369	0.7	1	442	928	911	0.5	6	348	566
Smooth tires	1,334	0.4	17	508	809	459	0.2	3	153	303	875	0.4	14	355	506
Steering	888	0.3	2	309	577	385	0.2	0	124	261	503	0.3	2	185	316
Turn signals	468	0.2	0	124	344	183	0.1	1	61	125	291	0.1	0	86	205
Other disabled	350	0.1	2	118	236	177	0.1	1	91	85	167	0.1	1	57	111
Head lamp	300	0.1	4	151	145	177	0.1	0	38	139	162	0.1	1	65	96
Stop lamp	247	0.1	0	80	167	104	0.1	0	35	69	143	0.1	0	45	98
Tail lamp	232	0.1	1	91	140	78	0.0	0	30	48	121	0.1	3	60	60
Disabled from prior accident	157	0.1	1	59	97	70	0.0	0	26	44	79	0.0	1	29	49
TOTAL VEHICLES INVOLVED	298,518		1,526	81,630	215,362	196,712		388	51,735	144,586	101,806		1,138	29,892	70,776

[1] Includes more than one circumstance for some drivers.

[2] Data used in this summary is of necessity an opinion of the investigating officer garnered from the physical evidence, interrogating witnesses, drivers, etc. and is not necessarily conclusive.

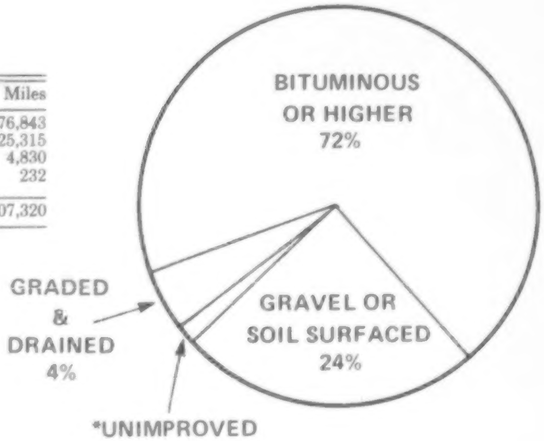
Source: Department of Transportation, Division of Motor Vehicles, *Wisconsin Accident Facts 1979*, 1980 edition.

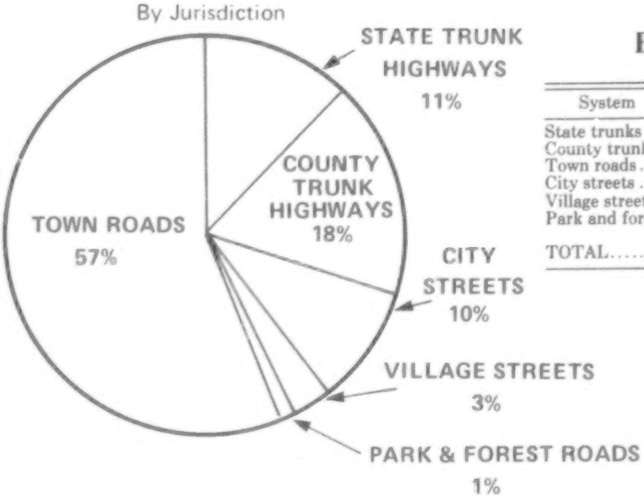
WISCONSIN ROAD MILEAGE
January 1, 1980

By Surface Type

Surface Type	Miles
Bituminous or higher	76,843
Gravel or soil-surfaced	25,315
Graded and drained	4,830
Unimproved	232
TOTAL	107,320

*Less than 1%.





By System

System	Miles
State trunks	11,936
County trunks	19,602
Town roads	60,806
City streets	10,478
Village streets	3,212
Park and forest roads	1,286
TOTAL	107,320

By Surface Type and System

	State Trunk		County Trunk		Town Roads		City & Vil. Sts.	
Surface Type	Miles	Percent	Miles	Percent	Miles	Percent	Miles	Percent
Bituminous or higher	11,936	100%	19,065	97.2%	33,166	54.5%	12,374	90.3%
Gravel or soil-surfaced	0	0	525	2.7	23,203	38.2	1,227	9.0
Graded and drained	0	0	12	0.1	4,228	7.0	80	0.6
Unimproved	0	0	0	0.0	208	0.3	10	0.1
TOTAL	11,936	100%	19,602	100.0%	60,805	100.0%	13,691	100.0%

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Planning, Bureau of Data Management, *Wisconsin Highway Mileage Data, 1980.*

HIGHWAY MILEAGE BY COUNTY AND SYSTEM

January 1, 1980

Location by County	State Trunk System	County Trunk System	Local Roads (city, village town)	Other Roads (parks, forests)	Total (all systems)
Adams	91.46	224.51	1,075.03	2.95	1,393.95
Ashland	120.52	121.11	876.05	9.62	1,127.30
Barron	141.79	291.59	1,498.23	0.18	1,931.79
Bayfield	154.46	181.55	1,806.22	1.51	2,143.74
Brown	185.41	324.52	1,367.29	3.09	1,880.31
Buffalo	147.98	318.28	566.91	4.63	1,037.80
Burnett	107.34	217.40	1,185.67	37.69	1,548.10
Calumet	106.76	108.37	543.30	4.80	763.23
Chippewa	207.59	470.89	1,306.93	39.04	2,024.45
Clark	157.01	296.83	1,657.54	37.81	2,149.19
Columbia	275.20	357.87	1,035.21	13.80	1,682.08
Crawford	179.96	132.81	735.03	0.41	1,048.21
Dane	396.32	535.36	2,503.33	7.83	3,442.84
Dodge	259.52	536.79	1,167.96	8.97	1,973.24
Door	101.74	259.70	858.26	37.89	1,257.59
Douglas	161.78	329.22	1,494.66	60.12	2,045.78
Dunn	204.44	427.79	1,068.55	0.49	1,701.27
Eau Claire	149.56	419.35	887.77	17.56	1,474.24
Florence	66.92	49.84	381.46	13.98	512.20
Fond du Lac	236.69	439.59	990.19	12.06	1,678.53
Forest	153.01	107.99	754.41	48.44	1,063.85
Grant	258.32	312.06	1,490.56	24.67	2,085.61
Green	126.24	271.65	806.21	1.84	1,205.94
Green Lake	69.93	230.66	392.33	0.84	693.76
Iowa	163.30	350.97	746.89	16.71	1,277.87
Iron	113.59	67.20	546.91	19.95	747.65
Jackson	186.10	234.08	1,025.47	29.74	1,475.39
Jefferson	191.81	242.56	881.26	4.47	1,320.10
Juneau	183.26	238.67	1,054.47	7.71	1,484.11
Kenosha	123.97	267.24	536.06	12.82	940.09
Kewaunee	84.71	188.76	525.93	3.50	802.90
La Crosse	149.65	289.80	615.10	—	1,054.55
Lafayette	138.48	256.27	740.10	3.73	1,138.58
Langlade	145.03	269.00	700.89	51.18	1,166.10
Lincoln	164.66	245.95	821.11	24.43	1,256.15
Manitowoc	184.73	252.11	1,136.85	7.56	1,581.25
Marathon	274.47	617.53	2,240.38	42.81	3,175.19
Marinette	154.51	307.11	1,593.73	206.12	2,261.47
Marquette	86.33	226.46	525.87	6.39	845.05
Menominee	40.77	54.09	118.11	—	212.97
Milwaukee	260.71	85.84	2,414.00	59.90	2,820.45
Monroe	238.61	341.33	1,001.59	0.68	1,582.21
Oconto	142.44	296.05	1,466.88	30.19	1,935.56
Oneida	159.54	162.94	1,293.37	58.15	1,674.00
Outagamie	196.68	362.34	1,104.97	1.21	1,665.20
Ozaukee	100.78	138.02	548.71	0.65	788.16
Pepin	56.10	146.70	252.82	—	455.62
Pierce	168.39	241.95	818.57	—	1,228.91
Polk	158.81	333.91	1,414.47	7.25	1,914.44
Portage	154.59	441.92	1,194.36	4.44	1,795.31
Price	171.94	188.45	1,038.81	29.48	1,428.68
Racine	156.47	152.89	820.69	12.36	1,142.41
Richland	152.28	296.62	673.16	—	1,122.06
Rock	250.93	214.46	1,420.74	0.71	1,886.84
Rusk	115.77	247.32	845.53	8.35	1,216.97
St. Croix	199.09	340.78	1,046.97	13.58	1,600.42
Sauk	222.31	302.32	1,209.45	18.05	1,752.13
Sawyer	163.07	232.63	1,065.61	38.18	1,499.49
Shawano	164.84	289.60	1,242.12	0.17	1,696.73
Sheboygan	180.52	457.71	793.93	13.63	1,445.79
Taylor	117.10	241.36	1,060.18	6.52	1,425.16
Trempealeau	177.65	290.80	844.31	9.49	1,322.25
Vernon	217.00	279.77	1,102.40	4.19	1,603.36
Vilas	136.89	207.69	1,089.12	84.74	1,518.40
Walworth	209.47	205.49	979.52	7.30	1,401.78
Washburn	126.67	201.50	958.42	4.65	1,291.24
Washington	187.58	190.60	868.85	4.36	1,251.39
Waukesha	249.27	431.07	1,642.36	10.38	2,333.08
Waupaca	182.68	340.86	1,053.14	4.39	1,581.07
Waushara	133.72	332.44	837.68	3.05	1,306.89
Winnebago	159.73	206.83	950.12	2.53	1,319.21
Wood	179.51	326.26	1,185.13	19.54	1,710.44
STATE TOTAL	11,936.46	19,601.98	14,496.21	1,285.46	107,320.11

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Planning, Bureau of Data Management, *Wisconsin Highway Mileage Data, 1980,* Table 2.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS IN WISCONSIN[1]

Fiscal Years 1930-1980

Fiscal Year	Autos	Trucks	Trailers	Motor Homes	Busses	Motor-cycles	Mopeds	Municipals[2]	Totals
1929-30	700,251	115,883	—	—	554	3,030	—	—	819,718
1934-35	597,197	116,912	5,634	—	498	2,556	—	6,670	729,467
1939-40	741,583	123,742	5,144	—	675	3,508	—	9,770	884,422
1944-45	676,978	139,591	6,484	—	1,489	3,883	—	9,951	838,376
1949-50	921,194	209,083	14,124	—	2,465	10,355	—	13,904	1,171,125
1954-55	1,108,084	227,367	21,643	—	3,337	9,205	—	16,787	1,386,423
1959-60	1,303,679	246,353	31,502	—	5,184	11,975	—	21,268	1,619,961
1964-65	1,517,397	269,771	44,017	—	7,218	28,820	—	26,644	1,893,867
1969-70	1,762,681	317,096	64,065	—	8,178	53,642	—	4,830	2,210,492
1970-71	1,878,980	328,169	67,151	—	8,247	58,840	—	4,690	2,346,077
1971-72	1,938,621	350,560	74,094	—	10,703	68,959	—	4,618	2,447,555
1972-73	2,036,692	378,026	81,616	—	11,046	77,080	—	4,384	2,588,844
1973-74	2,083,894	407,947	85,525	—	11,182	106,206	—	4,166	2,698,920
1974-75	2,096,694	425,854	91,609	—	11,897	111,110	—	3,617	2,740,781
1975-76	2,149,692	459,522	93,990	—	11,482	126,071	—	2,778	2,843,535
1976-77	2,159,456	497,089	95,487	—	3,134	129,403	—	2,085	2,886,654
1977-78	2,222,108	561,307	95,025	—	12,478	135,843	—	820	3,027,581
1978-79	2,326,495	556,757	97,643	18,769	10,468	153,084	—	4,368	3,167,584
1979-80	2,610,144	588,840	102,256	17,071	13,775	205,786	10,116	4,440	3,552,428

[1] Registration figures were first kept on a calendar year basis beginning in 1905. The 1905 figure was 1,492 for automobiles; no other figures were kept

[2] Since municipals are now registered on a multiyear basis, beginning in 1969 only registration transactions during the fiscal year are given.

Source: Secretary of State, *Biennial Report-1928-30*; Highway Commission, *Biennial Reports—1933-35, 1938-40*; Motor Vehicle Department, *Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Registrations-Fiscal Years 1944-45* through 1964-65; and Department of Transportation, *Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Registrations-Fiscal Year 1979-80*, and previous issues.

RAILROAD MILEAGE, USAGE AND REVENUE IN WISCONSIN

1920-1980

		Mileage Operated in Wisconsin[1]		Freight Traffic (in thousands)[2]			Passenger Traffic (in thousands)[3]		
Year	No. of Railroads	Road[4]	Track[5]	Tons	Ton-Miles[6]	Revenue	Passengers	Pass-Miles[7]	Revenue
1920	35	7,546.37	11,615.28	100,991	9,052,084	$92,826	20,188	960,569	$28,646
1930	27	7,230.72	11,582.88	83,672	6,908,656	78,747	4,799	466,154	14,071
1940	22	6,646.00	10,484.18	87,980	6,910,647	69,941	3,952	445,938	8,201
1950	20	6,336.71	10,000.26	121,576	10,850,178	141,762	5,575	646,353	14,933
1960	18	6,194.58	9,625.42	93,475	9,096,855	134,065	3,127	383,457	9,800
1970	15	5,964.64	9,126.54	97,130	13,432,055	191,764	1,463	138,572	4,264
1971[8]	15	5,933.09	9,052.11	94,215	13,738,547	212,038	520	33,461	1,101
1972	15	5,881.78	8,966.62	99,500	14,580,738	266,117	230	2,107	60
1973	15	5,840.11	8,895.85	109,450	16,583,109	255,588	193	1,407	56
1974	15	5,816.16	8,857.71	105,717	16,581,786	298,204	162	1,261	47
1975	15	5,741.72	8,754.28	90,473	13,436,628	273,200	147	1,059	47
1976	15	5,739.52	8,719.93	94,766	14,488,800	311,691	125	923	40
1977	15	5,675.60	8,620.36	95,194	14,499,098	334,304	125	856	39
1978	16	5,569.90	8,437.17	107,906	16,066,150	378,007	135	895	43
1979	16	5,519.83	8,328.83	103,066	16,189,406	431,180	149	983	47
1980	21[9]	5,269.50[10]	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

[1] Mileage given is exclusive of trackage rights in order to avoid duplication.

[2] Includes figures for 5 Class I railroads only. "Class I railroad" is defined as a railroad which earns $50 million or more per year in gross revenue dollars.

[3] Includes figures for 2 Class I railroads only.

[4] Road mileage — measurement of stone road bed in miles.

[5] Track mileage — measurement of track (2 steel rails) on road beds in miles.

[6] Ton-mile — the movement of 1 ton (2,000 pounds) of cargo 1 mile.

[7] Passenger-mile — the combination of the number of passengers carried on Wisconsin trains and the miles traveled by the passengers while within Wisconsin boundaries.

[8] Intercity passenger service operated by Amtrak after May 1, 1971.

[9] Of these 21 railroads, 6 are Class I.

[10] Estimate as of July 1, 1980.

Source: Wisconsin Transportation Commission, commission data.

WISCONSIN AIRPORT SYSTEM

October 1, 1980

Classification	Total
Publicly owned airports, including	101
Certificated air carrier airports	11
General aviation airports[1]	90
Commuter airports	6
Reliever airports	3
All other publicly owned airports (general aviation airports)	81
Privately owned airports (general aviation airports[2]), including	286
Open to the public	63
Private use	196
Heliports	11
Open to the public	4
Private use	7
Seaplane bases	16
Open to the public	10
Private use	6
GRAND TOTAL	387

[1] General aviation — all of aviation, except for certificated airlines and military flying.

[2] 11 airports are served by certificated airlines, 5 of these are also served by scheduled commuter airlines. 11 airports are served by commuter airlines.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Transportation Assistance, Bureau of Aeronautics, departmental data.

WISCONSIN AIRPORT SYSTEM USAGE, 1950-79

	Certificated Air Carriers[1]			Commuter Air Carriers[2]		
	Enplaned	Tonnage		Enplaned	Tonnage	
Year	Passengers[3]	Air Mail	Cargo	Passengers[3]	Air Mail	Cargo
1950	145,049	427	4,483	NA	NA	NA
1955	366,787	731	3,266	NA	NA	NA
1960	561,160	608	5,264	NA	NA	NA
1965	843,215	3,265	10,133	NA	NA	NA
1970	1,483,077	NA	NA	63,513	281	588
1971	1,581,125	7,206	18,221	61,537	256	605
1972	1,721,843	6,833	19,660	62,943	236	1,033
1973	1,798,923	7,595	22,317	66,207	221	1,163
1974	1,990,686	7,222	22,110	80,769	208	987
1975	1,906,826	7,314	17,833	78,071	169	759
1976	2,099,922	7,094	18,510	89,080	131	769
1977	2,284,539	7,506	19,077	108,248	0	658
1978	2,453,496	8,369	15,251	113,834	0	696
1979	2,822,380	8,681	15,566	61,548[4]	0	620

[1] Certificated air carrier is an airline which holds a currently valid Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity issued by the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB).

[2] Commuter air carrier is an operator of small aircraft that fly at least 5 round trips per week between 2 or more points on a published schedule, exempted from CAB regulation pt. 298. NA means "Not Available."

[3] Enplaned passengers are the number of revenue passengers boarding aircraft, including originating stop-over and transfer passengers. Between 1950 and 1960, passengers figures represent those at place of origin only.

[4] Two commuter airlines became certificated in 1979, thereby reducing recorded commuter data.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Transportation Assistance, Bureau of Aeronautics, departmental data.

Politics

Wisconsin political parties: state organizations and 1980 party platforms

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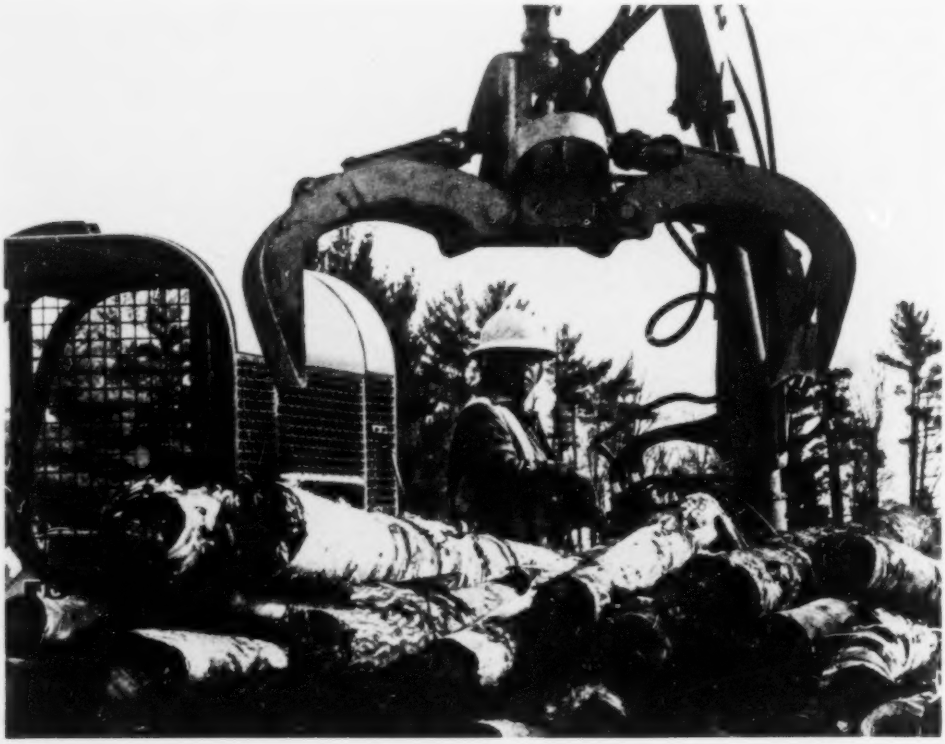
Vocational, Technical and Adult Education in Wisconsin:

Agricultural Programs — Timber



Timber production and timber harvest equipment operator are two Nicolet College programs well suited to the district's important logging industry.

POLITICAL PARTY ORGANIZATION IN WISCONSIN

What Is a Political Party?

We have all at one time or another learned that our form of government is "a democracy in a republic". Unfortunately, there are comparatively few who have actually come to grips with the citizenship responsibilities involved in this statement. We govern ourselves indirectly through selection of representatives who do the governing for us and at our direction. Political parties help us to select these representatives; they also help us to develop a consensus which can give direction to the processes of government.

A political party is a private organization, comprising people of similar political beliefs, which nominates and seeks to elect candidates to public office in order to put its principles into effect in the conduct of government. In the Wisconsin Statutes a state political party is defined as a state committee registered according to law with the state Elections Board "organized exclusively for political purposes, recognized by the national organization of the party, if any, under whose name candidates appear on a ballot at any election, and all county, congressional, legislative, local and other affiliated committees authorized to operate under the same name" [Sec. 5.02 (13)].

Political parties can be of two major types. They can closely reflect a defined ideology, as is the case with the communist parties throughout the world which are based on Marxist ideology and leave no room for political disagreement within the ranks, or they can be loosely organized groups reflecting a broad spectrum of political interest. Our American political parties are of the second type. Within them, there is room for "right wing Republicans" or "liberal Republican", "left wing Deomocrats" or "conservative Democrats". Depending on which part of the nation we live in, and depending also on what political label at a particular time happens to be in control of the state, federal, or local government, the terms "Democrat" or "Republican" can have widely different meaning. In spite of this diversity within a party, however, distinct political philosophies are generally associated with each of the two major parties, and the name "Democratic" or "Republican" conjures up a vision of a suprisingly distinct set of economic, social and political principles.

Throughout its history, the United States has had a two-party system; few third parties have gained national prominence. In Wisconsin, the Socialist party regularly sent one or more Milwaukee representatives to the legislature between 1911 and 1937; and the Progressive party was strong between 1933 and 1947, capturing in 1937 a plurality of both houses of the Wisconsin Legislature.

Our political parties help us to formulate the policies which, if the party is successful at the polls, become the policies of our government. Our political parties help us to select the candidates who, if the party is successful at the polls, become our government. But: our political parties are private organizations and are entirely separate from the government itself.

Our American political parties are truly popular parties in the sense that these parties, as they exist today, formulate their policies at the grass roots level. In Wisconsin this is done through the local Democratic or Republican units or "clubs" in each community. It is in these local units that issues are discussed; based on the results of local discussions, delegates from the local units can take a stand on the issues at regional meetings, and so on to the top. Every year in Wisconsin the delegates from the local clubs meet in state convention to consider resolutions and to conduct other party business including, in even-numbered years, drawing up their party's platform. Every four years the delegates from throughout the United States (in Wisconsin they are chosen in the presidential preference vote in April) meet together in national convention to formulate the national platforms expressing the party's aims for the succeeding 4 years and to nominate the candidates for president and vice president.

In contrast to the narrowly ideological parties in other parts of the world — which start out with established and closely defined ideologies and programs, and then recruit their members on the basis of these — our political parties are instruments of the expression of the will of the people. Their ideologies, as stated in the party platforms, are formulated first at the local level, and are then redefined and reformulated at series of conventions for successively larger geographic areas, through discussion and compromise, to become the expressed national aims of the respective political parties.

Political parties help us to select the candidates which will become our representatives and form our government. In order to become our representatives, these candidates must first be nominated in the party primary in September and then be elected in the November general election. To be elected requires time, effort, organization and money. A party can help its candidates in all of these areas. Along with available public financing, campaign funds provided by political parties help to keep our elected officeholders independent of financial pressures exerted by special interests.

Should You Join a Political Party?

By active membership in a political party an individual can have an effective role in the determination of the future policies of government. If you do not join a political party, if you confine your political participation to the casting of a ballot at the polls, then you can participate in the determination of policies only to the extent of choosing one candidate committed to a particular policy over his opponent who advocates another course of action; you have to choose between policies already determined.

As citizens, we enjoy the right to join the political party of our choice. Through the Wisconsin Federation of Young Republicans, through the Young Democratic Clubs of Wisconsin, or through the youth groups of other political parties in Wisconsin, we can participate in party activity even before we become old enough to vote. We should participate in party activity — the decisions made by the political parties of today will tomorrow determine the policies of our government, and the course of our lives. If you, as an individual, think you are an "independent", that is all the more reason to become active in a political party — each political party can profit from some independent thinking because only on the basis of independent thought can fresh ideas be born and goals defined to give our political parties new direction.

If you, as an individual, think one party or the other represents the broad principles according to which you believe the nation or state should be governed, you should support its candidates to enable it to obtain the majority needed to carry out its program.

If you, as an individual, think "politics are dirty", then that again is a good reason to become active in party politics. Only if you are active can you help to "clean it up".

Finally, if you as an individual think that you are sincerely interested in good government, but find that you do not really have enough time to become active in party politics, just think how many of your fellow Americans can say the same thing for themselves and still do their share to have their opinions heard and to insure that, at all levels, ours will remain a government "of the people, by the people, for the people".

Statutory and Voluntary Organizations

State law provides for the election of local committees for each major political party with certain functions in relation to operation of the polling places. These committees form various local "statutory" committees throughout the state. However, the actual power of each party is found in the voluntary organizations.

For the Democratic party of Wisconsin this is the State Administrative Committee; for the Republican party the actual party representation is found in the State Executive Committee. These 2 committees are, for each party, the top echelon of the active, dues-paying membership of the Wisconsin chapters of the national political party organizations. The membership of the voluntary organizations is generally quite well defined.

The voluntary Democratic State Administrative Committee and the voluntary Republican State Executive Committee are "the" Democratic and Republican parties in Wisconsin. They attend to their party's interests between campaigns, collect money to finance campaigns, maintain the cooperation between the various county and congressional district voluntary organizations, and execute, within the state, the directives of the national organizations.

Statutory Political Committees

State law provides for a political party committee organization.

Ward Committeemen and Committeewomen. The lowest level political party unit recognized by state law is the ward committee. Ward committeemen and committeewomen, who are the party's statutory representative within each election district, are elected to 2-year terms at the September primary in even-numbered years. Their names are placed on the ballot by the submission of nominating petitions signed by 20 to 40 electors in their district, based on the vote in the last preceding gubernatorial election (60 to 100 electors in Milwaukee County). A committeeman or committeewoman is elected for each party from each ward. There is a residency requirement. No write-ins are permitted. If no candidate files nomination papers, the office shall not appear on the ballot, and the vacancy shall be filled by the party county committee.

From the standpoint of party coherence, the political parties find it desirable that the elected ward committeemen and committeewomen should also be the practicing, "card-carrying" activists of the party's voluntary organizations, and the parties attempt to convince their voluntary workers also to seek the elective ward positions. However, this connection is not required by the law, and frequently the persons elected are not members of the voluntary organizations.

Individually, a member of a ward committee has little responsibility. Perhaps the only real statutory responsibility of *an individual* ward committeeman or committeewoman is the submission to the appropriate municipal unit of a list of nominees to be appointed as election officials. Collectively, however, the committeemen and committeewomen possess the responsibility for organizing and electing their own officers, and selecting individuals from among themselves to serve on higher committees in the party's organizational structure.

City Committees. The city committees of each party's statutory organization consist of the ward committeemen and committeewomen elected at the September primary. A meeting of the city committee shall be called by the chairman of the county committee within 10 days after the completion of the canvass of the September primary. The city committee elects a chairman from among its members; it may elect such other officers as it deems necessary.

County Committees. In general, the county committees consist of the ward committeemen and committeewomen elected at the September primary. In Milwaukee County, the county committee consists of the elected committeemen and committeewomen from each aldermanic district or village. All appointments to congressional, state senatorial and Assembly district committees are made from the membership of the county committees. Any vacancy in any office originally filled from among the membership of the county committee is filled by selection by the county committee. However, the county chairman may temporarily fill such vacancies.

A meeting of the county committee is called within 2 days after the completion of the canvass of the September primary by the county chairman of the preceding election period. The call for this meeting must be issued in writing and at least 5 days' notice must be given. At such meeting, the county committee elects its chairman, secretary and treasurer; it may elect such additional officers and subcommittees as the committee feels necessary.

Assembly or Senate District Committees. These committees consist of 2 members from each county in Assembly or state senatorial districts that consist of more than one county. Members delegated to serve on these committees are certified by the county chairmen to the chairman of the state committee. The Assembly or Senate district committees are convened upon 5 days' written notice by the chairman of the state committee.

In counties constituting one or more Assembly or senatorial districts the members of the county committee residing within the territory of such Assembly or senatorial districts comprise the party committees for such districts; they may, at the convention of the county committee, elect a chairman, secretary and treasurer, and such other officers as they may deem necessary. In counties which are only part of an Assembly, senatorial or congressional district the county committee elects from among its membership the delegates to represent the county in the district level committees.

Congressional District Committees. These committees consist of 2 members from each Assembly district within a county or, for multicounty districts, of one member from each county within the congressional district. The members delegated by the counties to the congressional district committees must be certified by the county chairmen to the chairman of the state committee. Congressional district committees are convened by the chairman of the state committee, upon 5 days' written notice.

Presidential Electors. On the first Tuesday in October in each presidential election year, the state officers, the Senate and Assembly candidates nominated by each political party at the primary, and the hold-over state senators of each political party meet in the State Capitol for the purpose of selecting a slate of presidential electors. One elector from each congressional district and 2 at-large electors are chosen. Each party certifies its list of presidential electors to the state Elections Board. Should the party poll a majority of the votes in the November presidential election, the persons so nominated function as the state's presidential electors.

Democratic Party of Wisconsin

State Administrative Committee. The Democratic party of Wisconsin is headed by a 42-member State Administrative Committee. All members of this committee are elected except when a vacancy occurs by resignation or death, then the state chairperson usually fills the vacancy with concurrence of the entire committee. Nine members of the committee are elected by state conventions. Appointed national committee members, district chairpersons, district representatives, the Milwaukee County chairperson, the Youth Caucus representative, and legislative representatives are also members of the administrative committee. District chairpersons and 2 additional district representatives are elected at their respective district conventions which are held each spring. The legislative representatives are elected by their caucuses preceding the beginning of each new term.

The members who are elected by the state convention serve varying lengths of time depending upon the office. The state chairperson, 1st vice chairperson, 2nd vice vice chairperson, treasurer, and secretary are elected for 2-year terms. There are 4 national committee members who are elected each presidential election year and thus serve 4-year terms. The positions of state chairperson and of the next highest ranking position, 1st vice chairperson, have to be filled with a person of the opposite sex.

State Convention The state convention meets annually in June. It considers resolutions and other party business and, in even-numbered years, adopts the state party platform. In addition to these activities the state convention elects party leaders. Delegates are elected by each county unit and sent as representatives from their counties. All party members are eligible for the delegate selection process. The number of delegates to represent each county is arrived at by a formula based on the number of county members and a percentage of the vote for governor in the last election.

Congressional District Organization; Executive Committee. The congressional district organizations of the Democratic party of Wisconsin are each directed by an executive committee. Unless the district constitution provides otherwise, this committee consists of the chairperson of the county or chartered local voluntary organizations in the congressional district and the officers of the district organization. The officers (chairperson, vice chairpersons, secretary, treasurer) are elected at the district conventions held in odd-numbered years. The main function of the district organization is to provide a base of support for congressional candidates.

County Organization; Party Membership. Any resident of the county subscribing to the principles of the Democratic party upon payment of the annual membership fee of at least $12 may become a member of the Democratic county voluntary organization. The state organization receives a part of each membership fee; the remainder is, in accordance with the constitution of the Democratic party of Wisconsin, kept by the county organization.

Each county unit elects its chairperson and vice chairpersons. The offices of secretary and of treasurer may be filled separately, or by one person. Terms of office are generally for one year, but individual county organizations may provide for 2-year terms. The officers of the county committee are elected directly by the county membership.

Ward Unit. In general the basic geographical units of the Democratic voluntary organization in Wisconsin are the county organizations. However, in Milwaukee County the county organization is subdivided into ward units, and in Waukesha County the county organization is subdivided into geographical units.

Republican Party of Wisconsin

State Officers and Executive Committee. The officers of the voluntary organization of the Republican party of Wisconsin are a chairman, 5 vice chairmen, a secretary, and a treasurer. The chairman, secretary, treasurer, and the first and second vice chairmen are selected by the State Executive Committee from among the membership of the party and need not, prior to their selection, have been members of the State Executive Committee. All officers serve 2-year terms.

Either the first or second vice chairman must, under the party's constitution, be a woman and is charged with the direction of Republican women's activities within the state. The third vice chairman is selected by the county chairmen. The president of the Wisconsin Federation of Republican Women serves as the fourth vice chairman, and the chairman of the Wisconsin Federation of Young Republicans serves as the fifth vice chairman of the voluntary organization.

The national committeeman, the national committeewoman, and the chairman of the Republican Finance Committee of Wisconsin are additional officers of the Republican party of Wisconsin. One representative of the Republican members of the State Senate, one of the Republican members in the Assembly and one representative of the Republican members of Wisconsin's congressional delegation — selected by each group at caucus -- serve as nonvoting members of the executive committee.

The leadership of the voluntary organization of the Republican party of Wisconsin is vested in the State Executive Committee. This committee consists of the officers of the voluntary organization, plus the chairman and vice chairman from each of the state's 9 congressional districts. In addition, 2 representatives of the Young Republicans serve on the State Executive Committee; these must be from 2 different congressional districts and one of them must be a woman. The chairman of the Wisconsin College Republicans also serves as a member of the committee.

With the consent of the State Executive Committee, the state chairman appoints a state finance chairman and such other officers and employes as the chairman shall deem advisable.

State Convention. The state convention meets in May, June or July of each year. In election years it adopts a party platform and may endorse candidates for the primary election. At every state convention, resolutions are adopted and other party business is conducted. Delegates to the state convention are selected by the county units. Representation accorded to each county unit is based on one delegate for each 250 Republican votes at the last general election, plus one additional delegate from each county.

Congressional District Organization. In each congressional district, the voluntary Republican organization elects a chairman, a vice chairman, a secretary and a treasurer. The district organization usually functions together with an executive committee consisting of the county chairmen of the district. The district organization is charged with coordination of the activities of the county organizations in the district, with special emphasis on the election of Republican congressmen from the district.

County Organization. The county committees are elected in county caucus prior to May 1 of the odd-numbered years. The county committee has the following officers: a chairman and a first vice chairman (one of these is a woman), a secretary and treasurer.

Wisconsin in the National Party Organization

At the top of the permanent party organizations, throughout the United States, is the national committee, which acts as the governing body of the party.

According to the charter adopted at the 1974 Democratic Conference on Party Organization and Policy in Kansas City, the Democratic National Committee is composed of (a) the chairman and the highest ranking officer of the opposite sex in each recognized state Democratic party, (b) 200 members apportioned to the states on the same basis as delegates to the national convention, and (c) other specified members.

Within the Republican national organization, the state chairman (in Wisconsin the chairman of the Republican State Committee) is a member of the national committee.

The members of the national committee on the state level are selected for each party at the party's state convention of the organization. The term of the members of the national committees is 4 years, from one national convention to the next. The committee serves until its successor committtee has been elected at the next national convention. The national committees of the political parties are charged with the organization of the next national conventions of their parties, the direction of the presidential campaign immediately following their election, and the formulation of a national campaign program to be carried out on the state level by the state organizations.

The selection of the Wisconsin members for the Republican National Committee is in the form of an instruction to the party's delegates to the national convention. At the Republican National

Convention, the Wisconsin delegates place the names selected by the state convention in nomination as Wisconsin's national committeeman and committeewoman. The entire slate of nominations, combining the nominations received from all state delegations, is then inserted at the national convention into the resolution creating the party's national committee for the next 4 years, and voted on by the national convention as a whole.

CONSTITUTION PARTY OF WISCONSIN

Headquarters

State Headquarters: P.O. Box 548, Manitowoc 54220.
Telephone: (414) 682-2755.
Chairman: JOSEPH J. BIRKENSTOCK.

State Executive Committee
October 1980

Chairman: JOSEPH J. BIRKENSTOCK, Manitowoc.
Vice Chairman: QUINN RASMUSSEN, Pickett.
Secretary: GRETCHEN HEBERER, Milwaukee.
Treasurer: ALBERTA OURS, Kenosha.
National Committee: JOHN COUTURE, Muskego; JIM WICKSTROM, Tigerton; GENE ZIMMERMAN, Beloit.

Congressional District Members:

1st District
Peter Carlson, Trevor
Eleanor Both, Racine

2nd District
Lewis Johnson, De Forest
Thor B. Selvaag, Madison

3rd District
Harvey Thomas, Knapp
John Tiller, Eau Claire

4th District
Paul Larson, Milwaukee
Glen Victoreen, Cudahy

5th District
Robert Kohl, Milwaukee
James Porter, Milwaukee

6th District
William Fox, Chilton
Nelson Haase, Omro

7th District
George Olishkewych, Neilsville
Richard Wolfe, Wausau

8th District
Tom Vanveghel, West De Pere
Ester Rupp, Green Bay

9th District
Roy Watkins, Pewaukee
Virginia Harris, Dousman

Source: Constitution Party of Wisconsin.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF WISCONSIN

Headquarters and Staff

State Headquarters: 126 South Franklin Street, Madison 53703.
Telephone: (608) 255-5172.
Executive Director: Elizabeth J. Lowry.
Editor, The Wisconsin Democrat: Bill Christofferson.
Executive Assistant: Cynthia A. Weber.
Membership Coordinator and Accountant: Pauline C. Scott.
State Field Representative: James D. Cieri.

State Administrative Committee
January 1981

Chairperson: Joseph W. Checota, Milwaukee.
First Vice Chairperson: Suellen Albrecht, Madison.
Treasurer: Carmen Porco, Jr., Madison.
Secretary: M. Jeanne Derose, Madison.
National Committee Member: Joseph W. Checota, Milwaukee.
National Committee Member: Suellen Albrecht, Madison.
National Committee Member: Elizabeth King, Green Bay.
National Committee Member: Marjorie Miller, Madison.
National Committee Member: Gary Aamodt, Madison.
National Committee Member: Robert Friebert, Milwaukee.
National Committee Member: Terrance Pitts, Milwaukee.
Milwaukee County Chairperson: John Arakelian, Milwaukee.
Young Democrats Representative: Mark Fougner, Amery.
Legislative Representatives: Senator Gary Goyke, Oshkosh; Representative William Broydrick, Milwaukee.

Congressional District Representatives (chairpersons listed first):

1st District
Terry Rose, Racine
Ted Kinnaman, Janesville
Frieda Schruch, Kenosha

2nd District
Gary Aamodt, Madison
Louise Uphoff, Oregon
Allan Beatty, Madison

3rd District
Edith Allen, Menomonie
Cynthia Fougner, Amery
Peter Muto, River Falls

4th District
Tim Carpenter, Milwaukee
Tillie Bichanich, West Allis
Robert Beaudry, West Allis

5th District
Allen Engel, Milwaukee
Kathleen Carlin, Milwaukee
William Mosby, Milwaukee

6th District
Bob Steffes, Two Rivers
Larry Henning, Fond du Lac
Linda Helf, Manitowoc

7th District
Helen Sigmund, Stevens Point
Kim Erzinger, Stevens Point
Mary Thurmaier, Stevens Point

8th District
Jan Swoboda, Luxemburg
William Drengler, Appleton
Phyliss Melotte, Green Bay

9th District
Hope Cross, West Bend
Larry Weidenfeld, Jefferson
Jeanette Swed, Milwaukee

Source: Democratic Party of Wisconsin.

LIBERTARIAN PARTY OF WISCONSIN

Headquarters and Staff

State Headquarters: 115 South Pinckney Street, Madison 53703.
Telephone: (608) 257-0145.
Executive Director: LESLIE GRAVES KEY.
Media Coordinator: DICK FIELDS.
Administrative Secretary: KENNETH HOPF.
Office Assistant: MARK SUNWALL.

State Executive Committee

December 1980

Chairperson: LESLIE GRAVES KEY, Madison.
Treasurer: GARY GLETTY, Greenfield.
Secretary: DIANNE GARDNER, Greenfield.
Vice Chairperson: RICHARD RALPH, Madison.
At-Large Member: GARY GATES, Madison.
At-Large Member: ANN SEDLACHEK, Milwaukee.
Student Representative: CARL CHANTELOIS, West Bend.

Source: Libertarian Party of Wisconsin.

REPUBLICAN PARTY OF WISCONSIN

Headquarters and Staff

State Headquarters: 303 East Wilson Street, Post Office Box 31, Madison 53701.
Telephone: (608) 257-4765.
Finance Director: Gregory J. Denman.
Communications Director: Susan Dreyfus Fosdick.
Communications Assistant: Niki Graham.
Senior Bookkeeper/Office Manager: Kitty J. Sanders.
Finance Clerk: Anne M. Lawinger.
Secretary: Mary K. Gehrke.
Secretary: Kay R. Bentley.

State Executive Committee
October 1980

Chairman: J. Michael Borden, Elm Grove.
Vice Chairmen: 1st— Janet Schipper, Viroqua; *2nd*— John Bibby, Milwaukee; *3rd*— Mary Simpson, Mequon; *4th*— Joni Jackson, Madison; *5th*— Carol McNeill-Skorupan, Madison.
Secretary: K. Sue Mattka, Whitehall.
Treasurer: Robert Barrow, Milwaukee.
State Finance Chairman: Fred G. Luber, Milwaukee.
National Committeewoman: Helen Bie, Green Bay.
National Committeeman: Ody J. Fish, Pewaukee.
Young Republican Representatives: Joan Dean, Milwaukee; Art Zoellner, Madison.
Wisconsin College Representative: Jeff Lucia, Madison.
Legislative Representatives: Senator Clifford Krueger, Merrill; Representative John Shabaz, New Berlin.

Congressional District Chairmen and Vice Chairmen:

1st District
  Peter Jansson, Racine
  Joan Waite, Whitewater

2nd District
  Roger Stauter, Madison
  Muriel Lidtke, Beaver Dam

3rd District
  Marlys Griffiths, Strum
  David Wing, Menomonie

4th District
  Ed Pinzer, Wauwatosa
  Darlene Wink, Cudahy

5th District
  Jean Novshek, Milwaukee
  Dave Cunningham, Milwaukee

6th District
  June Suhling, Fond du Lac
  Arthur Wiesender, Berlin

7th District
  Jean Rogers, Merrill
  John Van Hollen, Mason

8th District
  Diane Nichols, Oconto
  William J. Kinsman, Manawa

9th District
  Patricia Karcher, Brookfield
  Jack Lennon, Milwaukee

Source: Republican Party of Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN CONSTITUTION PARTY PLATFORM

Adopted at the State Party Convention
October 7, 1980

Adopting Resolution

Be it resolved, that the Constitution Party in Candidates Convention assembled this 7th day of October, 1980, hereby adopts the platform of the National American Independent Party, as adopted by said National American Independent Party at Sacramento, California on August 30, 1980, together with an instrument entitled "State Supplement to National Platform" as and to be the 1980 election platform of said Constitution Party of Wisconsin, said platform as so adopted being attached hereto dated the date hereof and hereby incorporated by reference.

State Supplement to National Platform

Preamble

We believe in the Free Enterprise system and oppose Fascism, Socialism, Communism, and all other forms of totalitarian government which deprive men of life, liberty, and property. We recognize the family as the essential and basic unit of a free civilization. We champion the rights and dignity of the individual and believe in less government, more individual responsibility and a better world under God.

1. Education

The Constitution Party fully supports the concept of equal education for every American child. We believe that education is a local responsibility and we are unalterably committed to the preservation of the neighborhood school without federal control or interference. We believe that the educational dollar should be spent for improved classroom instruction, not for unproductive busing of pupils for the purposes of racial balance, for bilingual education, or for social experimentation. We strongly reaffirm our opposition to the described busing and to the transfer of teachers for similar purposes.

We support all necessary legislation to encourage the development of systems of private education including tax setoffs for parents who choose to place their children in private schools.

We support the concept of voluntary non-denominational prayer in the public schools. We would protect the right of an individual not to participate, but do not believe the minority has the right to bar participation by the majority in desired religious exercises. We will resist any and all attempts by governmental agencies such as H.E.W. and the National Institute on Mental Health, to use our educational systems to experiment with, or capture the minds and lives of our children through such programs as "National Child Advocacy System", sex-education, sensitivity training, and drug experimentation.

We favor placing our schools under the jurisdiction of parents and their local school boards, and support school financing by local taxation.

2. Law and Order

A. Crime and Violence

The main, if not sole, reason for government is to protect us from people who threaten to take our lives, our liberty or our property. We must repeal laws, or overturn decisions, that handcuff our police, make a mockery of criminal trials and turn the criminal free to find new victims. Only the speed, certainty and severity of punishment will make our streets safe again.

B. Guns

The Constitution of the United States preserves to every citizen the right to keep and bear arms. Licensing and registration lead to confiscation. History teaches that rampant criminality, followed by dictatorship and tyranny, always result from the enactment of gun control laws.

C. Police

We support the concept of local police, and their local control. Federal funding of local police establishes a basis for a National Police Force. History shows that National Police Forces become secret, terrorist arms of dictatorial government...Gestapos, KGB's, etc. Civilian review boards, limitations on police weapons, sensitivity training, the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), etc. in reality destroy police officer morale and performance.

D. Judiciary

End judicial usurpation of the Constitution process by requiring Federal judges at the District Court level to be elected by the people, by requiring Federal judges at the appellate level, including Supreme Court Justices, to be reconfirmed in their appointments every four years, and by congressional action ending appellate jurisdiction of the federal courts in state constitutional cases. Continuation of an independent judiciary responsible to the electorate in the state level, Grand Jury and John Doe reform. A return to publication of all decisions of State Appellate Courts either in typewritten or printed form. Publication of all Federal Rules and Regulations in the State Register, if they are to be enforced by State Agencies, to conform to the Wisconsin Constitutional requirements.

3. Housing

A. Urban Renewal

Halt this totally unconstitutional program and demand that the vast government held urban properties be sold at fair market value to again be placed on the tax rolls for productive use by private owners.

B. Public Housing

Oppose all public, subsidized and scatter site housing.

C. Zoning

Encourage a re-examination of the concept of zoning laws, since the rights allegedly protected by zoning are in truth fully protected by other laws. Thus, zoning becomes a thinly veiled theft of the right to determine property use from those who worked to own their land to local, collectivist planners and opportunists.

4. Consumerism

A. Protection

Only government can maintain a monopoly, and we are unrelenting in our opposition to such monopolies. These monopolies have stifled competition and thus denied the average man the finest in goods and services at the lowest possible prices.

B. Goods

The government's duty to protect the lives and safety of its citizens is met by giving those citizens the right to redress in the courts in the event the purchaser of goods or services doesn't get what he contracted for or suffers injury, illness or death because of a faulty product. The government has no other business in the market place.

C. Drugs and Pornography

They are destroying the minds, the bodies and the very spirit of many of our young people, leading to crimes, accidents and other grave misfortunes. Anyone convicted of selling or supplying drugs or pornographic material to any minor should be handed a stiff, and mandatory, jail sentence.

5. Taxes

A. Services Rendered vs. Property Value

There is no reason in logic why the size of a man's tax bill should depend on the value of his home. One man may put everything into a valuable home while another with the same income may live in a modest home and put his money into stocks. Taxes should depend on the services rendered the home; the greater the services rendered, the higher the tax. Neither property nor income taxes should pay for other state services. People who use other state services should pay for them. If the users don't want to pay for these other services, non-users should not be compelled to do so. Rather the services should be discontinued.

B. Amendment

We encourage full consideration of a constitutional amendment reflecting long standing and never refuted studies establishing that if the federal government is restricted to its constitutional functions, the present Socialist income, estate and gift tax programs can be eliminated at a proven gain of about 20% to the average American wage earner.

C. Local Sales

Municipalities should be permitted to fund locally legitimate and necessary programs by enacting nominal sales tax legislation as an alternative to, and partial or total replacement of oppressive income and property taxes.

6. World Government

A. "Regional" or "Metro"

Unknown to most Americans, the U.S.A.'s division to 10 federal regions, and the division of the states into accommodating federal sub-regions (Wisconsin has been so divided into 8 sub-regions for over eight years) should be exposed for what it is: An unconstitutional scheme to destroy the states, counties and cities and replace their elected officials with federally appointed bureaucrats. It is part of the scheme to fasten a federal DICTATORSHIP on America...Wisconsinites better wake up to it and fast!

B. U.N. out of Wisconsin

If it is clear that most of our federal officials want America to become just another state in a one world socialist government, it is even clearer that most citizens want nothing to do with a madness that would cost us our personal freedom and material abundance — without even the consolation that our loss would be somebody's gain. We must enact legislation, as a contracting state superior to the federal agency we created, that will prevent the federal government from committing Wisconsin to any such undertaking.

C. Federal Revenue Sharing

Wisconsin must not participate. It would only raise our taxes by effectively removing our present debt ceiling. Further, the scheme is one involving matching funds, so we'd have to tax more to get more. Further, the only funds the federal government can share are those it first takes away from us. Further, how can the federal government share anything? It admits to being 800 Billion in the red! Finally, if the government really wants us to have this money, why do they take it away from us in the first place? The answer, of course, is that when they give it back, they give it with controls. That's the name of this deadly game.

7. The Family

A. Equal Rights Amendment

We applaud equal opportunity in employment and equal wages for all workers performing equal work. But we strongly oppose the militants who would demean the role of wives and mothers in the family.

B. Respect For Life

A woman has a right to control her body, but the infant within her is a separate living being from the moment of conception and the deliberate taking of a life, when not necessary to save the mother, is murder. If we recognize any right to take a life, other than in self-defense or Biblically ordained capital punishment, then we are left to quarrel only about when it can be taken — and whoever is in power can change that at whim.

C. Population Control

At no level, federal, state or local, is the government obligated to feed us. We are obligated to feed ourselves and our families, and if we cannot, we must ask help from our relatives or from private charitable institutions. Therefore, since it is not the government's obligation to feed us or our families, the government doesn't have to worry about the number of children I have. But if the government can convince us, through massive welfare programs over a long period of time, that it is obligated to us, then it can make me believe it has a right to tell me how many children we can have. Let's keep our minds clear on this governmental maneuver to control population.

8. Government Custody

A. Welfare

Nobody wants to shove aside the aged, blind and disabled. They should be provided the current necessities of life from the local level. But we oppose handouts to the able bodies who refuse to work or produce illegitimates rather than work. Best estimates are that 1 in 5 are receiving aid fraudulently because of poor investigation of recipients. Both "walk-in" and "mail in" welfare must be halted. Make the welfare rolls open to public inspection.

B. Prisons

We oppose all proposals to close the prisons and free the prisoners, which is what most so-called "prison reform" is all about. Prisons are for punishment as well as rehabilitation. We should stress civic responsibility and vocational training in our penal institutions. And we should let the prisoner know that if he commits a crime after his release, he's in for a rough time, not a paid vacation.

C. Environment

The solution to pollution is not in turning the problem over to government nor in destroying our free economic system. Rather, we urge the enforcement of common and statutory laws affecting these matters; and we are confident that the inventive genius of a free people in a competitive economic system will find brilliant solutions — as, in fact, is right now being done.

9. Government Interference

A. Reapportionment

Our Constitution gives no basis for federal intervention into the make-up State Legislatures based on "one man, one vote" and we firmly believe Wisconsin should choose its legislature and presidential electors as Wisconsinites see fit.

B. Freedom of Contract

Men should be free to enter into, or not enter into, contracts affecting the rental of sale of property, real or personal, and contracts establishing terms of employment and the right to bargain collectively, without interference by government. This would eliminate forced housing, racial quotas, compulsory working hours, compulsory arbitration and a host of other factors which are none of the government's business.

C. Freedom of Association

Anybody ought to be able to set up any private club or association anytime, anywhere, with such membership rules as he sees fit, without interference from anyone else, and certainly without the government telling him who he's got to associate with, either in his business or his recreation hours.

D. Federal Trespassing

We strongly oppose acts of federal agents which constitute inspection, search and seizure in violation of Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

WISCONSIN DEMOCRATIC PARTY PLATFORM

Adopted at the State Party Convention, June 14, 1980

Preamble

We believe that the only just society is a community of free and equal people, with a government based on the dignity of the individual and the awareness of mutual dependence and responsibilities.

We believe that our political system comes closer than any other to achieving this ideal society. We recognize inequities and pledge our best efforts to end them.

We believe that stable families are basic to our society. We also believe that our government must always encourage personal development and provide each citizen with free and equal access to the means of attaining his or her rightful potentials and goals. Government must also insure the continued improvement and safety of the community it represents, and be concerned with our physical, economic, social, and cultural environments. Its major task is to establish and preserve a just society for all.

We believe that our nation is best served by vigorous and open political parties. We promise that the Democratic Party of Wisconsin will always stand open to all citizens, that it will respond with sensitivity to the needs of every part of our society, and that it will work actively for an honest and open government that is responsive to the will of the people and the demands for a just society.

We expect Democratic candidates to support the Party platform, and when elected, to implement the thrust of the platform so it may become the law of the land.

Foreign and Military Affairs-World Peace

Awesome developments in atomic, chemical, and biological weaponry have rendered military solutions to international disputes both immoral and obsolete, while increasing the need for world cooperation. We should increase efforts to resolve differences through use of negotiations, the World Court, and the United Nations, with less stress on military spending and on making war as the main means for settling international disputes. Foreign affairs should be conducted to avoid needless sacrifices in blood and resources and to serve the interest of the common people rather than corporate interests.

Strengthening International Cooperation

America must lead in the development of the United Nations and in the further curbing of the international arms race. Instead of condemning the U.N. for its inadequacies, we should resolve to help change it into a more adequate instrument with a more equitable voting system and with a federal union type structure which will permit diversity of national cultures while achieving enough unity to control the arms race, prevent aggression and genocide, and help guarantee freedom for all to live in peace. We oppose military intervention by stronger nations in the internal affairs of weaker nations, such as occurred in the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union.

Global problems such as hunger, pollution, and resource conservation require global solutions. We urge establishment of a world food reserve from national surpluses, to be promptly distributed when shortages become imminent. We support the Law of the Sea negotiations and oppose any unilateral actions to exploit or claim deep sea bed resources before a treaty is concluded. We call for creation of an international seabed agency, with enforcement powers, to be given a share of the seabed revenues for international purposes.

A just settlement of the issues and animosities that confront the Israelis and Arabs must result both in a recognition by the Arabs of an Israel within agreed boundaries, and in Israel's acceptance also of the rights of the Palestinian people to national existence within negotiated boundaries. The white ruling minority government of South Africa must recognize and accept the inalienable right of its majority peoples to freedom and self-determination; until this occurs, we support the application of economic sanctions against such racist governments; we further recommend that all state institutions in Wisconsin divest themselves of any investments in such areas.

We support multilateral trade negotiations as a means to world prosperity and harmony. We favor international as well as national controls over multinational corporations.

Democrats recommend that all citizens begin to think of themselves not only as citizens of their community, their state, and their nation, but also as citizens of the world.

De-emphasizing Militarism

We support stronger civilian control over the military establishment's budget and practices, especially since military spending is highly inflationary. Arms procurement should be based on the needs of the armed services. We favor new emphasis on economic and technical aid channeled through the U.N., and propose elimination of military aid to dictatorships. Overall American troop strength in foreign countries should be sharply reduced whenever conditions permit.

We support multilateral disarmament initiatives and the goal of zero nuclear weapons. We urge further negotations to achieve genuine reductions in all stockpiles of both nuclear and conventional weapons. We oppose the passing of nuclear materials and information to foreign countries. We deplore our role as the largest supplier of weapons to the world, and we urge sharp reduction in our arms exports.

We oppose military conscription and compulsory registration at this time. We insist that the laws regarding military conscription scrupulously respect rights of conscience and include both men and women equally. We support the World Peace Tax Fund as a way to respect the rights of conscience of all citizens.

The Economy and Taxes

The Democratic Party recognizes that inflation and unemployment are serious problems plaguing our economy. Inflation robs us all, but is particularly hard on those with low incomes or fixed retirement pensions. We support measures to retard the rate of inflation, which will not unduly be at the expense of the working man or woman.

The Democratic Party recognizes that taxes must be levied if government is to render services. We stand for a fair and progressive tax system which will encourage full employment, private enterprise, thrift, and capital formation while alleviating extremes of inequality.

The state and federal governments should develop additional, progressive sources of revenue to supplement the property tax for funding education and social services. With the goal of equity, both state and federal tax exemptions should be re-examined.

We support the reform and simplification of all tax laws and reporting forms.

We support the indexing to inflation of the standard deduction and of the homestead tax credit.

We support tax legislation to encourage family ownership of farms and small businesses, and legislation which will stimulate the tourist industry.

The Wisconsin tax structure should encourage full employment, increased productivity and economic health for the entire state. One immediate way to do this is to enact an employment tax credit as an employment incentive.

We urge further reform of the Social Security system to protect the integrity of future benefits. We recommend that Congress explore alternate funding sources for Social Security.

Environment, Energy and Transportation

Because environmental protection and responsible energy use are top priorities of the Democratic Party, we dedicate ourselves to the creation of an ecological conscience that guides citizens and policy makers alike in their daily lives.

Environment

We encourage widespread adoption of conservation and recycling programs.

We strongly advocate increased efforts to develop responsible methods for solid waste and toxic waste disposal. We oppose any attempt to make Wisconsin a disposal site for nuclear wastes produced in other states.

We urge strict federal, state and local enforcement of environmental protection laws, and fervently oppose any attempt to weaken existing protection laws. We believe increased efforts must be made to litigate against municipalities that continue to pollute, or permit vehicles and manufacturers to pollute our water and air.

We encourage increased state and federal efforts to protect and preserve wetlands and surface and ground water supplies from any manner of activity that would adversely affect their quality, including the problem of acid rain.

We also encourage state and federal lawmakers to increase efforts to enact meaningful laws that preserve wilderness and natural areas and that provide improved wildlife and endangered species protection.

We believe increasing mining activity in Wisconsin holds promise of great benefit and potential for great harm. We support legislative efforts that encourage responsible mining development that augments the economy of the state and financial well being of its citizens without adversely impacting our environment or quality of life. However, believing that uranium drilling, mining, milling, and storage may endanger both our citizens and our environment, we support a moratorium of at least one year until various state agencies and state governmental bodies have completed their studies and rules, and have obtained answers which better satisfy the public's concerns in the areas of safety and technology in the drilling, mining, milling, and storage of uranium.

The Democratic Party of Wisconsin is equally dedicated to the reduction and elimination of noise pollution.

Energy

It is our belief that one of the greatest challenges facing the industrialized world today is the responsible development and use of energy.

We advocate a diversified energy supply system with decentralized production and control that fosters development of safe, renewable, nonpolluting domestic energy resources. To facilitate this, we call for increased state and federal efforts and financial incentives to encourage the development and use of renewable energy resource systems. In addition, we urge such means to improve energy conservation.

We are firmly opposed to all proposals that advocate or promote development of high technology, capital intensive, energy demanding, environmentally degrading methods of energy production, including synthetic fuel production.

We oppose construction of nuclear power generating facilities until uncertainties regarding their safe use and economic viability are eliminated, adequate emergency evacuation plans for areas near such facilities are established, acceptable methods of plant decommissioning, spent fuel transportation and permanent storage are established. We urge that companies or contractors involved in the transportation of nuclear wastes and materials be held accountable for disclosure, to the state and to any communities involved, of any transportation of nuclear wastes and materials, and of safety measures available in case of an accident.

We call for the nationalization of all energy-producing industries, so that energy will be produced for the benefit of the many, rather than for the profit of the few. Until this occurs, we would terminate vertical control (well through pump) as well as horizontal control (monopolistic mergers) by large energy corporations.

If energy prices are to be managed other than by free market determinants, we advocate cost-based regulation of fossil fuels by an excess profits tax, the proceeds from which would be used to spur the safe developments of renewable energy alternatives and mass transit.

We strongly urge the PSC to increase its efforts to ensure that public utilities pass on to ratepayers only those legitimate costs associated with providing service. The Democratic Party of Wisconsin firmly supports a public utility regulatory commission comprised of qualified persons appointed by the governor. In addition, the Democratic Party of Wisconsin actively supports the implementation and utilization of the Citizens Utility Board.

Transportation

We propose development of a coordinated, multi-facility transportation system including urban light-rail systems that reduce per capita energy consumption and encourage greater use of nonpolluting transportation alternatives. We support the use of state highway trust funds to develop and maintain facilities.

We urge the state to develop and plan, with local governments, the preservation, improvement and development of adequate rural passenger and freight transportation services. We oppose substantial new highway construction in Wisconsin and encourage maintenance of and improvements in the existing road system.

We oppose continued production of energy inefficient automobiles and advise that motor vehicle registration fees be based on vehicle fuel consumption efficiency, on all vehicles produced after 1979.

We encourage deregulation of the trucking industry and oppose use of tandem-trailer trucks on two-lane highways in Wisconsin and use of heavier or longer trucks on any state road.

Urban Affairs and Consumer Protection

Urban Affairs

The Democratic Party urges that an increased effort be made, especially in the areas of state and municipal services, which will promote and ensure a satisfactory environment within urban areas for human habitation. We also urge that an accelerated effort be made by the state as well as the municipalities to promote greater understanding, appreciation and cooperation among the various social, economic, ethnic, religious, and cultural elements of the urban population. We also recognize that housing costs are another major contributor to inflation.

To these ends, the Democratic Party pledges to work toward the revitalization of metropolitan areas by means of curtailing inner-city decline caused by such practices as red-lining in the financing and insuring of businesses and residences, by rehabilitating, for example, through homesteading and by employing unemployed or underemployed local residents to assist in these efforts.

We support the continuation of the Wisconsin Home Rehabilitation Loan Program. We support the expansion of efforts to promote new and rehabilitated housing in central cities.

We call for the authority to flexibly adjust constraints on local governments caused by levy limits, thus allowing local governmental units to respond better to local needs. If the state mandates programs for counties or municipalities, the state should provide adequate funding for such programs. More complete fiscal impact analyses for counties and municipalities should be required when mandating such programs.

Consumer Protection

The Democratic Party believes that every Wisconsin citizen should be fully informed as well as protected when seeking either goods or services. Toward that end we urge the following:

(1) We ask the Department of Public Instruction to offer incentives to encourage all public schools to incorporate consumer education into already existing courses and programs at all levels beginning in the elementary grades, within the existing staff and budgetary limitations.

(2) We call for the vigorous enforcement, updating, and strengthening of all consumer protection laws, especially laws relating to home improvement sales, conditional sales contracts, loans, title insurance, landlord-tenant relations, dishonest and misleading advertising, automobile sales and repairs, and food additives. Small claims courts should aim for greater efficiency and fewer delays in handling consumer claims.

(3) We urge the establishment of the lowest possible ceiling on interest rates for credit transactions that would not dry up the source of loans.

(4) We ask for legislation to assure that a majority of the membership of state regulatory bodies be comprised of persons who do not derive more than ten-percent of their income from the regulated field.

(5) All publicly regulated utilities should be considered public trusts, rather than profit-making entities. The legislature should prohibit utilities from passing on to their customers any expenses not directly related to the production and distribution of their products and services. We oppose an elected Public Service Commission.

(6) The Democratic Party of Wisconsin fervently supports the introduction and passage of legislation to establish statewide voluntary arbitration panel systems that permit swift out-of-court settlement of public and private complaints at minimal cost to consumers.

(7) To provide for the elimination of unfair sales practices by insurance companies and their agents, we would require the use of simple terminology in all insurance contracts issued to Wisconsin residents. Insurance costs should be controlled by requiring prior approval by the Commissioner of Insurance of all rate increases for insurance of any type. We urge passage of a "no-fault" insurance law to aid in the speedy handling of claims relating to personal injury and property damage, and we urge development of administrative rules by the Commissioner of Insurance to provide for disciplining of insurance adjusters.

Agriculture and Rural Affairs

We urge Wisconsin legislators to strengthen the corporate farm law.

We support continuing state efforts to protect the family farm, including small family farm corporations, and to limit farming by corporate and nonfarm interests. We strongly support the Wisconsin Farmland Preservation program.

We support creation of land-use policies that protect agricultural land from urban sprawl, commercial speculation and misplaced rights of way, and that protect and preserve water supplies and topsoil. We encourage increased state and federal financial incentives and support for agricultural development and use of nonpolluting, renewable energy sources.

We believe the interests of farmers and consumers alike are well served by inspecting, regulating, labeling and establishing quality standards for imported farm products. We support revising price supports to 100 percent of parity and believe the parity base year should be updated.

We urge the enactment of new federal homestead legislation and the gradual elimination of subsidies to the tobacco industries.

We believe farmer owned cooperatives should have more control over farm products at all stages of production and transportation.

Responsive Government

We strongly believe in greater public participation in the political process as was facilitated in Wisconsin by the recent provision for persons to register by mail or at the time of voting, and we urge enactment of similar legislation nationally.

We support public financial disclosures that would help to eliminate an elected official's possible conflict of interest. We strongly urge the elimination of unnecessarily complex financial reporting forms by political parties. We support enforcement of the law that all governmental meetings at all levels should be open to the public. We support all campaign finance reforms that will eliminate the buying and selling of elections.

We abhor the unseemly practices of government intelligence gathering agencies intruding upon the private affairs of U.S. citizens through the means of illegal wire-tapping, interception of mails, collection of secret files, and harassment tactics. Invasion of privacy should be limited by constitutional due process, and undertaken only pursuant to court orders.

Education

Elementary and Secondary Education

Given the right of all children to a quality education which takes into account each child's individual needs, the Democratic Party calls upon the state to accept its full share of responsibility for financing our public schools. We further call upon all school systems to meet their responsibilities for maintaining quality education. To these ends, we urge:

(1) Increased emphasis on the basic skills of reading, writing, mathematics, and government for all children, and that each school system set up some standard of proficiency to ensure that these ends are being accomplished.

(2) Strengthening family ties through health and sex education and encouraging parental involvement in such programs as well as in alcohol and drug abuse counseling.

(3) Providing better opportunities for training in skills needed for employment in today's job market.

(4) Full implementation of Wisconsin's educational programs for children with special needs, including programs for children with learning disabilities, emotionally disturbed children, physically and mentally handicapped children, and gifted children, as well as the creation of special minority study curricula for schools with a significant minority population.

(5) Providing at least 70% state funding for the employment of psychologists, social workers, counselors, and specialists in these and other areas of special education.

(6) Provision by the state for substantially increased funding for elementary and secondary education, and by the federal government for increased aid to all levels of education.

(7) Alleviation of educational constraints on school districts caused by the controls on school district costs.

(8) More adequate funding by the legislature to promote voluntary two-way integration in areas which have de facto segregation of children of differing color and ethnic backgrounds, and to ensure that all schools be brought up to the highest standards of equipment, quality of teaching staff and class size, and more funding by the legislature for resources to reduce sex-role stereotyping in the schools.

Higher Education

Wisconsin traditionally has made higher education available to all of its citizens while keeping costs to students low and quality high. We regret that these principles have been eroded seriously under the financial presures of recent years.

We support the right of all citizens to public education continuing throughout their lives. We urge that the state provide increased scholarships and grants-in-aid to low income and/or minority students.

We urge that professional schools arrange for part-time attendance and night classes, to eliminate some of the economic barriers currently making it difficult for minority and low-income students to finish professional school.

We call for return to a higher level of financial support for higher education and for adult and continuing education, and for reduction of the last tuition increases at the vocational-technical institutes and the University of Wisconsin system.

We consider the funding of programs for the arts to be a valid means of enriching the lives of our citizens, and we further believe that Wisconsin should be in the forefront of those states that financially support the visual and performing arts, rather than lagging behind most other states, as it does presently.

We urge the negotiation of a college reciprocity agreement between Wisconsin and the neighboring states of Iowa, Illinois, and Michigan.

We call for a significant work-study program for all branches of higher education as a way of helping students with their increasing financial burdens, and as a way of making their education more relevant.

Health and Welfare

The Democratic Party believes that health care is a right to be shared equally by all members of our society, regardless of their ability to pay or the area in which they live. Also, health care costs are another major cause of inflation. Therefore we support the speedy passage of a comprehensive national health service program, including adequate coverage for mental health and dental care, with adequate fiscal controls.

In light of spiraling health care costs, serious hospital cost containment bills should be adopted on both state and federal levels. Further, alternative health care delivery systems should be implemented and preventative medicine programs promoted. Additionally, better emergency medical transportation services should be funded. All existing and future health care delivery systems must be available to all, regardless of personal financial considerations.

We also support increased facilities and financial aid for the training of health delivery personnel who agree to serve in rural or other areas where there is greatest need. Consumers as well as health care personnel must have control of health delivery systems.

We believe that all citizens are entitled to an adequate income and the understanding, respect, and concern of our community. We believe that anyone able and willing to work should be guaranteed a job, in the private sector if possible, and if not, then in the public sector at a wage rate reflecting the current job rate in the private sector. We support aids to communities for the establishment and operation of quality day care centers for children and frail elderly. We support state funding and uniform statewide eligibility standards for public assistance to needy persons.

To enable our unemployable and underemployed citizens to maintain a basic standard of living, we suggest the enactment of a negative income tax. Until such enactment, we call for the expansion of the food stamp and other supplemental food programs and for the enactment of an energy stamp program. We ask that the waiting period for families of migrant workers before they are eligible for welfare be waived in emergency cases.

Human Rights

All persons should have the same full and equal rights, privileges, opportunities, and immunities without regard to creed, color, sex, age, class, occupation, national origin, handicap, ancestry, physical appearance, sexual preference or marital status and should be able to have such rights, privileges, and opportunities enforced in the courts. To this end, the Democratic Party shall seek necessary legislation to protect all citizens against invasion of privacy from whatever source--public or private. We support the Equal Rights Amendment and urge its speedy passage. Moreover, all public agencies should be administered to assure extension and preservation of such rights, privileges and immunities.

We strongly urge that the government and schools greatly expand programs designed to assist women and men in the prevention of unwanted pregnancies. We believe in the constitutional right of the mature minor to obtain reproductive health services on their own consent and in the preservation of confidentiality of such services. We believe in the right of all women to terminate an unwanted pregnancy under safe and legal conditions. We are opposed to a constitutional convention and amendments that would ban the legal rights of women who choose abortion. We support the federal court decisions requiring the funding of all medically necessary abortions and all other efforts designed to effectuate a woman's right to choose. We support the abolition of criminal sanctions on the private sexual activity of consenting adults. We advocate the creation of support systems by public and private agencies to assist women and men who elect to raise their children as single parents. We support state aids for retaining and counseling of displaced homemakers of all ages. We also support the establishment of a pension plan for all homemakers. We support increasing aid to shelters that provide necessary havens for battered persons and their children.

We support public policies promoting marriage as a partnership of equals, including marital property reform.

Indian tribes and their members enjoy a special relationship to both state and federal governments. This special relationship is a consequence of the common history of treaty making shared by Indian tribes and American people and is politically based. We, therefore, support the inalienable right of freedom and self-determination for Indian tribes and their members.

Affirmative Action

The Democratic Party reiterates its policy of continuing to improve recruitment, employment, and development of promotional opportunities of minorities, women, and handicapped persons.

One of the most complex and tragic problems which confronts our state and our nation today is the absence of true equal opportunity for all people without regard to color, religion, sex, age, sexual preference, national origin, marital status or physical appearance.

While there have been civil rights laws enacted during the past decades to assure such equality, many individuals and institutions have been negligent in meeting the requirements of these laws to the extent that equal opportunity for all people does not exist. Because this is not a reality, we strongly support a greater commitment to implementation and enforcement of existing laws.

Consequently, the denial of equal access to opportunities for development and growth has permitted discrimination to continue in a variety of forms. This means that proposed remedies must go beyond the mere announcement of an equal opportunity and affirmative action policy.

We recognize that both men and women have found themselves locked into stereotyped sexual roles. For women, this has caused their exclusion from full participation in the mainstream of the working world and from positions of responsibility and influence in politics and the community. For men, this has qualified them to be drafted and killed in wars, and denied them opportunities to participate equally in raising their children. We, as a Party, must recognize and accept our responsibility to design and support programs which strike at the total problem rather than simply overt manifestations. We support increasing aid to shelters that provide necessary havens for battered persons and their children.

The Democratic Party of Wisconsin is strongly committed to vigorous affirmative action respecting Minority Business Enterprises, inclusive of a requirement that a percentage of contract awards to and purchases from MBEs be in accordance with the availability of MBEs.

Justice and Equality

We believe that prison reform and alternatives in community correction methods should emphasize habilitation, rather than rehabilitation. We oppose the proposed determinate sentencing legislation. This will not only detract from existing habilitative programs but also add to already dangerously overcrowded correctional institutions.

We advocate state funding to provide proper legal representatives for all needy persons in both criminal and civil cases. We oppose further reduction in the flexibility of the bail system, such as a constitutional amendment revoking the right to bail for certain offenses. The Democratic Party of Wisconsin advocates legislation providing for the ongoing monitoring and evaluation of of arrest, prosecution and sentencing practices of law enforcement agencies and the courts on the basis of ethnic, sexual and socioeconomic standing.

Senior Citizens

We believe that all senior citizens should have the opportunity to lead dignified, healthy, and useful lives. To this end we support: 1) equitable financial assistance, particularly passing through Social Security benefits increases to supplemental security income beneficiaries; 2) adequate health care; 3) adequate low-cost housing; 4) multi-purpose senior service centers; 5) good mass transit; 6) adequate nursing home regulation; 7) more favorable state income tax exemptions, not less than $5,000 for the retired federal Civil Service employees and survivors. We oppose the concept of taxation of retirement income. We urge an end to mandatory retirement practices, policies and laws. We urge that agencies established by city, county, state, or federal law to operate programs for service to senior citizens be required to employ capable senior citizens to staff and operate such agencies.

Medicare and related government and private agencies should be required to simplify their procedures so that the insured can take advantage of their contracts. We support nursing home regulation at both state and federal levels aimed as assuring the dignity and adequate health care of the patient.

Labor and Employment

Since we believe that the working person is the backbone of the American economy, we support the rights of all working people to bargain collectively. We reaffirm the rights of all employees, including public employees, to organize. We expect management to bargain in good faith on all issues. We support legislation recognizing the right of all public employees to strike. We support fact-finding, mediation and binding arbitration to avert the need for strikes in public services when collective bargaining fails.

Full employment is a top priority. Stronger efforts must be made to assist the hard-core unemployed like urban black, native American, Hispanic male and female teen-agers and those who have lost their jobs because of automation and cheap imports. We favor private incentives and tax credits to create jobs and train the unskilled; but where this proves inadequate, we support governmental programs to hire and train the unemployed.

Unemployment compensation should commence immediately.

We encourage more experimentation in the area of job development including part-time work, job sharing, and flexible scheduling. In order to spread the available work among more workers, we discourage the use of excessive overtime. We support voluntary retirement without loss of pension rights.

We support the efforts of public and private sector employees to protect and control their pension fund investments and urge that the federal government provide additional enforcement to secure those rights.

We support the right of all migrant agricultural workers to an adequate living wage, safe and sanitary working conditions, reasonable hours, and human dignity in their role of feeding this nation.

We support stringent enforcement of safety and health regulations and the development of legislation which will demand accountability for occupational diseases and deaths.

We oppose any efforts to enact legislation to create a "right to work" law in Wisconsin.

We favor amendment of the state collective bargaining laws to include the right to negotiate on classification and the assignment of these classifications to pay ranges. We favor amendment of the state collective bargaining laws for public employees to include a provision that would "grandfather" "permissive" subjects of bargaining in existing contracts as "mandatory" subjects of bargaining for those contracts.

First Amendment rights of all employees should be better protected in the work place. The Hatch Act unduly restricts Federal employees first amendment rights.

We believe that the state should act as a responsible employer and quickly resolve the inequities that limited term employees, including clerical workers, have suffered.

Veterans Affairs

We endorse the provision of adequate housing, education, and employment opportunities for needy veterans and those who have performed alternative service, and continued funding for rehabilitation of those who have been disabled, with particular attention to educational, employment, and health needs of Vietnam veterans. To this end, we support Civil Service preference points for veterans, but would limit their use to original hiring.

We urge that all possible state and federal efforts be pursued to seek out and treat Vietnam veterans and their families exposed to Agent Orange. We further urge that disabilities due to Agent Orange be allowed for veterans disability compensation.

We urge that the program of considering the upgrading of less-than-desirable discharges be reopened. We support the right to full veterans' benefits for all veterans whose discharges have been upgraded.

WISCONSIN LIBERTARIAN PARTY PLATFORM

Adopted at the State Party Convention, March 30, 1980

Statement of Principles

We, the members of the Libertarian Party, challenge the cult of the omnipotent state and defend the rights of the individual.

We hold that all individuals have the right to exercise sole dominion over their own lives, and have the right to live in whatever manner they choose, so long as they do not forcibly interfere with the equal right of others to live in whatever manner they choose.

Governments throughout history have regularly operated on the opposite principle, that the State has the right to dispose of the lives of individuals and the fruits of their labor. Even within the United States, all political parties other than our own grant to government the right to regulate the lives of individuals and seize the fruits of their labor without their consent.

We, on the contrary, deny the right of any government to do these things, and hold that where governments exist, they must not violate the rights of any individual: namely, (1) the right to life — accordingly we support prohibition of the initiation of physical force against others; (2) the right to liberty of speech and action — accordingly we oppose all attempts by government to abridge the freedom of speech and press, as well as government censorship in any form; and (3) the right to property — accordingly we oppose all government interference with private property, such as confiscation, nationalization, and eminent domain, and support the prohibition of robbery, trespass, fraud, and misrepresentation.

Since governments, when instituted, must not violate individual rights, we oppose all interference by government in the areas of voluntary and contractual relations among individuals. People should not be forced to sacrifice their lives and property for the benefit of others. They should be left free by government to deal with one another as free traders; and the resultant economic system, the only one compatible with the protection of individual rights, is the free market.

Individual Rights and Civil Order

No conflict exists between civil order and individual rights. Both concepts are based on the same fundamental principle: that no individual, group, or government may initiate force against any other individual, group or government.

1. Freedom and Responsibility

Members of the Libertarian Party do not necessarily advocate or condone any of the practices our policies would make legal. Our exclusion of moral approval and disapproval is deliberate: People's rights must be recognized; the wisdom of any course of peaceful action is a matter for the acting individual(s) to decide. Personal responsibility is discouraged by society routinely denying people the opportunity to exercise it. Libertarian policies will create a society where people are free to make and learn from their own decisions.

2. Crime

The continuing increase in violent crime threatens the lives, happiness, and belongings of Americans. At the same time, governmental violations of rights undermine the people's sense of justice with regard to crime. Impartial and consistent law enforcement protecting individual rights, and repeal of victimless crime laws, which themselves breed crimes with victims, are the appropriate ways to suppress crime.

3. Victimless Crimes

Because only actions which infringe the rights of others can properly be termed crimes, we favor the repeal of all federal, state, and local laws creating "crimes" without victims. In particular, we advocate:

a. The repeal of all laws prohibiting the production, sale, possession, or use of drugs, and of all medical prescription requirements for the purchase of vitamins, drugs and similar substances;

b. The repeal of all laws regarding consensual sexual relations, including prostitution and solicitation, and the cessation of state oppression and harassment of homosexual men and women, that they, at last, be accorded their full rights as individuals;

c. The repeal of all laws regulating or prohibiting gambling;
d. The repeal of all laws interfering with the right to commit suicide as infringements of the ultimate right of an individual to his or her own life; and
e. The use of executive pardon to free all those presently incarcerated for the commission of these "crimes".

4. Safeguards for the Criminally Accused

Until such time as persons are proved guilty of crimes, they should be accorded full respect for their individual rights. We are thus opposed to reduction of present safeguards of the rights of the criminally accused.

Specifically, we are opposed to preventive detention, so-called "no-knock laws", and all other measures which threaten individual rights.

We advocate the repeal of all laws establishing any category of crimes applicable to minors for which adults would not be similarly answerable, and an end to the practice in many states of jailing children accused of no crime.

We support full restitution for all loss suffered by persons arrested, indicted, tried, imprisoned, or otherwise injured in the course of criminal proceedings against them which do not result in their conviction. When they are responsible, government police employees or agents should be liable for this restitution.

We call for a reform of the judicial system allowing criminal defendants and civil parties to a court action a reasonable number of peremptory challenges to proposed judges, similar to their right under the present system to challenge a proposed juror.

5. Justice for the Individual

The present system of criminal law is based on punishment with little concern for the victim. We support restitution for the victim to the fullest degree possible at the expense of the criminal or wrongdoer.

We accordingly oppose all "no-fault" insurance laws which deprive the victim of the right to recover damages from those responsible in case of injury. We also support the right of the victim to pardon the criminal or wrongdoer, barring threats to the victim for this purpose.

6. Sovereign Immunity

We favor an immediate end to the doctrine of "Sovereign Immunity" which implies that the State can do no wrong and holds that the State, contrary to the tradition of redress of grievances, may not be sued without its permission or held accountable for its actions under civil law.

7. Government and "Mental Health"

We oppose the involuntary commitment of any person to a mental institution. To incarcerate an individual not convicted of any crime, but merely asserted to be incompetent, is a violation of the individual's rights. We further advocate:

a. The repeal of all laws permitting involuntary psychiatric treatment of any person, including children, and those incarcerated in prisons or mental institutions;
b. An immediate end to the spending of tax money for any program of psychiatric or psychological research or treatment;
c. An end to all involuntary treatments of prisoners by such means as psycho-surgery, drug therapy, and aversion therapy;
d. An end to tax-supported "mental health" propaganda campaigns and community "mental health" centers and programs; and
e. An end to criminal defenses based on "insanity" or "diminished capacity" which absolve the guilty of their responsibility.

8. Freedom of Speech and the Press

We oppose all forms of government censorship, including anti-pornography laws, whatever the medium involved. We oppose the burgeoning practice of the government's invading newsrooms or the premises of any other innocent third parties in the name of law enforcement. We also condemn court orders gagging press coverage of criminal proceedings — the right to publish must not be abridged merely for the convenience of the judicial system.

Events have demonstrated that the already precarious First Amendment rights of the broadcast industry are becoming still more precarious. Regulation of broadcasting including the "fairness doctrine" and "equal-time" provisions, cannot be tolerated. We support legislation to repeal the

Federal Communications Act, and to provide for private ownership of broadcasting rights, thus giving broadcasting First Amendment parity with other communications media. The removal of these regulations and privileges would open the way for greater diversity in the broadcast media. We deplore any efforts to impose thought control on the media by the use of anti-trust laws and other government action in the name of stopping "bias". We specifically oppose such government efforts to control broadcast content as banning advertising for cigarettes and sugar-coated breakfast foods or regulating depiction of sex or violence.

Government ownership or subsidy of broadcast band radio and television stations and networks — in particular, the tax funding of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting — must end. We oppose government restriction and regulation of "pay TV" and cable facilities.

9. Freedom of Religion

We defend the rights of individuals to engage in (or abstain from) any religious activities which do not violate the rights of others. In order to defend religious freedom, we advocate a strict separation of church and state. We oppose government actions which either aid or attack any religion. We oppose taxation of church property for the same reason that we oppose all taxation.

We condemn the attempts by parents or any others — via kidnappings, conservatorships, or instruction under confinement — to force children to conform to their parents' or any others' religious views. Government harassment or obstruction of unconventional religious groups for their beliefs or nonviolent activities must end.

10. The Right to Property

There is no conflict between property rights and human rights. Indeed, property rights are the rights of humans with respect to property and, as such, are entitled to the same respect and protection as all other human rights.

We further hold that the owners of property have the full right to control, use, dispose of, or in any manner enjoy their property without interference, until and unless the exercise of their control infringes the valid rights of others. We specifically condemn current government efforts to regulate or ban the use of property in the name of aesthetic values, riskiness, moral standards, cost-benefit estimates, or the promotion or restriction of economic growth.

We demand an end to the taxation of privately owned real property, which actually makes the State the owner of all lands and forces individuals to rent their homes and places of business from the State.

Where property, including land, has been taken from its rightful owners by government or private action in violation of individual rights, we favor restitution to the rightful owners.

11. Protection of Privacy

The individual's privacy, property, and right to speak or not to speak should not be infringed by the government. The government should not use electronic or other means of covert surveillance of an individual's actions or private property without the consent of the owner or occupant. Correspondence, bank and other financial transactions and records, doctors' and lawyers' communications, employment records, and the like should not be open to review by government without the consent of all parties involved in those actions. So long as the National Census and all federal, state, and other government agencies' compilations of data on an individual continue to exist, they should be conducted only with the consent of the persons from whom the data are sought.

We oppose the issuance by the government of an identity card, to be required for any purpose, such as for employment, voting, or border crossings.

12. Government Secrecy

We condemn the government's use of secret classifications to keep from the public information which it should have. We favor substituting a system in which no individual may be convicted for violating government secrecy classifications unless the government discharges its burden of proving that the publication:

a. Violated the right of privacy of those who have been coerced into revealing confidential or proprietary information to government agents, or

b. Disclosed defensive military plans so as to materially impair the capability to respond to attack.

It should always be a defense to such prosecution that information divulged shows that the government has violated the law.

13. Internal Security and Civil Liberties

We call for the abolition of all federal secret police agencies. In particular, we seek the abolition of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and we call for a return to the American tradition of local law enforcement. We support Congressional investigation of criminal activities of the CIA and of wrongdoing by other government agencies.

We support the abolition of the subpoena power as used by Congressional committees against individuals or firms. We hail the abolition of the House Internal Security Committee and call for the destruction of its files on private individuals and groups. We also call for the abolition of the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security.

14. The Right to Keep and Bear Arms

Maintaining our belief in the inviolability of the right to keep and bear arms, we oppose all laws at any level of government restricting the ownership, manufacture, transfer or sale of firearms or ammunition. We oppose all laws requiring registration of firearms or ammunition. We also oppose any government efforts to ban or restrict the use of tear gas, "mace", or other non-firearm protective devices. We further oppose all attempts to ban weapons or ammunition on the grounds that they are risky and unsafe.

We support repeal of the National Firearms Act of 1935 and the Federal Gun Control Act of 1968 and demand the immediate abolition of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms.

We favor the repeal of laws banning the concealment of weapons or prohibiting pocket weapons. We also oppose the banning of inexpensive handguns ("Saturday night specials").

15. The Draft, National Service, and the Military

Recognizing that registration is the first step toward full conscription, we oppose all attempts at compulsory registration of any person and all schemes for automatic registration through government invasions of the privacy of school, motor vehicle, or other records. We call for the abolition of the still-functioning elements of the Selective Service System, believing that impressment of individuals into the armed forces is involuntary servitude. We also oppose any form of national service, such as a compulsory youth labor program. For this reason, we oppose the Youth Conservation Corps, which is designed as a pilot program for national service.

We support the immediate and unconditional exoneration of all who have been accused or convicted of draft evasion, desertion from the military, and other acts of resistance to such transgressions as imperialistic wars and aggressive acts of the military. Members of the military should have the same right to quit their jobs as other persons.

We call for the end of the Defense Department practice of discharging armed forces personnel for homosexual conduct when such conduct does not interfere with their assigned duties. We further call for retraction of all less-than-honorable discharges previously assigned for such reasons and deletion of such information from military personnel files.

We recommend the repeal of the Uniform Code of Military Justice and the recognition and equal protection of the rights of the armed forces in order to promote thereby the morale, dignity, and sense of justice within the military.

16. Unions and Collective Bargaining

We support the right of free persons to voluntarily establish, associate in, or not associate in, labor unions. An employer should have the right to recognize, or refuse to recognize, a union as the collective bargaining agent of some or all of his or her employees.

We oppose government interference in bargaining, such as compulsory arbitration or imposing an obligation to bargain. Therefore we urge repeal of the National Labor Relations Act, and all state Right to Work Laws, which prohibit employers from making voluntary contracts with unions. We oppose all government back-to-work orders as imposing a form of forced labor.

Workers and employers should have the right to organize secondary boycotts if they so choose. Nevertheless, boycotts or strikes do not justify the initiation of violence against other workers, employers, strike-breakers, and innocent bystanders.

17. Immigration

We hold that human rights should not be denied or abridged on the basis of nationality. We condemn massive roundups of Hispanic-Americans and others by the federal government in its hunt for individuals not possessing required government documents. Undocumented non-citizens should not be denied the fundamental freedom to labor and to move about unmolested. Furthermore, immigration must not be restricted for reasons of race, religious or political creed, or sexual preference.

We therefore call for the elimination of all restrictions on immigration, the abolition of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Border Patrol, and a declaration of full amnesty for those people who have entered the country illegally. We oppose government welfare payments to non-citizens just as we oppose government welfare payments to all other persons.

We welcome Indochinese and other refugees to our shores, and condemn the efforts of U.S. government officials to induce Indochinese governments to create a new "Berlin wall" that would keep them captive.

18. Discrimination

No individual rights should be denied or abridged by the laws of the United States or any state or locality on account of sex, race, color, creed, age, national origin, or sexual preference. Protective labor laws, Selective Service laws, and other laws which violate rights selectively should be repealed entirely rather than being extended to all groups.

Discrimination imposed by the government has brought disruption in normal relationships of peoples, set neighbor against neighbor, created gross injustices, and diminished human potential. Anti-discrimination enforced by the government is the reverse side of the coin and will for the same reasons create the same problems. Consequently, we oppose any governmental attempts to regulate private discrimination, including discrimination in employment, housing, and privately owned so-called public accommodations. The right to trade includes the right not to trade — for any reasons whatsoever.

19. Secession

We support recognition of the right to political secession. Exercise of this right, like the exercise of all other rights, does not remove legal and moral obligations not to violate the rights of others.

20. Children's Rights

We believe that "children" are human beings and, as such, have the same rights as any other human beings. Any reference in this Platform to the rights of human beings includes children.

Trade and the Economy

Because each person has the right to offer goods and services to others on the free market, and because government interference can only harm such free activity, we oppose all intervention by government into the area of economics. The only proper role of existing governments in the economic realm is to protect property rights, adjudicate disputes, and provide a legal framework in which voluntary trade is protected.

Efforts to forcibly redistribute wealth or forcibly manage trade are intolerable. Government manipulation of the economy creates an entrenched privileged class — those with access to tax money — and an exploited class — those who are taxpayers.

1. The Economy

Government intervention in the economy imperils both the personal freedom and the material prosperity of every American. We therefore support the following specific immediate reforms:

a. drastic reduction of both taxes and government spending;
b. an end to deficit budgets;
c. a halt to inflationary monetary policies;
d. the removal of all governmental impediments to free trade; and
e. the repeal of all controls on wages, prices, rents, profits, production, and interest rates.

2. Taxation

Since we believe that all persons are entitled to keep the fruits of their labor, we oppose all government activity which consists of the forcible collection of money or goods from individuals in violation of their individual rights. Specifically, we:

a. recognize the right of any individual to challenge the payment of taxes on moral, religious, legal or constitutional grounds;
b. oppose all personal and corporate income taxation, including capital gains taxes;

c. support repeal of the Sixteenth Amendment, and oppose any increase in existing tax rates and the imposition of any new taxes;

d. support the eventual repeal of all taxation; and

e. support a declaration of unconditional amnesty for all those who have been convicted of, or who now stand accused of tax resistance.

As an interim measure, all criminal and civil sanctions against tax evasion should be terminated immediately.

We oppose as involuntary servitude any legal requirements forcing employers or business owners to serve as tax collectors for federal, state, or local tax agencies.

In the current fiscal crisis of states and localities, default is preferable to raising taxes or perpetual refinancing of growing public debt.

3. Inflation and Recession

We recognize that government control over money and banking is the cause of inflation, depression and distortion of relative prices and production. Individuals engaged in voluntary exchange should be free to use as money any commodity or item that is mutually agreeable. We therefore call for the repeal of all legal tender laws and of all compulsory governmental units of account. We support the right to private ownership of and contracts for gold. We favor the elimination of all government fiat money and all government minted coins. All restrictions upon the private minting of coins should be abolished so that minting will be open to the competition of the free market. We favor the use of a free market commodity standard, such as gold coin denominated by units of weight.

We favor free market banking. We call for the abolition of the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the National Banking System, and all similar state and federal agencies. Such governmentally sponsored credit agencies as the Federal Home Loan Banks, the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Student Loan Marketing Association, and the various institutions supervised by the Farm Credit Administration must either be abolished or totally privatized.

To complete the separation of bank and state, we favor the Jacksonian independent treasury system, in which all government funds are held by the government itself and not deposited in any private banks. The only further necessary check upon monetary inflation is the consistent application of the general protection against fraud to the minting and banking industries.

Pending its abolition, the Federal Reserve System, in order to halt rampant inflation, must immediately cease its expansion of the quantity of money. As interim measures, we further support:

a. the lifting of all restrictions on branch banking;

b. the repeal of all state usury laws;

c. the removal of the prohibition of interest for demand deposits;

d. the abolition of Federal Reserve control over the interest paid on time deposits;

e. the elimination of margin requirements on stock purchases; and

f. the revocation of all other selective credit controls.

4. Monopolies

We condemn all coercive monopolies. We recognize that government is the source of monopoly, through its grants of legal privilege to special interests in the economy. In order to abolish monopolies, we advocate a strict separation of business and state.

"Anti-trust" laws do not prevent monopoly, but foster it by limiting competition. We therefore call for the repeal of all "anti-trust" laws, including the Robinson-Patman Act which restricts price discounts, the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, and the Clayton Anti-Trust Act. We further call for the abolition of the Federal Trade Commission and the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice.

We defend the right of individuals to form corporations, cooperatives, and other types of companies based on voluntary association. Laws of incorporation should not include grants of monopoly privilege. In particular, we oppose special limits on the liability of corporations for damages caused in noncontractual transactions. We also oppose state or federal limits on the size of private companies and on the right of companies to merge. We further oppose efforts, in the name of social responsibility or any other reason, to expand federal chartering of corporations into a pretext for government control of business.

5. Subsidies

In order to achieve a free economy in which government victimizes no one for the benefit of anyone else, we oppose all government subsidies to business, labor, education, agriculture, science, broadcasting, the arts, sports, and any other special interest. Relief or exemption from involuntary taxation should not be considered a subsidy. We oppose any resumption of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or any similar plan which would force the taxpayer to subsidize and sustain uneconomic business enterprises.

6. Tariffs and Quotas

Like subsidies, tariffs and quotas serve only to give special treatment to favored interests and to diminish the welfare of other individuals. These measures also reduce the scope of contracts and understanding among different peoples. We therefore support abolition of all tariffs and quotas as well as the Tariff Commission and the Customs Court.

7. Public Utilities

We advocate the termination of government-created franchise privileges and governmental monopolies for such services as garbage collection, fire protection, electricity, natural gas, telephone, or water supplies. Furthermore, all rate regulation in these industries should be abolished. The right to offer such services on the market should not be curtailed by law.

Domestic Ills

Current problems in such areas as energy, pollution, health care delivery, decaying cities, and poverty are not solved, but are primarily caused, by government. The welfare state, supposedly designed to aid the poor, is in reality a growing and parasitic burden on all productive people, and injures, rather than benefits, the poor themselves.

1. Energy

We recognize the great mischief that a host of government interferences have caused in the energy industry, and the even greater mischief — amounting to a total regimentation of the American economy and society — that is threatened by recent and proposed interventions.

We oppose all government control of energy pricing, allocation, and production, such as that imposed by the Federal Power Commission, the Department of Energy, state public utility commissions, and state pro-rationing agencies. Thus, we advocate decontrol of the prices of oil, petroleum products, and natural gas. We call for the immediate decontrol of gasoline prices, and elimination of the federal allocation program for crude oil and gasoline. We condemn the proposed "windfall profits tax" which is really a graduated excise tax on the production of crude oil, and which would cripple the discovery and production of oil. We oppose all government subsidies for energy research, development, and operation. We oppose a subsidized Federal Energy Security Corporation, which would develop synthetic fuels. We also oppose its financing via the issue of small denomination bonds, which would rapidly tend to lose their value in an era of inflation. We further oppose government subsidies to a solar development bank for solar energy.

We oppose all direct and indirect government participation in the nuclear energy industry, including subsidies, research and development funds, guaranteed loans, waste disposal subsidies and federal uranium enrichment facilities. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission should be abolished; the imposition of full liability — not government agencies — should regulate nuclear power. The Price-Anderson Act, through which the government limits liability for nuclear accidents and furnishes partial payment at taxpayer expense, should be repealed. Nuclear energy should be denationalized and the industry's assets transferred to the private sector. Any nuclear power industry must meet the test of a free market.

We support abolition of the Department of Energy. We oppose the proposed federal Energy Mobilization Board, which would wield dictatorial powers in order to override normal legal processes. We oppose all government conservation schemes through the use of taxes, subsidies and regulations, as well as the dictated conversion of utilities and other industries to coal. We denounce all temperature level regulations as despotic and oppressive. We oppose any attempt to give the federal government a monopoly over the importation of oil, or to develop a subsidized government energy corporation whose privileged status would be used as a yardstick for condemning private enterprise. We oppose the "strategic storage" program, any attempts to compel national self-sufficiency in oil, any extension of the cargo preference law to imports, and any attempts to raise oil tariffs or impose oil import quotas. We oppose all efforts to nationalize energy companies or break up vertically and horizontally integrated energy companies or force them to divest their pipelines.

We consider all attempts to impose an operating or standby program of gasoline rationing as unworkable, unnecessary, and tyrannical.

We favor the creation of a free market in oil by instituting a system of full property rights in underground oil and by repeal of all federal and state controls over price and output in the petroleum industry. All government-owned energy resources should be turned over to private ownership.

2. Pollution

We support the development of an objective system defining individual property rights to air and water. We hold that ambiguities in the area of these rights (e.g., the concept of "public property") are a primary cause of our deteriorating environment. Present legal principles which allow the violation of individual rights by polluters must be reversed. The laws of nuisance and negligence should be modified to cover damage done by air, water, and noise pollution. While we maintain that no one has the right to violate the legitimate property rights of others by polluting, we strenuously oppose all attempts to transform the defense of such rights into any restriction of the efforts of individuals to advance technology, to expand production, or to use their property peacefully. We therefore support the abolition of the Environmental Protection Agency.

3. Consumer Protection

We support strong and effective laws against fraud and misrepresentation. However, we oppose paternalistic regulations which dictate to consumers, impose prices, define standards for products, or otherwise restrict risk-taking and free choice. We oppose governmental promotion or imposition of the metric system.

We oppose all so-called "consumer protection" legislation which infringes upon voluntary trade, and call for the abolition of the Consumer Product Safety Commission. We advocate the repeal of all laws banning or restricting the advertising of prices, products, or services. We specifically oppose laws requiring an individual to buy or use so-called "self protection" equipment such as safety belts, air bags, or crash helmets.

We advocate the abolition of the Federal Aviation Administration, which has jeopardized airline safety by arrogating to itself a monopoly to safety regulation and enforcement.

We advocate the abolition of the Food and Drug Administration and particularly its policies of mandating specific nutritional requirements, and denying the right of manufacturers to make non-fraudulent claims concerning their products. We advocate an end to compulsory flouridation of water supplies. We specifically oppose government regulation of the price, potency, or quantity able to be produced or purchased of drugs or other consumer goods. There should be no laws regarding what substances (nicotine, alcohol, hallucinogens, narcotics, laetrile, artificial sweeteners, vitamin supplements, or other "drugs") a person may ingest or otherwise use.

4. Education

We advocate the complete separation of education and State. Government schools lead to the indoctrination of children and interfere with the free choice of individuals. Government ownership, operation, regulation, and subsidy of schools and colleges should be ended.

As an interim measure to encourage the growth of private schools and variety in education, we support tax-credits for tuition and for other expenditures related to an individual's education. We support the repeal of all taxes on the income or property of private schools, whether profit or nonprofit.

We condemn compulsory education laws, which spawn prison-like schools with many of the problems associated with prisons, and we call for the immediate repeal of such laws.

Until government involvement in education is ended, we support elimination within the governmental school system, of forced busing and corporal punishment. We further support immediate reduction of tax support for schools, and removal of the burden of school taxes from those not responsible for the education of children.

5. Population

We support an end to all subsidies for child-bearing built into our present laws, including all welfare plans and the provision of tax-supported services for children. We further support the repeal of all laws restricting voluntary birth control or the right of the woman to make a personal moral choice regarding the termination of pregnancy. We call for the elimination of special tax burdens on single people and couples with few or no children. We shall oppose all coercive measures to control population growth.

6. Transportation

Government interference in transportation is characterized by monopolistic restriction, corruption, and gross inefficiency. We therefore call for the dissolution of all government agencies concerned with transportation, including the Department of Transportation, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Federal Maritime Commission, Conrail and Amtrak. We demand the return of America's railroad system to private ownership. We call for the privatization of the public roads and national highway system.

As interim measures, we advocate an immediate end to government regulation of private transit organizations and to government favors to the transportation industry. In particular, we support the immediate repeal of all laws restricting transit competition, such as the granting of taxicab and bus monopolies and the prohibition of private jitney services. We urge immediate deregulation of the trucking industry. Likewise, we advocate the immediate repeal of the federally imposed 55 mph speed limit.

7. Poverty and Unemployment

Government fiscal and monetary measures that artifically foster business expansion guarantee an eventual increase in unemployment rather than curtailing it. We call for the immediate cessation of such policies as well as any governmental attempts to affect employment levels.

We support repeal of all laws which impede the ability of any person to find employment, such as minimum wage laws, so-called "protective" labor legislation for women and children, governmental restrictions on the establishment of private day-care centers, and the National Labor Relations Act. We deplore government-fostered forced retirement, which robs the elderly of the right to work.

We seek the elimination of occupational licensure, which prevents human beings from working in whatever trade they wish. We call for the abolition of all federal, state, and local government agencies which restrict entry into any profession, such as education and law, or regulate its practice. No worker should be legally penalized for lack of certification, and no consumer should be legally restrained from hiring unlicensed individuals.

We oppose all government welfare, relief projects, and "aid to the poor" programs. All these government programs are privacy-invading, paternalistic, demeaning, and inefficient. The proper source of help for such persons is the voluntary efforts of private groups and individuals.

To speed the time when governmental programs are replaced by effective private institutions, we advocate dollar-for-dollar tax credits for all charitable contributions.

8. Health Care

We support the right of individuals to contract freely with practitioners of their choice, whether licensed by the government or not, for all health services. We oppose any compulsory insurance or tax-supported plan to provide health services, including those which finance abortion services. We favor the abolition of Medicare and Medicaid programs. We further oppose governmental infringement of the health care practitioner-patient relationship through regulatory agencies such as the Professional Standards Review Organization. We oppose any state or federal area planning boards whose stated purpose is to consolidate health services or avoid their duplication. We oppose laws limiting the liability of health care professionals for negligence, and those regulating the supply of legal aid on a contingency fee basis. We oppose laws which invalidate settlements of malpractice suits through the use of private arbitration services. We also favor the deregulation of the medical insurance industry.

We condemn attempts at the federal, state, or local level to cripple the advance of science by governmental restrictions on research. In particular, we oppose government attempts to suppress recombinant DNA research, which has opened the way for increased supply of medically useful human proteins, such as insulin, and shows promise of revealing the nature of hereditary diseases, the structure of bacteria and viruses, and the nature of the immune response. We oppose any laws which limit liability for injuries arising from recombinant DNA research.

We call for the repeal of laws compelling individuals to submit to medical treatment, testing, or to the administration of drugs or other substances.

9. Resource Use

The role of planning is properly the responsibility and right of the owners of the land, water or other natural resources. We therefore urge an end to governmental control of land use through such methods as urban renewal, zoning laws, building codes, eminent domain, regional planning, or purchase of development rights with tax money, which not only violate property rights, but discriminate against minorities and tend to cause higher rents and housing shortages. We are further opposed to the use of tax funds for the acquisition or maintenance of land or other real property. We recognize the legitimacy of private, voluntary land use covenants.

We call for the privatization of the inland waterways, and of the distribution system that brings water to industry, agriculture and households. We oppose all government controls over, or rationing of, water; these despotic measures can only aggravate a water shortage. We oppose the construction of government dams. We favor the privatization of presently government-occupied dam sites. We also favor the abolition of the Bureau of Reclamation and the Army Corps of Engineers.

Instances of government recognition of homesteading in which the government reserves surface mining rights to itself are invalid and forced surface-mining of such lands is a violation of the rights of the present land holders. We call for the immediate abolition of the Bureau of Land Management and the transfer to private ownership of federally held so-called public lands, which constitute more than 80% of certain states. Further, we oppose any use of executive orders invoking the Antiquities Act to set aside public lands in Alaska and elsewhere.

10. Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA)

We call for the repeal of the Occupational Safety and Health Act. This law denies the right to liberty and property to both employer and employee, and it interferes in their private contractual relations. OSHA's arbitrary and high-handed actions invade property rights, raise costs, and are an injustice imposed on business.

11. Social Security

We favor the repeal of the fraudulent, virtually bankrupt, and increasingly oppressive Social Security system. Pending that repeal, participation in Social Security should be made voluntary. Victims of the Social Security tax should have a claim against government property. We note that federal, state and local government employees, members of the U.S. Congress, and members of the armed forces, have been accorded the privilege of non-participation, one which is not accorded the working men and women of America.

12. Postal Service

We propose the abolition of the governmental Postal Service. The present system, in addition to being inefficient, encourages governmental surveillance of private correspondence. Pending abolition, we call for an end to the monopoly system and for allowing free competition in all aspects of postal service.

13. Civil Service

We call for the abolition of the Civil Service system, which entrenches a permanent and growing bureaucracy upon the land. We recognize that the Civil Service is inherently a system of concealed patronage. We therefore recommend return to the Jeffersonian principle of rotation in office.

14. Campaign Finance Laws

We urge the repeal of federal campaign finance laws, and the immediate abolition of the despotic Federal Election Commission, which suppress the voluntary support of candidates and parties, compel taxpayers to subsidize politicians and political views they do not wish to support, invade the privacy of American citizens, and entrench the Republican and Democratic parties. Such laws are particularly dangerous as they enable the government to control the elections of its own administrators and beneficiaries, thereby removing it even further from public accountability. We call for the repeal of restrictive state laws that effectively prevent new parties and independent candidates from being on the ballot.

15. None of the Above

In order to expand the range of choice in federal, state and local elections of government officials, we propose the addition of the alternative "None of the above is acceptable" to all ballots.

In the event that "none of the above" wins a plurality of votes, the elective office for that term will remain unfilled and unfunded.

Foreign Policy

American foreign policy should seek an America at peace with the world and the defense — against attack from abroad — of the lives, liberty and property of the American people. Provision of such defense must respect the individual rights of people everywhere.

The principle of non-intervention should guide relationships between governments. We should return to the historic libertarian tradition of avoiding entangling alliances, abstaining totally from foreign quarrels and imperialist adventures, and recognizing the right to unrestricted trade, travel, and immigration.

ECONOMIC

1. Foreign Aid

We support the elimination of tax-supported military, economic, technical and scientific aid to foreign governments or other organizations. We support the abolition of government underwriting of arms sales. We further support abolition of federal agencies which make American taxpayers guarantors of export-related loans, such as the Export-Import Bank and the Commodity Credit Corporation. We also oppose the participation of the U.S. Government in international commodity cartels which restrict production, limit technological innovation, and raise prices.

We call for the repeal of all prohibitions on individuals or firms contributing or selling goods and services to any foreign country or organization.

2. Unclaimed Property

We oppose recognition of claims by fiat, whether made by nations or international bodies, to presently unclaimed property such as the ocean floors, broadcast bands, and planetary bodies. We urge the development of objective standards for recognizing claims of private ownership of such property, including transportation lanes, shell-fish beds, mineral rights, and fishing rights, based on homesteading concepts.

3. International Money

We favor the withdrawal of the United States from all international paper money and other inflationary credit schemes. We favor withdrawal from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

MILITARY

1. Military Policy

We recognize the necessity for maintaining a sufficient military force to defend the United States against aggression. We should reduce the overall cost and size of our total governmental defense establishment.

We call for the withdrawal of all American troops from bases abroad. In particular, we call for the removal of the U.S. Air Force as well as ground troops from the Korean peninsula.

We call for withdrawal from multilateral and bilateral commitments to military intervention (such as to NATO and to South Korea) and for abandonment of interventionist doctrines (such as the Monroe Doctrine).

We view the mass destruction potential of modern warfare as the greatest threat to the lives and liberties of the American people and all the people of the globe. We favor international negotiations toward general and complete disarmament down to police levels, provided every necessary precaution is taken to effectively protect the lives and the rights of the American people. Particularly important is the mutual disarmament of nuclear weapons and missiles, and other instruments of indiscriminate mass destruction of civilians.

2. Presidential War Powers

We call for the reform of the Presidential War Powers Act to end the President's power to initiate military action, and for the abrogation of all Presidential declarations of "states of emergency". There must be no further secret commitments and unilateral acts of military intervention by the Executive Branch.

We favor a Constitutional amendment limiting the presidential role as Commander-in-Chief to its original meaning, namely that of head of the armed forces in wartime. The Commander-in-Chief role, correctly understood, confers no additional authority on the President.

DIPLOMATIC

1. Negotiations

The important principle in foreign policy should be the elimination of intervention by the United States government in the affairs of other nations. We would negotiate with any foreign government without necessarily conceding moral legitimacy to that government. We favor a drastic reduction in cost and size of our total diplomatic establishment. In addition, we favor the repeal of the Logan Act, which prohibits private American citizens from engaging in diplomatic negotiations with foreign governments.

2. The United Nations

We support immediate withdrawal of the United States from, and an end of its financial support for, the United Nations. We also call for the United Nations to withdraw itself from the United States. We oppose any treaty that the United States may enter into or any existing treaty under which individual rights would be violated.

3. Human Rights

We condemn the violations of human rights in all nations around the world. Today, no government is innocent of such violations, and none can approach the issue of human rights and liberties with clean hands. Therefore, in keeping with our primary goal of peaceful international relations, we call upon the U.S. government to cease its hypocrisy and its sullying of the good name of human rights. Only private individuals and organizations have any place speaking out on this issue.

In keeping with our principles prohibiting the initiation of force to achieve political and social goals, we specifically condemn the use of terror tactics against innocent persons, whether the terrorist acts are initiated by government or by political or criminal groups. At the same time, we recognize the right of all persons to resist tyranny and defend themselves and their rights. We call also for an end to the use of torture as an instrument of interrogation.

4. The Middle East

We call upon the United States government to cease all interventions in the Middle East, including military and economic aid, guarantees, and diplomatic meddling, and to cease its prohibition of private foreign aid, both military and economic. Voluntary cooperation with any economic boycott should not be treated as a crime.

5. Southern Africa

We call upon the United States to cease all interventions in Southern Africa, including military and economic aid, guarantees, and backing of political groups, and to refrain from restricting American trade and investment in the region.

6. China

We condemn the growing alliance between the United States government and the People's Republic of China, just as we condemn the previous alliance with the Republic of China on Taiwan. China should not be considered as part of America's defense perimeter, nor should the United States government pursue joint military or diplomatic policies with China in Southeast Asia or Africa.

7. Colonialism

United States colonialism has left a legacy of property confiscation, economic manipulation, and over-extended defense boundaries. We favor immediate independence for all colonial dependencies, such as Samoa, Guam, Micronesia, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico, both to free these lands from United States dominance, and to free the United States from massive subsidization of them at taxpayer's expense. Land seized by the U.S. government should be returned to its rightful owners.

The United States should liquidate its government-run canal operation in Panama and withdraw all U.S. troops from the Canal Zone.

Omissions

Our silence about any other particular government law, regulation, ordinance, directive, edict, control, regulatory agency, activity, or machination should not be construed to imply approval.

WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN PARTY PLATFORM

Adopted at the State Party Convention, June 8, 1980

An Open Letter To You, The Citizens of Wisconsin...

The State Republican Party has an agenda for the 80's. We wish to share it with you to help you decide which political party best represents Wisconsin and your interests for the future.

But first, let us place the Republican agenda against the state of the nation, where Democrats control both houses of the U.S. Congress, the Washington bureaucracy and the White House. Their ineffectiveness has been largely responsible for confusion in foreign policy, rampant inflation, no national energy policy, a sinking recession and the demise of the housing industry.

As for the state, in 1978, you elected a Republican governor. In that campaign we heard you say that you were offended by the Democrats accumulating nearly $1 billion surplus tax increases created by taxflation, pie-in-the-sky budgeting, doling out goodies for special interest groups, and state government out of control, giving you more and more legislation and interference in your lives.

After 16 months of the Dreyfus Republican administration, times have changed. Fiscal discipline was imposed on the legislature with the passage of the revenue bill. Previously, the Democratic legislators decided how much they wanted to spend, then taxed you to raise that money. Now, the Republican agenda is to first determine how much money is available, and then decide how it should be spent.

The Republican agenda is working. From 1971 to 1979, the Democrats' annual tax increase averaged 19.6%. In 1979, the Republican administration found only a 6% revenue increase — in spite of Mr. Carter's 13% inflation.

What other changes has the Republican administration made for you?

- We returned the tax surplus to you in May and June of 1979.
- We indexed the state income tax so inflation can no longer put you in higher tax brackets.
- Your state government is now open to you as never before, in the Governor's office and in the Republican caucuses in the state legislature.
- Less legislation was passed, and at last, we know how many people work in the state bureaucracy.
- Women and minorities' voices are now heard as never before in state government with far more of both now holding key jobs in the decision-making process.

That's the way it has been in Wisconsin with a Republican Governor. Now, the following agenda tells you how we want it to be in the 80's. This Republican Platform is our contract with you, our definition of what the Republican Party wants to achieve for you.

We care about Wisconsin and view it as something special. We take seriously our stewardship for this "23rd Psalm State."

We care about your desire to manage your own life with a minimum of governmental interference; about the need for new jobs in a growth economy; about curbing the special interests' pressures for spending your tax dollars and influencing legislators; about public education costing more but in many instances, delivering less literacy and skills.

Because we care we offer this 1980 Republican platform to the state. We invite you to join us in helping to make it a reality.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY'S AGENDA FOR THE 80'S

We submit this Republican agenda for the 80's in order to protect and enhance the quality of life for all Wisconsin citizens.

Jobs

The REPUBLICAN PARTY'S No. 1 priority is the workers in Wisconsin, those people who pay most of the state's bills. Jobs are our bottom line.

There will be no schools, roads, human services, recreation lands or other state services without Wisconsin people working, being paid and being taxed to support those services. It begins and ends with the growth of good, productive, private sector jobs available to all Wisconsin people wanting jobs. We will work to achieve a tax climate designed to increase investments which will improve productivity and expand job opportunity.

Education

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY continues its commitment to the highest quality education in public schools, Vocational/Technical institutions and the University of Wisconsin System.

In a world where a person without education and skills is a person without hope, the Republican Party is determined to provide that hope for all Wisconsin citizens.

We are committed to excellence in education to provide students with basic skills and knowledge. We commend the UW System and our Voc/Tech schools and the teachers who staff them for constantly striving toward that excellence.

But, we are troubled that too many of our young people cannot count, read and write effectively. The remedy, of course, lies within the public school systems themselves. We consider it the Republican Party's mission to assist and work with the state's education system to erase the curse of functional illiteracy wherever it is found and assure all that Johnny and Judy can read and count and write.

Energy

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY will work to develop state energy programs needed to protect today's jobs in Wisconsin and develop the thousands of additional jobs which will be needed in the 80's and 90's.

Jobs in the 80's will be found where there is guaranteed energy, suitable transportation and a skilled, productive labor force. We are committed to making the best use of available energy through conservation, and to expanding the energy sources now available in Wisconsin. New energy sources must be found, which together with available sources, will meet the growing demands of citizens, industries, and farms in a growth economy. We are also committed to a sound, long-term revenue program to provide for integrated transportation systems everywhere in the state.

Environment

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY reaffirms our commitment to conservation and to the productive use of our land, waters and air.

As nature is balanced, so must our preservation and use of nature be balanced. We recognize the efforts made by our business, our cities, and you, the citizens to improve our rivers, lakes and the air around us. We encourage the continuing efforts to cleanse the environment.

But, we insist the stewardship be balanced with reason, because our state industries and farms must also remain competitive with their products and services in world markets.

Tax Reform

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY continues its commitment to tax reform, to encourage saving, job and investment formation and to sensibly funded capital gains and inheritance tax relief. We feel it imperative that the tax reform begun in 1979 be continued as a top priority of the Republican administration.

Citizen Representation

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY is concerned about the trend away from a citizen legislature to a professional, full-time state senate and assembly. Productive citizens from farms, businesses, and jobs should not be precluded the opportunity to serve in state government, as we believe they would be more representative, accountable, and responsive for having the constant community contacts their work afforded.

Special Interests

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY should strive to reduce the power of special interests and increase the influence of people in representative government.

Money as wielded by the lobbying powers has replaced people as the dominant force in political campaigns. This has weakened representative government and lessened the influence of individuals with their elected officials.

This party will continue seeking ways to lessen the impact of special interest influence in campaigns and initiate programs which will enhance the individuals' impact on the political process.

Agriculture

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY is thankful for the job done by Wisconsin farmers and growers. Never have so few been asked to feed so many and deserved more rewards from our society.

Republicans acknowledge that the current state tax structure hurts rather than helps agricultural growth which will be necessary as more consumer demands are placed on Wisconsin farmers. The interspousal transfer and gift tax should be eliminated as it applies to small family business, including working family farms.

We know that too many government rules, prohibitions and regulations have worked toward prohibiting production of quality produce at reasonable cost. The consumers and farmers have both suffered.

A review of current regulations is in order and a sensitivity to the agricultural community is needed as future laws are considered. Let us free the farmer to serve society as best farmers can.

Senior Citizens

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY understands our senior citizens' need to live in a state of dignity and to find a welcome economic and social climate here in Wisconsin. We will direct our efforts to help bring this about.

When possible, the best life for senior citizens is an independent life. Housing availability, property tax relief, capital gains reform, medical care and its costs — all must be viewed with this independence a first priority.

High standards in nursing home care and resident comfort must be encouraged and enforced by the state for those incapable of living independently.

Come to Our Party

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY believes that the people should participate more in those decisions which affect them and government must be more responsive to the citizens it represents.

Republicans believe that wherever possible the people most affected by decisions of government should be a part of the decision-making process. Whenever possible, less government is better government. The more locally decisions can be made and responsibility assessed, the better.

The Republican principle remains, "Let The People Decide."

Elections

Elections in Wisconsin: election statistics for 1980 spring and fall elections and for 1981 spring election

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Vocational, Technical and Adult Education in Wisconsin:

Industrial Programs — Machine Tools

This student is learning how to operate a computer-driven machine tool, one of many courses offered at Milwaukee Technical College which provide training for employment opportunities in industrial and technical occupations.

ELECTIONS IN WISCONSIN

A Capsule View

The laws governing all elections in Wisconsin are set forth in Chapters 5 to 12 of the Wisconsin Statutes. Generally, there are 4 elections to engage the voter's attention — the spring primary in February and the spring election in April of each year, and the September primary and November general election in the even-numbered years. Officers who are elected on a nonpartisan basis are chosen in the spring. These comprise town, village, city and school district officers, county board members, county executives, all judicial officers and the state superintendent of public instruction. Officers elected on a partisan basis are chosen in the fall and include county administrative officials, members of the legislature, state constitutional officers except the state superintendent, and members of Congress. Not all of these officers are elected at every election.

In presidential election years the presidential preference vote is held at the spring election, while the vote for president occurs at the general (November) election. At some elections, the Wisconsin voters are also asked to advise the state legislature or local legislative bodies on matters of public policy (referenda) or to ratify or reject a proposed law or an amendment to the Wisconsin Constitution.

The Wisconsin Electorate

Size of the Electorate. Because Wisconsin does not maintain a statewide register of voters, the exact size of the electorate is unknown. On April 1, 1970, when the minimum voting age was still 21, Wisconsin population 21 and over numbered 2,593,018, but not all of these were qualified to vote in Wisconsin elections. Since 1,343,160 votes were cast for governor in that year, it can be assumed that about 52 percent of the eligible voters participated in the election. This low turn-out may be typical for an "off year" election; only 2 years earlier, when the election for governor coincided with a vote for U.S. president, 1,689,601 votes were cast for governor in the November election.

The 1970 census gives the Wisconsin population age 18, 19 and 20 as 241,070, thus increasing the number of voting age to 2,834,088. Since 1,851,997 votes were cast for president in 1972, it can be assumed that about 65 percent of the eligible voters participated in the election. There were 2,104,175 votes cast for president in 1976 and 2,273,221 votes cast for president in 1980.

Age Requirements. Under Article III of the Wisconsin Constitution, "every person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards" may vote in Wisconsin if he or she fulfills certain other requirements. The legislature may extend the suffrage by law, but the law would not become effective until approved by a vote on it at the general election. The 21-year voting provision, however, became obsolete with the adoption of the 26th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

The 26th Amendment ratified by the necessary three-fourths of the states in 1971 (including Wisconsin), extended the right to vote to those 18 years and over. Thus, regardless of the wording of the Wisconsin Constitution, the voting age in this state is now 18 for all elections. The change has been made in the Wisconsin Statutes.

Residence Requirements. One of the voting requirements is residence. In Wisconsin state and local elections, the privilege of voting is granted to citizens of the United States who have resided in the state and election district or ward where they propose to vote for 10 days prior to the election. A person's residence is defined as "the place where his habitation is fixed, without any present intent to move, and to which, when absent, he intends to return".

New residents who otherwise qualify as voters are permitted to vote for president and vice-president, regardless of how short a time they have been Wisconsin residents. Beginning with the 1964 presidential election, exresidents of Wisconsin who moved within 24 months preceding the election to another state have been permitted to vote for presidential electors in Wisconsin unless they had meanwhile become eligible to vote in another state. In accordance with federal law, U.S. citizens living in a foreign country may vote in federal elections in Wisconsin if they last resided here before leaving the United States.

History of the Suffrage. When Wisconsin became a state in 1848, suffrage was restricted to white (and emancipated Indian) male residents including immigrants not yet naturalized. A referendum approved in November of 1849 extended suffrage to colored male residents. In 1908, the Wisconsin Constitution was amended to restrict the right to vote to citizens of the United States. Women's suffrage came with the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution (ratified by Wisconsin on June 10, 1919).

Voter Registration. Based on a constitutional amendment ratified in 1882, the Wisconsin Legislature "may provide for the registration of electors". Today, voter registration in Wisconsin is by law required for every town, village or city with a population of more than 5,000 and may by local ordinance be adopted for municipalities of having a population of 5,000 or less. Voters may register at any of the following places: office of the municipal clerk; public or, in some cases, private high schools designated by the municipal clerk; office of the county register of deeds and office of city clerk in Milwaukee; any other location designated by the municipal clerk (such as fire stations, libraries, etc.) or as part of a door-to-door voter registration campaign; and at the polling place on election day. Municipal voter registration in Wisconsin does not record the party affiliation of the voter. Chapter 85, Laws of 1975, provided for voter registration by mail, registration at the polls on election day and removal of the 6-month state residency requirement. The residency change was also approved by the electorate, as required by the Constitution, in a November 1976 referendum.

Selection of Candidates

Primaries. Election to public office requires 3 distinct steps: the selection of possible candidates (inferring that all potential candidates are qualified), the nomination of candidates in a primary, and the election of officeholders in the general election.

Until "Fighting Bob" La Follette became governor of our state, candidates for public office were selected at caucuses or conventions composed of delegates, of members of a political party, or of eligible voters. Contrary to popular belief, the Wisconsin nominating caucuses did not imply political deals hatched in smoke-filled rooms — the caucuses were subject to legal regulations equally as stringent as our modern election laws.

In most instances, candidates are chosen today in primary elections; the nominating caucus remains as an optional method for the selection of town and village office candidates. In all cases other than the nominating caucus method, aspirants to elective office circulate nomination papers to be signed by a specified number of voters in the constituency.

Primary elections are held in Wisconsin to determine the candidates for both the partisan "general elections" held in November and for the nonpartisan "spring elections" held in April. The spring primary is held on the third Tuesday in February; the fall primary, the second Tuesday in September.

Partisan September Primary. Primaries are held, regardless of the number of aspirants, to select the candidates of each political party for each partisan general election. Since the purpose of a partisan primary is to nominate the candidates that a political party will run against the nominees of the other party in the general election, only the adherents of a particular party are expected to vote in that party's primary. Wisconsin's "open primary" law makes the choice a private matter; that is, the voter does not have to make a public declaration of his party affiliation to receive the ballot of that party (a closed primary). Instead, he is given the ballots of all parties, but votes his choices on one party's ballot only. He cannot select candidates at random from several ballots.

In partisan primaries, the nominee receiving the highest number of votes becomes his party's candidate for the office, but a write-in candidate qualifies only if the vote for him also equals at least 5 percent of the party vote for governor cast in the district at the last general election, or the number of signatures required on nomination papers for the office, whichever is greater.

The only other partisan officers chosen are party ward committeemen, who are elected at September primaries in even-numbered years. Ward committeemen cannot be elected by write-in vote. Party ward committeemen (required to reside in district, ward or municipality for which they were elected) recommend names of electors to be appointed election officials by the governing body of each town, village, and city.

Nonpartisan February Primary. Nonpartisan primaries are required only under certain conditions. If 3 or more candidates run for state superintendent, county supervisor, any judicial office, or certain other offices, a primary election must be held, and the names of the 2 candidates receiving the greatest number of votes are placed on the ballots for the nonpartisan election. This is also applicable to municipalities adopting the system of nominating candidates by primary election. In nonpartisan primaries, the 2 aspirants receiving the highest number of votes for a specific office are selected as the candidates for that office in the nonpartisan final election.

Presidential Preference Vote. On the first Tuesday in April of each presidential election year, Wisconsin voters are given an opportunity to express their preference for the person to be the presidential candidate of their party.

Meeting on the last Tuesday in January of that year, a bipartisan committee certifies to the Elections Board the names of all nationally advocated or recognized candidates to be placed on the ballot. The members of the committee consist of the state chairman and the national committeeman and committeewoman from each party entitled to a separate ballot or column, the speaker of the Assembly, the president of the Senate and the minority leader of each house of the legislature. An additional member is elected by the committee and serves as chairman. Any potential candidate may withdraw his name from the ballot by filing a disclaimer with the Elections Board, no later than the second Thursday following the third Tuesday in February, that he or she is not and does not intend to become a candidate for the office of president of the United States at the forthcoming presidential election. Other candidates may be placed on the ballot by filing nomination petitions with the Elections Board, signed by a specified percentage of qualified electors, by the second Thursday following the third Tuesday in February. In addition, the ballot of each major party provides space for a write-in vote.

There is no filing of delegate lists prior to the primary. After the results of the primary are determined, each state organization selects as many delegates or alternates as are permitted or allotted by the party's national committee. Delegates must be pledged to represent the presidential candidate in accordance with the primary vote. However, the presidential candidate has until June 10 to review this slate of delegates and replace any of the recommended list with his own choices. Not less than two-thirds of the convention votes must be designated by congressional districts. The total number of delegates and convention votes allocated to each state is not determined by state law, but by the national committee of each party and is based on the number of congressional districts and the prior voting record of the state. Unless prevented by the death of the candidate, delegates must pledge to vote in accordance with the results of the presidential preference vote on the first and subsequent ballots until the candidate to whom they are pledged either fails to obtain at least one-third of the authorized convention vote or until that candidate releases the delegates. Thereafter, the Wisconsin delegates may support any other candidates of their choice.

The Wisconsin presidential preference vote is also an open primary. In order to reduce the temptation of crossover voting, each ballot provides for a protest "no" vote against the candidate or slate of candidates listed on that ballot. If a plurality of the voters in any district or the state at large casts their ballots for "none of the names shown", or against the single name shown on the ballot, the party organization selects the delegates to attend the national convention as an uninstructed delegation. (The United States Supreme Court, in February 1981, ssued a decision stating that a party need not adhere to the state party primary results in selecting and seating delegates to its national convention).

Elections

The Partisan "General" November Elections. From among the candidates chosen at the partisan primaries in September, the people of Wisconsin select, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each even-numbered year, the elected officials of the state and its counties. The choice is between the single candidate for each major political party who received the highest number of votes for a particular office in the partisan primary and the "independent" candidates who are affiliated with minor parties or who are unaffiliated. "Write in" votes can be cast for persons whose names do not appear on the ballot.

The constitutional offices of governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state state treasurer, and attorney general are filled from the state at large. The constitutional officers are elected for 4-year terms in the general elections two years after each U.S. presidential election. At every general election, a representative in Congress is elected from each of the congressional districts and a representative to the Assembly from each of the Assembly districts. United States senators, who serve 6 years, are also chosen at the general election. The 33 state senators are elected for 4 years -one-half at each general election from the odd-numbered or even-numbered Senate districts. A clerk, treasurer, sheriff, clerk of circuit court, district attorney, and register of deeds are elected biennially from each of the 72 counties in the state, and approximately one-half of the counties elect a surveyor and all counties elect a coroner or a medical examiner. Dunn, Eau Claire, La Crosse, Milwaukee and Oneida have a medical examiner system. Article VI, Section 4 of the Wisconsin Constitution, ratified in April 1965, abolished the offices of county coroner and surveyor in counties having a population of 500,000 or more, while a 1972 amendment allowed counties below 500,000 the option of retaining the office of coroner or instituting a medical examining system. In lieu of electing a county surveyor, Section 59.12 of the Wisconsin Statutes authorizes county boards to designate any registered land surveyor employed by the county to perform the duties of the county surveyor.

Vacancies in the offices of representatives in Congress, state senators, and representatives to the Assembly may be filled by special election only. Vacancies in the office of U.S. senator may be filled by appointment until they can be filled at a general election. Vacancies in state constitutional offices and county offices are filled by appointment except that the lieutenant governor constitutionally succeeds the governor in case of a vacancy in the office of governor (the secretary of state is third in line of succession). Appointments to fill vacancies on the state level and for most county offices are made by the governor.

Presidential Electors, Electoral College. In each presidential election year, each major political party's nominees for state and legislative offices, state officers and the holdover state senators hold a convention in the state Capitol on the first Tuesday in October to nominate their party's slate of presidential electors for president and vice-president. Minor party and other "independent" candidates file their slate of electors with their nomination papers. Though the names of the electors no longer appear on the presidential ballots, every vote cast for the names of the candidates for president and vice-president of each party is a vote for each of the electors committed to that slate. The electors of the presidential slate receiving the greatest number of votes become members of the electoral college and meet at 12 noon on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December to cast the vote officially for president and vicepresident in Wisconsin. The number of electors chosen for each slate is equal to the state's delegation in Congress. One presidential elector is chosen from each congressional district and 2 are chosen at large. Wisconsin had 12 electoral votes in 1968; because of the reduction of its congressional districts from 10 to 9, the number of its electoral college votes in 1972, 1976 and 1980 was 11.

Nonpartisan April Elections. Nonpartisan elections are held on the first Tuesday of April for state superintendent of public instruction, judicial officers, county executive officers, town, village and city officers, county supervisors, and school board members. The terms of office vary, so only certain offices are voted on each year. The only nonpartisan offices voted for on a statewide basis are state superintendent and justices of the Supreme Court; all others are elected from the county, district, or municipality represented. In addition to the Supreme Court, consisting of 7 justices, there is a Court of Appeals, elected at large from one of the 4 appellate districts, with 3 judges from each district, for staggered 6-year terms. Pursuant to 1978 legislation enacted by the Wisconsin Legislature, the state is provided with a "single level" trial court system, consisting of 190 circuit judges (the former county judges are denominated as circuit judges). Circuit court boundaries are revised so that each county will be a circuit with the exception of the following 3 combined county districts: Buffalo-Pepin, Shawano-Menominee and Forest-Florence. Individual county circuit courts are comprised of varying numbers of branches.

The governor has power to fill by temporary appointment vacancies which might occur in nonpartisan state elective offices. Many of the state's justices and judges first achieved judicial office through appointment by the governor; thus, gubernatorial appointments to a considerable extent determine the composition of the Wisconsin judiciary.

Constitutional Amendments; Referenda; Recall

Referenda. The voters of Wisconsin can utilize initiative and referendum procedures only on the local level. However, on the state level the Wisconsin Legislature may submit matters to a statewide advisory referendum. Occasionally, the legislature has passed laws which become effective only if approved by the voters; a recent example of this was a 1977 law to permit all qualified voters of Wisconsin to vote for president and vice-president regardless of the length of their residency, and to permit U.S. citizens who are living in a foreign country to vote in federal election in Wisconsin if they last resided in this state before leaving this country, as required by federal law. In this instance, submission was necessary because the Wisconsin Constitution requires all changes in the suffrage to be submitted to the electorate.

The other most recent statewide referenda submitted to the voters were those asking if they favored the issuance of bonds by the state for an accelerated water pollution abatement program and for an expansion of the state's land acquisition program. They were approved in April 1969. Another referendum at the same election, however, inquiring whether the state should control and fund vocational education, was turned down.

County boards may submit advisory or ratifying referenda to county voters. Municipalities also have the right to submit referenda questions, upon petition, relating to village and city charter ordinances and other subjects affecting the government of the municipalities.

In addition, all proposed amendments to the Constitution must be ratified by the people before they can become effective. Thus, the voters of Wisconsin may be asked at an election to approve a change in the state Constitution or express their preference on a matter of public policy. With one exception, all questions have been submitted by the legislature to the electorate at "spring elections" in April or "general elections" in November. One (nonconstitutional) referendum, relating to a World War I soldiers' bonus, was submitted at the 1919 September primary and was approved by the electors.

Constitutional Amendments. The procedure for amending the state constitution is adoption of an identical amendment by 2 consecutive legislatures and ratification of the amendment by a majority vote of the people at a subsequent election.

In recent years the electorate has voted on a number of constitutional amendments. For example, in 1975, 2 amendments were ratified allowing pu housing and repealing the disenfranchisement for dueling, and 2 were rejected regarding internal improvements for transportation facilities and exclusion of certain debt from municipal debt limits. In 1976, the amendment regarding internal improvements for transportation facilities was resubmitted to the electorate and defeated, as was an amendment authorizing an increase in municipal indebtedness. In the April 1977 election, 2 proposals relating to raffle games and court reform were ratified. The latter proposal regarding court reform raised 4 different questions and, therefore, the voters were required to vote on each proposition separately. All 4 questions were adopted. In the April 1978 election, an amendment to allow the Legislature to establish more than one system of town government was defeated. In the April 1979 election, an amendment consisting of 4 separate questions was ratified providing for gubernatorial succession, filling a vacancy in the of office of lieutenant governor, selection of the Senate's presiding officer, and making miscellaneous revisions to clarify the text. In the April 1981 elections, 4 constitutional amendments (consisting of 5 questions), were ratified providing for primaries in recall elections, revising the right to bail, removing obsolete provisions on corporations and banking, and extending the indebetedness period for sewage collection or treatment systems in counties and sewage districts over 150,000 and in all cities.

Recall. The Wisconsin Constitution and statutes also provide for the recall of elective officers after the first year of a term through a process of petition and special election.

The Mechanics of the Election Process

Certifying candidates, registering voters, and recording, tallying and reporting the votes of over 2 million people is a complex process. Who handles it? First of all, the process is guided by explicit state laws. Detailed specifications concerning the content of the ballot, for example, are set forth in the statutes. The Wisconsin Elections Board, which administers the election laws for the state, prepares all official ballot forms and other election forms, promulgates rules for the use of voting machines, certifies to each county clerk the list of candidates for state offices, and performs other duties pertaining to elections.

For the potential voter, the election process begins when he registers to vote with the clerk of his municipality or -- in Milwaukee — with the city Board of Election Commissioners. Registration is optional for municipalities having a population of 5,000 or less. A voter's registration is permanent unless he moves; then he must reregister.

County clerks are responsible for preparing the ballots to be used for the election of all offices on the county level or above, and for distribution of them to the municipal clerks; municipal clerks supervise registration and elections in their municipalities; in cities or counties over 500,000 population, election duties are performed by a city board of election commissioners and a county board of election commissioners.

On election day at each polling place, there are normally stationed 3 inspectors, 2 elections clerks, and — unless voting machines are used — 2 ballot clerks. The law requires all cities, villages and towns having a population of 10,000 or more to use voting machines. Electronic voting machines may now be used in lien of mechanical voting machines. Each political party may also appoint 2 observers and alternates for each polling place. Certain candidates and nonpartisan and bipartisan groups may also appoint observers. A voter who cannot come to the polling place on election day, either because of absence from the municipality, sickness, handicap, age, disability, military service, jury duty or religious reasons may vote by absentee ballot.

When the polls close, the inspectors canvass the votes and deliver one tally sheet statement and registration or poll list each to the county clerk and to the municipal clerk. Where electronic voting systems are used, the count may be adjourned to a central location. The county clerk and 2 citizens appointed by him (including one from another political party) constitute the county board of canvassers, which examines the returns. One statement of the results is filed in the county clerk's office; another statement, to which is attached a tabulation of votes cast as each polling place for each candidate, goes to the state Elections Board. The county clerk also issues certificates of election to the elected officials within the county.

The Board of State Canvassers, consisting of the chairperson of the state Elections Board, state treasurer, and attorney general, meets after each election to examine the certified statements of the county canvassers. The board makes a statements of the votes cast for each office and determines who has been elected. The Elections Board then issues certificates of election to all persons elected to a state office. The board also issues certificates or prepares certificates for issuance by the governor to persons elected to national offices from this state.

Campaign Financing

The regulation of campaign financing in Wisconsin was substantially revised by Chapter 334, Laws of 1973, with the intent of furnishing the voters with complete information as to who is supporting or opposing which candidate or cause and to what extent, either directly or indirectly. Chapter 11 of the Wisconsin Statutes regulates campaign financing, while Chapter 12 defines prohibited election practices. Chapter 11 was augmented by the 1977 Wisconsin Legislature, which created a system of public grants for the campaigns of eligible candidates for state offices. Numerous minor revisions were also made in the campaign finance law by the 1979 Wisconsin Legislature.

Contributions and Disbursements. Every political party committee, other political committee or political group which makes or accepts contributions or makes disbursements in an amount exceeding $25 per year, and every individual who accepts contributions or makes disbursements in an amount exceeding $25 per year files a verified statement with the appropriate filing officer (the Elections Board in the case of state or national officers or a statewide referendum). A candidate must file a statement for any amount. The statement includes such items as the name and address of the registrant, the officers, the campaign depository, and the names of the candidates or the nature of the referendum supported or opposed; and the area, scope or jurisdiction of the registrant.

Subsequently, such committees, groups or individuals must file full reports of all contributions received, obligations incurred and disbursements made, including the name, address and total contribution of each contributor donating over $20; an itemization of disbursements over $20 to other registrants; and a separate statement giving the name, address, occupation, place of employment and contribution of any contributor donating more than $100 in any calendar year. Nonresident committees, groups or individuals making contributions or disbursements in this state must also file their names and addresses and that of a designated agent in the state with the secretary of state. Some candidates and others whose financial activity does not exceed $500 per year may he exempted from reporting. Political party committees with less than $1,000 per year of financial activity may he similarly exempted.

Single Campaign Treasurer. Each candidate must appoint one campaign treasurer and designate one campaign depository before receiving any contributions or making any disbursements.

Each candidate and his campaign treasurer must file a registration statement. Unless exempted from reporting, each candidate or the treasurer acting on his behalf must file periodic financial reports, for which the candidate is responsible as to correctness.

Contribution by Negotiable Instrument. All campaign contributions exceeding $50 must be made by check or other negotiable instrument, so that the origin is known and, similarly, all campaign disbursements must be made by negotiable instrument. Anonymous contributions exceeding $10 cannot be expended but must be donated either to a charity or to the common school fund. All contributions must be made in the name of the contributor.

Duties of the Elections Board. The Elections Board furnishes candidates and committees with forms for making reports, furnishes manuals setting forth recommended methods of bookkeeping and reporting, compiles and maintains a current list of all reports and statements pertaining to such candidate, individual, committee or group, and prepares special reports. It includes in its biennial report statistics concerning the total contributions and expenditures of candidates and committees, amounts over $100 contributed by contributors, and additional data. It investigates violations of the election laws and must notify the district attorney, the attorney general or the governor of any facts within its knowledge or evidence in its possession that might be grounds for civil action or criminal prosecution. Similar requirements are made with regard to financial reporting in local elections.

The board also supervises the auditing of campaign finance reports submitted in connection with state elections.

Limitations on Contributions. Limitations are imposed upon the amount that may be received by candidates. No one individual (except a candidate) may contribute more than the specified amounts to any of the following candidates and any individual or voluntary committee supporting him: constitutional administrative officers (governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, superintendent of public instruction), and Supreme Court justice — $10,000; state senator — $1,000; representative to the Assembly — $500; and all other state and local candidates — a limit which varies between $250 and $3,000 depending upon the office. Furthermore, no individual may make a contribution to all candidates in excess of a total of $10,000 in any calendar year.

No committee other than a political party committee may make any contributions to a candidate for one of the constitutional administrative offices or justice of the Supreme Court of more than 4 percent of the candidate's disbursement level specified by law; nor may such a committee make contributions to candidates for other state and local offices in excess of monetary limits specified by law.

No political party may receive more than $75,000 of its contributions in any calendar year from all other committees, nor more than $6,000 from any specific committee or its subunits. No committee other than a political party committee may make any contribution to a political party exceeding $6,000.

No candidate may receive more than 65 percent of the total authorized disbursement level specified by law from all other committees, including political party committees. Of this amount, not more than 45% may be received from special interest committees.

Disbursements cannot be made anonymously, nor can contributions or disbursements be made in a fictitious name. The source of all political advertisements must appear thereon.

Public Campaign Financing. Under Chapter 107, Laws of 1977, a campaign fund was created in the state treasury consisting of general tax revenues from each person filing a state income tax return who specifies that $1 shall be set aside for this fund. The fund is available to candidates for statewide executive and judicial offices, as well as legislative offices, for use after the primary, provided that they obtain a specified number of votes in the primary and they raise a specified initial amount of private contributions from individuals in amounts of $100 or less. Participants must agree to accept spending limits and limits placed on personal contributions to their own campaigns in order to receive moneys from the fund, unless their opponents qualify for a grant but decline to accept it (thereby releasing themselves from adherence to the limits). The fund is apportioned by office in accordance with a specified formula. Moneys accepted count towards the maximum limit of 45 percent of a candidate's spending limit which may be accepted from special interest committees, thereby substantially limiting this source of contributions for those who participate. The act also made spending limits (which apply only to candidates who accept moneys from the fund) subject to an automatic cost of living adjustment. This, in turn, impacts on certain contribution limitations which are figured as percentages of the disbursement levels. Moneys from the fund, may be used only for advertising in communications media, printing, office supplies and postage; other campaign expenses must be privately financed.

Prohibited Election Practices

Chapter 12 of the statutes lists prohibited election practices, such as practices involving bribery, fraud, election threats, and illegal actions of election officials.

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES

February 19, 1980 Primary

Circuit Court	Vote	Circuit Court	Vote
Milwaukee County, Branch 37		Portage County, Branch 1	
Arlene Connors	29,523	James A. Blum	1,239
Harry Halloway	23,716	Frederic W. Fleischauer	2,162
Fred L. St. Clair	21,513	Arthur G. Spoerl	782
Thomas P. Schneider	39,808		

February 17, 1981 Primary

Circuit Court	Vote	Circuit Court	Vote
Green Lake County		Frederick R. Hardt	1,416
Spencer A. Markham	143	Robert D. Read	1,713
Neil J. Toman	709	Robert K. Robinson	602
David C. Willis	1,226	Winnebago County, Branch 2	
Sauk County Branch 1		Robert A. Haase	4,502
Robert F. Curtain	1,703	Ronald L. Lampe	3,736
John M. Langer	1,634	Bruce K. Schmidt	2,216
Bartley G. Mauch	751	Winnebago County, Branch 4	
Joseph J. Screnock	1,777	Robert A. Hawley	4,942
Walworth County, Branch 1		H. Joseph Hildebrand	2,351
Clark Dempsey	940	James T. Marquardt	643
Donald L. Doering	268	John W. Pence	1,377
Daniel H. Eberhardt	1,216	Edward J. Salzsieder	1,520

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR SUPREME COURT JUSTICE

February 19, 1980 Primary

County	Louis J. Ceci	P. Charles Jones	Donald W. Steinmetz
Adams	466	676	296
Ashland	392	464	607
Barron	182	296	264
Bayfield	289	212	196
Brown	12,147	7,128	6,716
Buffalo	101	144	87
Burnett	160	172	135
Calumet	609	287	376
Chippewa	523	604	736
Clark	336	503	443
Columbia	745	1,565	642
Crawford	223	321	221
Dane	3,249	15,085	3,139
Dodge	1,449	762	1,387
Door	1,175	848	657
Douglas	361	477	505
Dunn	189	259	300
Eau Claire	392	534	607
Florence	144	64	51
Fond du Lac	1,488	751	753
Forest	157	105	74
Grant	408	968	474
Green	322	383	188
Green Lake	286	177	120
Iowa	88	443	78
Iron	164	57	71
Jackson	133	253	150
Jefferson	830	492	618
Juneau	345	551	436
Kenosha	4,829	2,447	3,746
Kewaunee	322	221	111
La Crosse	2,257	1,679	1,977
Lafayette	262	318	85
Langlade	519	426	198
Lincoln	985	1,273	813
Manitowoc	1,730	1,006	609
Marathon	1,185	1,468	964
Marinette	1,274	558	428
Marquette	193	180	125
Menominee	16	14	5
Milwaukee	66,066	10,291	37,199
Monroe	737	969	645
Oconto	904	548	291
Oneida	618	742	580
Outagamie	4,641	2,944	3,954
Ozaukee	2,323	414	1,217
Pepin	68	55	64
Pierce	394	432	508
Polk	269	595	338
Portage	1,160	1,319	1,295
Price	153	230	133
Racine	3,907	1,784	1,515
Richland	214	353	207
Rock	934	958	1,105
Rusk	308	489	365
St. Croix	353	415	400
Sauk	435	541	302
Sawyer	109	186	108
Shawano	475	199	189
Sheboygan	1,319	636	857
Taylor	127	318	151
Trempealeau	180	263	175
Vernon	801	764	666
Vilas	395	497	383
Walworth	864	437	657
Washburn	76	138	93
Washington	1,097	276	698
Waukesha	6,186	2,034	4,028
Waupaca	1,103	679	562
Waushara	382	185	115
Winnebago	2,062	937	982
Wood	3,117	1,464	1,116
TOTAL	142,702	76,253	90,286

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

February 17, 1981 Primary

County	Herbert J. Grover	Reinhold Kaebitzsch	Douglas J. LaFollette	Grant Douglas Tews	Barbara Thompson
Adams	577	47	473	118	516
Ashland	690	70	440	79	623
Barron	979	57	236	71	572
Bayfield	603	69	223	36	324
Brown	3,657	323	1,441	285	2,865
Buffalo	301	28	185	36	372
Burnett	454	37	212	54	273
Calumet	779	39	279	53	535
Chippewa	2,472	184	667	140	1,106
Clark	983	57	342	114	542
Columbia	1,460	43	200	53	592
Crawford	416	32	104	32	281
Dane	16,823	794	4,864	608	12,799
Dodge	1,619	91	619	215	1,246
Door	922	52	328	67	580
Douglas	676	53	561	65	709
Dunn	652	79	372	110	688
Eau Claire	1,163	162	398	85	873
Florence	219	10	33	8	58
Fond du Lac	2,008	97	733	109	1,655
Forest	367	19	259	40	340
Grant	801	60	332	80	782
Green	424	19	147	56	530
Green Lake	684	42	361	107	822
Iowa	537	23	198	24	396
Iron	332	24	169	36	263
Jackson	556	36	182	52	339
Jefferson	2,060	131	411	170	1,145
Juneau	696	38	272	218	455
Kenosha	2,465	246	2,491	334	2,043
Kewaunee	400	31	216	47	304
La Crosse	3,547	346	1,759	340	3,101
Lafayette	307	13	97	18	419
Langlade	720	63	231	47	405
Lincoln	831	50	182	38	317
Manitowoc	3,229	278	1,831	270	2,710
Marathon	3,254	328	924	262	1,573
Marinette	1,210	60	405	69	632
Marquette	530	23	153	48	284
Menominee	74	6	2	0	9
Milwaukee	14,670	770	5,401	2,241	9,395
Monroe	961	47	256	64	450
Oconto	1,283	76	459	117	721
Oneida	968	69	571	95	776
Outagamie	2,593	137	752	235	2,036
Ozaukee	1,633	77	644	288	1,198
Pepin	99	5	70	14	118
Pierce	424	57	348	88	643
Polk	841	97	327	111	569
Portage	1,785	60	317	72	550
Price	590	22	145	49	353
Racine	3,971	246	1,262	312	1,752
Richland	473	24	64	18	259
Rock	2,234	166	762	235	1,630
Rusk	385	24	182	31	229
St. Croix	538	98	347	106	649
Sauk	2,309	114	1,041	169	2,029
Sawyer	384	45	236	89	449
Shawano	2,619	29	140	47	360
Sheboygan	4,074	271	2,283	267	2,861
Taylor	658	38	217	40	365
Trempealeau	714	62	307	90	573
Vernon	1,038	76	471	121	976
Vilas	703	24	196	52	300
Walworth	2,018	203	1,207	293	2,281
Washburn	452	44	143	34	207
Washington	1,933	178	1,341	414	1,860
Waukesha	6,535	402	3,324	1,142	6,055
Waupaca	1,121	38	252	109	622
Waushara	441	27	152	42	346
Winnebago	4,541	306	2,002	484	3,626
Wood	1,784	236	620	284	1,159
TOTAL	125,249	8,228	49,171	12,347	89,475

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR SUPREME COURT JUSTICE

April 1, 1980

County	Louis J. Ceci	Donald W. Steinmetz	County	Louis J. Ceci	Donald W. Steinmetz
Adams	1,985	1,705	Marinette	6,877	4,070
Ashland	1,796	2,683	Marquette	1,655	1,683
Barron	3,645	4,853	Menominee	175	113
Bayfield	2,060	1,809	Milwaukee	161,186	137,729
Brown	25,931	24,561	Monroe	3,635	4,880
Buffalo	1,437	1,982	Oconto	4,813	3,425
Burnett	1,142	1,413	Oneida	4,446	4,564
Calumet	4,063	4,783	Outagamie	15,677	20,905
Chippewa	4,186	8,405	Ozaukee	12,818	10,030
Clark	3,567	4,740	Pepin	672	711
Columbia	5,725	7,521	Pierce	2,425	3,358
Crawford	1,862	2,317	Polk	2,788	3,915
Dane	34,027	63,776	Portage	7,571	7,526
Dodge	10,469	10,014	Price	[illegible],980	1,968
Door	4,850	3,306	Racine	[illegible]	16,834
Douglas	3,994	4,879	Richland	[illegible]	2,745
Dunn	2,508	4,662	Rock	[illegible]	17,682
Eau Claire	7,492	11,160	Rusk	[illegible]	2,556
Florence	610	541	St. Croix	[illegible],709	5,111
Fond du Lac	13,574	12,011	Sauk	4,696	6,738
Forest	1,342	1,165	Sawyer	1,394	1,664
Grant	6,174	4,997	Shawano	4,782	3,978
Green	4,351	4,283	Sheboygan	15,239	15,356
Green Lake	2,950	2,407	Taylor	2,124	2,647
Iowa	[illegible],510	2,743	Trempealeau	2,767	3,875
Iron	1,745	816	Vernon	2,831	4,222
Jackson	1,913	2,393	Vilas	2,635	2,711
Jefferson	8,361	7,969	Walworth	9,898	9,008
Juneau	2,573	3,270	Washburn	1,405	1,994
Kenosha	16,456	16,945	Washington	12,008	11,489
Kewaunee	3,163	2,351	Waukesha	45,261	39,216
La Crosse	10,225	13,572	Waupaca	6,493	5,331
Lafayette	2,954	2,140	Waushara	2,979	2,213
Langlade	3,017	2,223	Winnebago	17,307	20,035
Lincoln	3,991	3,860	Wood	11,082	9,365
Manitowoc	13,240	10,817			
Marathon	15,907	14,659	TOTAL	658,605	663,378

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR COURT OF APPEALS JUDGES

April 1, 1980

District I Counties	William R. Moser	Christ T. Seraphim
Milwaukee	195,256	137,262
TOTAL	195,256	137,262

District II Counties	James Rector	Burton A. Scott	Counties	James Rector	Burton A. Scott
Calumet	2,521	4,809	Sheboygan	11,040	15,186
Fond du Lac	7,093	14,896	Walworth	4,593	12,180
Green Lake	1,215	3,357	Washington	6,071	13,584
Kenosha	5,474	28,521	Waukesha	38,988	27,085
Manitowoc	6,133	14,185	Winnebago	12,119	17,763
Ozaukee	5,805	11,944			
Racine	10,212	31,060	TOTAL	99,361	206,473

VOTE FOR COURT OF APPEALS JUDGES—Continued

District III Counties	John P. Foley
Ashland	3,087
Barron	7,893
Bayfield	3,219
Brown	34,503
Buffalo	2,716
Burnett	2,539
Chippewa	8,713
Door	5,694
Douglas	8,712
Dunn	5,602
Eau Claire	14,557
Florence	924
Forest	1,898
Iron	1,629
Kewaunee	4,686
Langlade	3,794
Lincoln	6,113
Marathon	24,512
Marinette	7,608
Menominee	196
Oconto	5,833
Oneida	6,550
Outagamie	27,646
Pepin	1,018
Pierce	5,005
Polk	6,284
Price	3,135
Rusk	3,195
St. Croix	8,089
Sawyer	2,472
Shawano	6,636
Taylor	0
Trempealeau	5,423
Vilas	4,204
Washburn	0
TOTAL	234,085

District IV Counties	Charles P. Dykman	Joseph Thomas
Adams	1,983	1,470
Clark	3,642	4,038
Columbia	8,871	4,016
Crawford	2,278	1,834
Dane	73,183	19,758
Dodge	9,241	9,523
Grant	5,477	4,860
Green	5,309	3,003
Iowa	3,295	1,728
Jackson	1,975	2,065
Jefferson	8,953	5,881
Juneau	3,776	1,845
La Crosse	15,377	6,616
Lafayette	2,846	2,846
Marquette	1,721	1,381
Monroe	4,227	3,655
Portage	8,890	4,855
Richland	2,520	2,048
Rock	19,387	11,215
Sauk	7,405	3,612
Vernon	3,923	2,700
Waupaca	4,671	5,910
Waushara	1,761	2,765
Wood	10,810	7,324
TOTAL	211,521	114,142

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES

April 1, 1980

Circuit Court	Vote
Brown County, Branch 5	
Charles E. Kuehn	29,952
Donald R. Zuidmulder	20,490
Brown County, Branch 7	
John C. Jaekels	36,796
Columbia County, Branch 2	
Lewis W. Charles	7,263
Gary Roets	6,839
Dane County, Branch 1	
Richard W. Bardwell	62,403
Steven A. Levine	34,261
Dane County, Branch 2	
Michael B. Torphy, Jr.	78,038
Dane County, Branch 6	
James C. Boll	73,262
Dunn County	
Donna J. Muza	7,262
Fond du Lac County, Branch 3	
Henry B. Buslee	20,837
Kenosha County, Branch 4	
Michael S. Fischer	29,089
Manitowoc County, Branch 1	
Allan J. Deehr	21,542
Milwaukee County, Branch 2	
George A. Burns, Jr.	219,682
Milwaukee County, Branch 25	
Ralph G. Gorenstein	212,645
Milwaukee County, Branch 37	
Arlene Connors	145,850
Thomas P. Schneider	141,662
Outagamie County, Branch 3	
Nick F. Schaeffer	31,723
Portage County, Branch 1	
James A. Blum	7,439
Frederic W. Fleischauer	10,158
Sheboygan County, Branch 3	
John Bolgert	27,657
Walworth County, Branch 2	
James A. Carlson	16,718
Waupaca County, Branch 2	
Nathan E. Weise	10,998

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES—Continued

April 7, 1981

Circuit Court	Vote	Circuit Court	Vote
Clark County, Branch 1		Milwaukee County, Branch 27	
Lowell D. Schoengarth	5,470	Thomas P. Doherty	65,380
Dane County, Branch 9		Milwaukee County, Branch 33	
Gordon A. Anderson	17,738	Laurence C. Gram, Jr.	65,749
William D. Byrne	44,207	Oconto County	
Door County		John M. Wiebusch	5,348
Edwin C. Stephan	5,038	Racine County, Branch 5	
Eau Claire County, Branch 1		Dennis J. Barry	18,721
Thomas Barland (write-in)	4,062	Racine County, Branch 8	
Fond du Lac County, Branch 2		Dennis J. Flynn	19,654
John P. McGalloway, Jr.	15,507	Rock County, Branch 3	
Green County		Gerald W. Jaeckle	15,173
Franz W. Brand	3,837	Sauk County, Branch 1	
Green Lake County		Robert F. Curtin	6,048
Neil J. Toman	1,949	Joseph J. Screnock	4,218
David C. Willis	2,831	Vernon County	
Kenosha County, Branch 5		Walter S. Block	5,422
Robert V. Baker	12,223	Walworth County, Branch 1	
James W. Conway	3,281	Frederick R. Hardt	6,535
Langlade County		Robert D. Read	6,964
James P. Jansen	3,560	Walworth County, Branch 3	
Manitowoc County, Branch 3		John J. Byrnes	11,557
Patrick J. Harlow	6,992	Waukesha County, Branch 1	
Fred H. Hazlewood	10,255	Harry G. Snyder	24,170
Marathon County, Branch 1		Richard J. Steinberg	18,134
Ronald D. Keberle	17,514	Waukesha County, Branch 3	
Milwaukee County, Branch 9		Roger P. Murphy	33,495
Robert M. Curley	68,776	Waukesha County, Branch 7	
Milwaukee County, Branch 13		Neal P. Nettesheim	35,964
Victor Manian	69,305	Waupaca County, Branch 1	
Milwaukee County, Branch 14		Gerald K. Anderson	4,863*
Leander J. Foley, Jr.	70,313	Philip M. Kirk	4,892*
Milwaukee County, Branch 18		Winnebago County, Branch 1	
Harold B. Jackson Jr.	65,468	William E. Crane	19,402
Milwaukee County, Branch 19		Winnebago County, Branch 2	
John E. McCormick	67,398	Robert A. Haase	11,675
Milwaukee County, Branch 21		Ronald L. Lampe	11,485
Sid Gray	31,286	Winnebago County, Branch 4	
Clarence R. Parrish	58,737	Robert A. Hawley	15,757
Milwaukee County, Branch 22		H. Joseph Hildebrand	8,001
William J. Haese	63,065		

*Recount vote totals.
Source: Official records of the Elections Board.

VOTE FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

April 7, 1981

County	Herbert J. Grover	Barbara Thompson	County	Herbert J. Grover	Barbara Thompson
Adams	1,751	1,767	Grant	4,261	5,008
Ashland	2,538	2,260	Green	1,995	2,775
Barron	3,791	3,416	Green Lake	2,010	2,650
Bayfield	2,265	1,943	Iowa	2,142	1,883
Brown	14,253	13,881	Iron	1,158	1,137
Buffalo	1,359	1,574	Jackson	1,952	1.670
Burnett	1,406	1,512	Jefferson	6,356	5,567
Calumet	2,577	2,219	Juneau	3,000	2,900
Chippewa	5,999	3,897	Kenosha	8,357	6,805
Clark	3,875	3,129	Kewaunee	1,800	1,761
Columbia	4,579	3,964	La Crosse	9,297	7,232
Crawford	1,584	1,717	Lafayette	1,632	2,696
Dane	38,345	26,824	Langlade	2,714	1,509
Dodge	6,309	5,763	Lincoln	2,725	2,026
Door	3,159	2,967	Manitowoc	9,233	7,907
Douglas	4,407	3,885	Marathon	13,777	9,159
Dunn	2,807	2,599	Marinette	4,862	4,675
Eau Claire	6,275	4,675	Marquette	1,650	1,952
Florence	834	479	Menominee	160	66
Fond du Lac	9,296	9,273	Milwaukee	53,374	38,151
Forest	1,488	1,208	Monroe	3,513	2,799

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—Continued

April 7, 1981

County	Herbert J. Grover	Barbara Thompson	County	Herbert J. Grover	Barbara Thompson
Oconto	3,611	3,184	Shawano	5,884	1,871
Oneida	3,899	3,058	Sheboygan	12,272	8,499
Outagamie	9,150	8,047	Taylor	1,970	1,298
Ozaukee	4,876	3,996	Trempealeau	2,713	2,782
Pepin	550	641	Vernon	3,266	3,680
Pierce	1,799	2,413	Vilas	3,241	2,826
Polk	3,167	3,214	Walworth	6,332	6,921
Portage	5,428	2,797	Washburn	1,885	1,580
Price	2,517	1,851	Washington	7,710	7,673
Racine	14,563	9,145	Waukesha	23,488	20,457
Richland	1,782	1,703	Waupaca	5,092	4,488
Rock	10,274	9,984	Waushara	1,743	1,934
Rusk	1,963	1,530	Winnebago	12,366	11,858
St. Croix	3,590	4,093	Wood	7,607	5,249
Sauk	5,381	4,756			
Sawyer	1,810	2,012	TOTAL	424,794	352,820

REMOVAL OF OBSOLETE PROVISIONS REGARDING BANKS AND CORPORATIONS

Amending Art. XI, Secs. 1 and 4

1979 AJR 53; 1981 AJR 13; Adopted April 7, 1981

Ballot Question: "Shall section 1 of article XI of the constitution be amended to remove an obsolete reference to the creation of corporations by special act of the legislature?"

Ballot Question: "Shall section 4 of article XI of the constitution be amended to remove the requirement that banking laws be passed by the legislature by a two-thirds vote?"

Text of Sections: "[Article XI] Section 1. Corporations without banking powers or privileges may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes~~, and in cases where, in the judgment of the legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws~~. All general laws or special acts enacted under the provisions of this section may be altered or repealed by the legislature at any time after their passage.

Section 4. The legislature ~~shall have power to~~ may enact a general banking law for the creation of banks, and for the regulation and supervision of the banking business~~, provided that the vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, be in favor of the passage of such law~~."

County	Creation of Corporations For	Creation of Corporations Against	Banking Laws For	Banking Laws Against	County	Creation of Corporations For	Creation of Corporations Against	Banking Laws For	Banking Laws Against
Adams	1,580	1,113	1,356	1,473	Grant	4,066	2,422	3,237	3,540
Ashland	2,139	1,278	1,759	1,844	Green	2,236	1,379	1,790	2,053
Barron	3,445	1,958	2,664	3,000	Green Lake	2,282	1,283	1,937	1,782
Bayfield	2,000	1,066	1,594	1,627	Iowa	1,728	1,072	1,529	1,441
Brown	14,886	8,233	11,564	12,441	Iron	947	596	770	827
Buffalo	1,154	881	1,007	1,135	Jackson	1,496	1,073	1,266	1,456
Burnett	1,272	849	1,066	1,189	Jefferson	6,654	2,744	5,264	4,485
Calumet	2,432	1,336	2,046	1,875	Juneau	2,415	2,019	1,896	2,693
Chippewa	4,259	2,918	3,718	3,762	Kenosha	9,089	3,216	7,293	5,548
Clark	2,915	2,230	2,505	2,877	Kewaunee	1,485	1,265	1,355	1,499
Columbia	4,473	2,243	3,621	3,265	La Crosse	7,400	4,338	5,742	6,494
Crawford	1,120	1,073	1,040	1,272	Lafayette	1,590	1,410	1,431	1,734
Dane	38,554	10,582	27,192	21,716	Langlade	1,856	1,080	1,675	1,381
Dodge	6,541	3,281	5,579	4,649	Lincoln	2,369	1,236	1,958	1,785
Door	2,894	1,722	2,432	2,323	Manitowoc	8,293	5,388	6,821	7,039
Douglas	3,994	2,260	3,304	3,248	Marathon	11,415	6,480	9,361	8,913
Dunn	2,306	1,557	1,761	2,319	Marinette	4,022	2,652	3,403	3,592
Eau Claire	4,516	3,640	3,251	5,195	Marquette	1,580	1,055	1,347	1,387
Florence	471	491	437	573	Menominee	83	57	86	63
Fond du Lac	9,316	4,554	8,202	6,329	Milwaukee	63,488	14,728	53,057	27,720
Forest	1,065	662	994	897	Monroe	2,824	1,756	2,320	2,529

Source: Official records of the Elections Board.

REMOVAL OF OBSOLETE PROVISIONS REGARDING BANKS AND CORPORATIONS—Cont.

	Creation of Corporations		Banking Laws			Creation of Corporations		Banking Laws	
County	For	Against	For	Against	County	For	Against	For	Against
Oconto	2,836	1,914	2,636	2,293	Shawano	3,275	2,113	2,854	2,845
Oneida	3,830	1,697	2,893	2,716	Sheboygan	11,608	4,667	10,010	6,814
Outagamie	8,762	4,015	7,124	6,060	Taylor	1,456	963	1,252	1,290
Ozaukee	5,703	1,886	4,417	3,384	Trempealeau	2,110	1,658	1,832	2,159
Pepin	426	358	359	468	Vernon	2,709	2,166	2,325	2,890
Pierce	2,010	1,222	1,519	1,862	Vilas	3,033	1,342	2,466	2,139
Polk	2,860	1,610	2,211	2,484	Walworth	8,069	2,745	6,374	4,917
Portage	3,909	2,048	3,143	2,994	Washburn	1,554	995	1,335	1,361
Price	2,030	1,156	1,688	1,652	Washington	8,820	3,518	6,910	6,007
Racine	14,604	5,379	11,148	9,433	Waukesha	29,325	7,751	22,278	15,541
Richland	1,539	985	1,277	1,342	Waupaca	4,931	2,320	4,117	3,381
Rock	11,041	5,506	8,725	8,490	Waushara	1,820	1,022	1,568	1,421
Rusk	1,521	986	1,235	1,423	Winnebago	13,219	6,328	10,282	9,693
St. Croix	4,237	1,943	3,101	3,297	Wood	6,141	3,779	5,006	5,247
Sauk	5,134	2,581	3,975	3,959					
Sawyer	1,835	969	1,473	1,503	TOTAL	418,997	186,898	336,142	290,035

BAIL REFORM *

Amending Art. I, Sec. 8

1980 S.S. AJR 9; 1981 AJR 5; Adopted April 7, 1981

Ballot Question: "Shall section 8 of article I of the constitution be amended so that the legislature may permit courts to deny or revoke bail for certain accused persons; and so that courts may set conditions, including bail, for the release of accused persons to assure appearance in court, protect members of the community or prevent intimidation of witnesses?"

Text of Section: "[Article I] Section 8. (1) No person ~~shall~~ may be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person for the same offense ~~shall~~ may be put

County	For	Against	County	For	Against
Adams	2,316	813	Marinette	5,327	2,491
Ashland	2,897	1,173	Marquette	2,182	863
Barron	4,686	1,661	Menominee	127	46
Bayfield	2,495	1,082	Milwaukee	69,082	19,420
Brown	17,993	8,211	Monroe	4,018	1,309
Buffalo	1,628	668	Oconto	4,142	1,463
Burnett	1,778	697	Oneida	4,938	1,325
Calumet	3,143	1,088	Outagamie	11,314	3,208
Chippewa	5,881	2,326	Ozaukee	6,611	1,841
Clark	4,206	1,831	Pepin	647	291
Columbia	5,346	2,199	Pierce	2,645	1,033
Crawford	1,803	792	Polk	3,744	1,316
Dane	37,881	16,785	Portage	3,969	2,960
Dodge	8,434	2,662	Price	2,903	927
Door	3,619	1,656	Racine	19,542	3,389
Douglas	4,818	2,594	Richland	2,269	718
Dunn	3,229	1,352	Rock	11,259	7,408
Eau Claire	5,242	4,158	Rusk	2,246	728
Florence	699	406	St. Croix	5,455	1,409
Fond du Lac	11,492	4,753	Sauk	6,861	2,002
Forest	1,794	441	Sawyer	2,636	667
Grant	5,893	1,625	Shawano	4,516	1,625
Green	2,999	1,210	Sheboygan	13,931	4,543
Green Lake	2,878	1,204	Taylor	2,117	740
Iowa	2,592	698	Trempealeau	2,695	1,767
Iron	1,429	451	Vernon	4,223	1,685
Jackson	2,222	846	Vilas	3,994	1,167
Jefferson	8,632	2,062	Walworth	9,626	2,500
Juneau	3,400	1,601	Washburn	2,116	911
Kenosha	8,664	5,577	Washington	11,010	2,962
Kewaunee	2,125	926	Waukesha	34,177	7,180
La Crosse	8,136	5,057	Waupaca	6,479	1,765
Lafayette	2,522	1,014	Waushara	2,354	933
Langlade	2,785	841	Winnebago	15,910	5,856
Lincoln	3,126	1,123	Wood	7,621	3,594
Manitowoc	9,622	5,647			
Marathon	14,001	6,133	Total	505,092	185,405

*NOTE: A Dane County circuit court has granted an injunction temporarily holding up the Elections Board certification of these vote totals.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board.

twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor ~~shall~~ may be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself or herself.

(2) All persons ~~shall~~, before conviction, ~~be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the~~ shall be eligible for release under reasonable conditions designed to assure their appearance in court, protect members of the community from serious bodily harm or prevent the intimidation of witnesses. Monetary conditions of release may be imposed at or after the initial appearance only upon a finding that there is a reasonable basis to believe that the conditions are necessary to assure appearance in court. The legislature may authorize, by law, courts to revoke a person's release for a violation of a condition of release.

(3) The legislature may by law authorize, but may not require, circuit courts to deny release for a period not to exceed 10 days prior to the hearing required under this subsection to a person who is accused of committing a murder punishable by life imprisonment or a sexual assault punishable by a maximum imprisonment of 20 years, or who is accused of committing or attempting to commit a felony involving serious bodily harm to another or the threat of serious bodily harm to another and who has a previous conviction for committing or attempting to commit a felony involving serious bodily harm to another or the threat of serious bodily harm to another. The legislature may authorize by law, but may not require, circuit courts to continue to deny release to those accused persons for an additional period not to exceed 60 days following the hearing required under this subsection, if there is a requirement that there be a finding by the court based on clear and convincing evidence presented at a hearing that the accused committed the felony and a requirement that there be a finding by the court that available conditions of release will not adequately protect members of the community from serious bodily harm or prevent intimidation of witnesses. Any law enacted under this subsection shall be specific, limited and reasonable. In determining the 10-day and 60-day periods, the court shall omit any period of time found by the court to result from a delay caused by the defendant or a continuance granted which was initiated by the defendant.

(4) The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless ~~when~~, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety ~~may require~~ requires it."

METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE DEBT

Amending Art. XI, Sec. 3

1979 SJR 28; 1981 SJR 5; Adopted April 7, 1981

Ballot Question: "Shall section 3 of article XI of the constitution be amended so that sewerage districts and counties over 150,000 population, and all cities, issuing bonds for sewerage collection and treatment systems may retire such indebtedness within 50 years rather than the present limit of 20 years?"

Text of Section: "[Article XI] Section 3. (1) Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law ~~are hereby empowered, to~~ may determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of ~~state-wide~~ statewide concern as ~~shall~~ with uniformity shall affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature.

(2) No county, city, town, village, school district, sewerage district or other municipal corporation may become indebted in an amount that exceeds an allowable percentage of the taxable property located therein equalized for state purposes as provided by the legislature. In all cases the allowable percentage shall be ~~five per centum~~ 5 percent except as ~~follows~~ specified in pars. (a) and (b):

(a) For any city authorized to issue bonds for school purposes, an additional ~~ten per centum~~ 10 percent shall be permitted for school purposes only, and in such cases the territory attached to the city for school purposes shall be included in the total taxable property supporting the bonds issued for school purposes.

(b) For any school district which offers no less than grades one to ~~twelve~~ 12 and which at the time of incurring such debt is eligible for the highest level of school aids, ~~ten per centum~~ 10 percent shall be permitted.

(3) Any county, city, town, village, school district, sewerage district or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness ~~as aforesaid,~~ under sub. (2) shall, before or at the time of doing

so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within ~~twenty~~ 20 years from the time of contracting the same~~; except that when such~~.

(4) When indebtedness under sub. (2) is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties or sewerage districts having a population of ~~one hundred fifty thousand~~ 150,000 or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, or to purchase, acquire, construct, extend, add to or improve a sewage collection or treatment system which services all or a part of such city or county, the city ~~or~~, county or sewerage district incurring the ~~same~~ indebtedness shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding ~~fifty~~ 50 years from the time of contracting the same.

(5) An indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village, city or special district, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village, city or special district, and shall not be included in arriving at ~~such~~ the debt limitation under sub. (2).

County	For	Against	County	For	Against
Adams	1,366	1,401	Marinette	3,571	3,389
Ashland	2,157	1,491	Marquette	1,531	1,241
Barron	3,068	2,700	Menominee	84	58
Bayfield	1,788	1,450	Milwaukee	68,071	15,706
Brown	13,579	11,337	Monroe	2,487	2,356
Buffalo	1,032	1,096	Oconto	2,737	2,338
Burnett	1,094	1,089	Oneida	3,157	2,468
Calumet	2,257	1,733	Outagamie	7,967	5,515
Chippewa	3,907	3,600	Ozaukee	5,243	2,638
Clark	2,580	2,836	Pepin	424	415
Columbia	4,176	2,834	Pierce	1,773	1,631
Crawford	1,072	1,252	Polk	2,414	2,270
Dane	33,021	17,956	Portage	3,338	2,783
Dodge	6,439	3,928	Price	1,879	1,552
Door	2,655	2,249	Racine	13,247	7,780
Douglas	3,794	2,957	Richland	1,355	1,280
Dunn	2,057	2,039	Rock	8,240	9,238
Eau Claire	3,838	4,698	Rusk	1,334	1,279
Florence	388	654	St. Croix	3,679	2,807
Fond du Lac	8,827	6,012	Sauk	4,536	3,504
Forest	1,017	861	Sawyer	1,627	1,318
Grant	3,843	3,116	Shawano	3,159	2,628
Green	2,043	1,809	Sheboygan	11,299	5,856
Green Lake	2,166	1,585	Taylor	1,258	1,267
Iowa	1,675	1,303	Trempealeau	2,015	2,043
Iron	889	766	Vernon	2,486	2,831
Jackson	1,343	1,331	Vilas	2,533	1,998
Jefferson	5,989	3,974	Walworth	7,293	4,342
Juneau	2,067	2,513	Washburn	1,494	1,206
Kenosha	8,622	4,334	Washington	8,049	5,104
Kewaunee	1,351	1,523	Waukesha	27,732	11,230
La Crosse	5,874	6,147	Waupaca	4,206	3,297
Lafayette	1,517	1,654	Waushara	1,736	1,218
Langlade	1,738	1,329	Winnebago	11,366	9,051
Lincoln	2,055	1,719	Wood	5,349	4,927
Manitowoc	7,568	6,675			
Marathon	10,271	8,351	Total	386,792	250,866

Source: Official records of the Elections Board.

RECALL ELECTIONS

Amending Art. XIII, Sec.12

1979 SJR 5; 1981 SJR 2; Adopted April 7, 1981

Ballot Question: "Shall section 12 of article XIII of the constitution be amended to authorize and require that a separate primary and election be held for the recall of any state, congressional, judicial, legislative or county official whenever more than one person is a candidate for a political party nomination for a partisan office, or whenever more than 2 persons are candidates for a nonpartisan office, unless one of those persons receives a majority of the votes cast at the primary?"

Text of Section: " [Article XIII] Section 12. The qualified electors of the state ~~or of any county or~~, of any congressional, judicial or legislative district or of any county may petition for the recall of any incumbent elective officer after the first year of the term for which ~~he~~ the incumbent was elected, by filing a petition with the filing officer with whom the ~~petition for~~ nomination petition to ~~such~~ the office in the primary ~~election~~ is filed, demanding the recall of ~~such officer~~ the incumbent. ~~Such~~

(1) The recall petition shall be signed by electors ~~equal in number to~~ equalling at least twenty-five ~~per cent~~ percent of the vote cast for the office of governor at the last preceding election, in the state, county or district ~~from~~ which ~~such officer is to be recalled~~ the incumbent represents.

(2) The filing officer with whom ~~such~~ the recall petition is filed shall call a ~~special~~ recall election ~~to be held not less than forty nor more than forty-five days from~~ for the Tuesday of the 6th week after the date of filing ~~of such~~ the petition or, if that Tuesday is a legal holiday, on the first day after that Tuesday which is not a legal holiday.

(3) The ~~officer against whom such petition has been filed~~ incumbent shall continue to perform the duties of ~~his~~ the office until the ~~result of such special~~ recall election ~~shall have been~~ results are officially declared.

(4) Unless the incumbent declines within 10 days after the filing of the petition, the incumbent shall without filing be deemed to have filed for the recall election. Other candidates may file for ~~such~~ the office ~~may be nominated~~ in the manner ~~as is~~ provided by law ~~in primary elections~~ for special elections.

(5) The ~~candidate~~ person who ~~shall receive~~ receives the highest number of votes in the recall election shall be ~~deemed~~ elected for the remainder of the term. ~~The name of the candidate against whom the recall petition is filed shall go on the ticket unless he resigns within ten days after the filing of the petition.~~

(6) After one such petition and ~~special~~ recall election, no further recall petition shall be filed against the same officer during the term for which he was elected.

(7) This ~~article~~ section shall be self-executing and ~~all of its provisions shall be treated as~~ mandatory. Laws may be enacted to facilitate its operation~~;~~ but no law shall be enacted to hamper, restrict or impair the right of recall.

[Article XIII] Section 12 (4) For the purpose of conducting elections under this section:

(a) When more than 2 persons compete for a nonpartisan office, a recall primary shall be held. The 2 persons receiving the highest number of votes in the recall primary shall be the 2 candidates in the recall election, except that if any candidate receives a majority of the total number of votes cast in the recall primary, that candidate shall assume the office for the remainder of the term and a recall election shall not be held.

(b) For any partisan office, a recall primary shall be held for each political party which is by law entitled to a separate ballot and from which more than one candidate competes for the party's nomination in the recall election. The person receiving the highest number of votes in the recall primary for each political party shall be that party's candidate in the recall election. Independent candidates and candidates representing political parties not entitled by law to a separate ballot shall be shown on the ballot for the recall election only.

(c) When a recall primary is required, the date specified under sub. (2) shall be the date of the recall primary and the recall election shall be held on the Tuesday of the 4th week after the recall primary or, if that Tuesday is a legal holiday, on the first day after that Tuesday which is not a legal holiday."

County	For	Against	County	For	Against
Adams	1,421	1,398	**Crawford**	1,045	1,303
Ashland	2,029	1,576	**Dane**	32,415	16,876
Barron	2,613	2,972	**Dodge**	5,585	4,611
Bayfield	1,712	1,462	**Door**	2,383	2,395
Brown	11,867	11,984	**Douglas**	3,778	2,967
Buffalo	964	1,169	**Dunn**	1,911	2,167
Burnett	1,014	1,194	**Eau Claire**	3,377	5,002
Calumet	2,084	1,811	**Florence**	400	633
Chippewa	3,745	3,781	**Fond du Lac**	9,091	5,754
Clark	2,469	2,945	**Forest**	882	1,004
Columbia	3,746	3,116	**Grant**	3,421	3,395

Source: Official records of the Elections Board.

RECALL ELECTIONS—Continued

County	For	Against	County	For	Against
Green	1,932	1,853	Polk	2,492	2,140
Green Lake	2,060	1,691	Portage	3,585	2,719
Iowa	1,486	1,411	Price	1,689	1,668
Iron	792	855	Racine	12,585	7,780
Jackson	1,383	1,347	Richland	1,279	1,388
Jefferson	5,666	4,083	Rock	9,811	7,241
Juneau	2,123	2,477	Rusk	1,209	1,420
Kenosha	8,807	4,077	St. Croix	3,258	3,066
Kewaunee	1,280	1,559	Sauk	4,363	3,461
La Crosse	5,569	6,571	Sawyer	1,565	1,382
Lafayette	1,520	1,668	Shawano	2,907	2,771
Langlade	1,578	1,477	Sheboygan	9,848	6,803
Lincoln	1,900	1,849	Taylor	1,206	1,360
Manitowoc	7,206	6,612	Trempealeau	1,818	2,134
Marathon	10,038	8,367	Vernon	2,140	3,125
Marinette	3,439	3,601	Vilas	2,613	1,937
Marquette	1,416	1,316	Walworth	7,258	3,951
Menominee	67	69	Washburn	1,185	1,488
Milwaukee	61,504	19,973	Washington	7,835	5,114
Monroe	2,341	2,500	Waukesha	26,157	11,626
Oconto	2,392	2,595	Waupaca	4,201	3,334
Oneida	3,039	2,538	Waushara	1,555	1,410
Outagamie	7,262	5,664	Winnebago	11,406	8,695
Ozaukee	4,938	2,805	Wood	5,017	5,126
Pepin	333	501			
Pierce	1,630	1,707	Total	366,635	259,820

VOTING IN PUBLIC INLAND LAKE PROTECTION AND REHABILITATION DISTRICTS

Chapter 33, Wisconsin Statutes

Chapter 299, Laws of 1979

Adopted November 4, 1980

Ballot Question: Shall state law be amended to permit persons who own property in a public inland lake protection and rehabilitation district and who are U.S. citizens and are 18 years of age or older to vote at meeting of the district?

County	For	Against	County	For	Against
Adams	4,141	1,946	Marinette	11,206	3,548
Ashland	4,137	1,935	Marquette	3,730	1,461
Barron	11,655	4,566	Menominee	556	257
Bayfield	5,033	2,028	Milwaukee	172,903	35,690
Brown	49,365	14,091	Monroe	10,173	3,504
Buffalo	4,335	1,821	Oconto	9,663	2,902
Burnett	3,942	2,029	Oneida	11,109	4,092
Calumet	8,884	2,345	Outagamie	31,639	7,572
Chippewa	12,808	4,341	Ozaukee	20,757	4,609
Clark	9,397	3,351	Pepin	1,874	646
Columbia	14,879	4,376	Pierce	9,890	3,888
Crawford	4,792	1,759	Polk	10,036	4,537
Dane	96,164	29,151	Portage	13,462	5,722
Dodge	19,888	6,323	Price	5,285	1,896
Door	8,504	3,009	Racine	43,558	9,877
Douglas	10,261	2,489	Richland	5,218	1,965
Dunn	9,318	2,883	Rock	33,437	9,095
Eau Claire	19,969	4,490	Rusk	4,706	1,998
Florence	1,336	548	St. Croix	14,489	5,126
Fond du Lac	20,718	6,448	Sauk	12,762	4,923
Forest	2,624	1,079	Sawyer	4,810	1,426
Grant	14,557	5,347	Shawano	9,690	3,209
Green	9,311	2,896	Sheboygan	25,814	5,788
Green Lake	6,192	2,191	Taylor	5,758	2,297
Iowa	5,622	1,965	Trempealeau	7,559	2,562
Iron	2,385	848	Vernon	7,869	3,108
Jackson	5,275	1,836	Vilas	6,894	2,176
Jefferson	18,440	5,984	Walworth	21,593	7,134
Juneau	6,402	2,507	Washburn	4,511	1,651
Kenosha	25,633	7,492	Washington	25,165	6,719
Kewaunee	6,141	2,603	Waukesha	73,709	17,534
La Crosse	21,977	6,922	Waupaca	13,505	4,472
Lafayette	4,784	2,018	Waushara	5,692	2,143
Langlade	6,457	2,386	Winnebago	35,325	8,362
Lincoln	8,025	2,656	Wood	16,451	5,502
Manitowoc	24,326	7,942			
Marathon	31,977	11,032	TOTAL	1,210,452	355,024

Source: Official records of the Elections Board.

DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE VOTE BY COUNTY

County	Total	Choices on Ballot Edmund G. Brown, Jr.	Jimmy Carter	Charles C. Finch	Edward Kennedy	Lyndon LaRouche	None of Names Shown
Adams	1,867	164	1,056	11	603	24	7
Ashland	3,061	224	1,703	29	1,071	26	7
Barron	5,627	241	4,134	10	1,174	21	39
Bayfield	2,402	216	1,434	6	732	2	0
Brown	21,962	4,086	10,633	95	6,839	251	52
Buffalo	1,932	178	1,231	5	500	18	0
Burnett	1,791	53	1,300	3	400	3	27
Calumet	3,434	446	1,791	11	1,128	46	9
Chippewa	7,237	754	3,869	15	2,438	127	26
Clark	4,265	430	2,769	8	991	45	13
Columbia	5,717	640	3,192	11	1,783	46	32
Crawford	2,508	152	1,731	4	603	14	3
Dane	48,464	10,617	21,761	85	15,453	157	314
Dodge	8,053	944	4,364	11	2,609	125	0
Door	3,016	406	1,797	3	760	42	2
Douglas	6,146	536	3,209	28	2,315	21	36
Dunn	4,371	619	2,541	4	1,135	24	35
Eau Claire	10,526	1,473	5,551	10	3,242	208	0
Florence	642	33	407	0	186	13	0
Fond du Lac	9,958	1,483	5,091	23	3,172	139	39
Forest	1,590	96	1,025	4	445	19	0
Grant	5,301	427	3,294	12	1,529	18	18
Green	3,937	349	2,569	7	952	51	6
Green Lake	2,001	245	1,166	7	556	25	1
Iowa	2,694	321	1,507	13	821	25	4
Iron	1,524	120	816	0	571	17	0
Jackson	2,334	193	1,602	2	493	42	0
Jefferson	6,648	731	3,905	10	1,909	55	27
Juneau	2,638	259	1,498	10	817	39	13
Kenosha	19,023	1,447	10,233	138	6,851	218	130
Kewaunee	2,085	288	1,052	4	713	27	1
La Crosse	9,712	1,163	6,323	10	2,081	100	35
Lafayette	2,604	188	1,508	12	860	25	6
Langlade	2,698	206	1,666	13	771	29	11
Lincoln	3,757	257	2,448	8	996	38	0
Manitowoc	11,843	1,669	6,110	38	3,785	202	30
Marathon	15,473	1,359	9,561	39	4,309	110	77
Marinette	5,221	523	2,904	17	1,670	74	33
Marquette	1,369	141	797	4	399	21	7
Menominee	234	18	69	1	146	0	0
Milwaukee	162,615	17,272	89,504	565	51,862	2,553	807
Monroe	3,766	528	2,470	5	730	22	0
Oconto	3,921	471	2,205	9	1,167	60	0
Oneida	4,278	308	2,671	3	1,181	76	36
Outagamie	14,286	1,816	8,294	56	3,916	156	41
Ozaukee	6,726	779	4,075	18	1,757	65	28
Pepin	1,019	162	525	2	299	6	25
Pierce	3,463	161	2,201	15	1,034	13	34
Polk	4,395	157	3,178	4	1,030	2	20
Portage	9,965	1,387	4,694	15	3,809	27	33
Price	2,189	153	1,401	3	574	43	3
Racine	20,330	2,064	12,182	109	5,742	135	98
Richland	2,423	330	1,511	6	550	20	5
Rock	13,667	1,180	7,808	40	4,505	68	61
Rusk	2,731	249	1,683	2	736	61	0
St. Croix	5,364	243	3,540	8	1,489	12	65
Sauk	5,062	611	2,893	27	1,438	66	22
Sawyer	1,631	105	1,094	3	409	14	3
Shawano	3,247	388	1,805	20	970	45	16
Sheboygan	13,642	1,639	7,157	48	4,604	120	68
Taylor	2,610	221	1,690	4	657	22	12
Trempealeau	3,741	366	2,293	6	1,043	23	9
Vernon	3,323	278	2,458	5	548	24	0
Vilas	2,144	150	1,347	0	568	60	14
Walworth	6,790	747	4,017	13	1,919	55	33
Washburn	1,977	109	1,336	1	509	10	7
Washington	8,079	1,105	4,492	12	2,319	110	30
Waukesha	29,351	3,620	17,445	36	7,858	256	109
Waupaca	4,032	501	2,488	22	958	59	2
Waushara	1,968	202	1,207	4	523	25	7
Winnebago	14,891	2,383	8,129	39	4,134	159	46
Wood	10,328	1,116	6,252	21	2,874	42	20
TOTAL	629,619	74,496	353,662	1,842	189,520	6,896	2,694

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE VOTE BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

	Choices on Ballot					
County By District	Edmund G. Brown	Jimmy Carter	Charles C. Finch	Edward Kennedy	Lyndon La Rouche	None of Names Shown
First Congressional District						
Kenosha	1,447	10,233	138	6,851	218	130
Racine	2,064	12,182	109	5,742	135	98
Rock	1,180	7,808	40	4,505	68	61
Walworth	747	4,017	13	1,919	55	33
Green (partial)	59	463	2	170	11	0
Jefferson (partial)	18	38	0	10	0	2
TOTAL	5,515	34,741	302	19,197	487	324
Second Congressional District						
Columbia	640	3,192	11	1,783	46	32
Dane	10,617	21,761	85	15,453	157	314
Iowa	321	1,507	13	821	25	4
Lafayette	188	1,508	12	860	25	6
Sauk	611	2,893	27	1,438	66	22
Dodge (partial)	748	3,618	11	2,169	100	0
Fond du Lac (partial)	34	200	0	89	13	2
Green (partial)	290	2,106	5	782	40	6
TOTAL	13,449	36,785	164	23,395	472	386
Third Congressional District						
Barron	241	4,134	10	1,174	21	39
Buffalo	178	1,231	5	500	18	0
Crawford	152	1,731	4	603	14	3
Dunn	619	2,541	4	1,135	24	35
Eau Claire	1,473	5,551	10	3,242	208	0
Grant	427	3,294	12	1,529	18	18
Jackson	193	1,602	2	493	42	0
La Crosse	1,163	6,323	10	2,081	100	35
Pepin	162	525	2	299	6	25
Pierce	161	2,201	15	1,034	13	34
Poik	157	3,178	4	1,030	2	20
Richland	330	1,511	6	550	20	5
St. Croix	243	3,540	8	1,489	12	65
Trempealeau	366	2,293	6	1,043	23	9
Vernon	278	2,458	5	548	24	0
Monroe (partial)	448	2,144	3	652	18	0
TOTAL	6,591	44,257	106	17,402	563	288
Fourth Congressional District						
Milwaukee (partial)	8,256	46,912	307	23,426	937	473
TOTAL	8,256	46,912	307	23,426	937	473
Fifth Congressional District						
Milwaukee (partial)	8,077	38,134	245	25,290	1,584	295
TOTAL	8,077	38,134	245	25,290	1,584	295
Sixth Congressional District						
Adams	164	1,056	11	603	24	7
Calumet	446	1,791	11	1,128	46	9
Green Lake	245	1,166	7	556	25	1
Juneau	259	1,498	10	817	39	13
Manitowoc	1,669	6,110	38	3,785	202	30
Marquette	141	797	4	399	21	7
Sheboygan	1,639	7,157	48	4,604	120	68
Waushara	202	1,207	4	523	25	7
Winnebago	2,383	8,129	39	4,134	159	46
Brown (partial)	22	87	1	30	5	0
Fond du Lac (partial)	1,449	4,891	23	3,083	126	37
Monroe (partial)	80	326	2	78	4	0
TOTAL	8,699	34,215	198	19,740	796	225

DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE VOTE BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—Cont.

	Choices on Ballot					
County By District	Edmund G. Brown	Jimmy Carter	Charles C. Finch	Edward Kennedy	Lyndon La Rouche	None of Names Shown
Seventh Congressional District						
Ashland	224	1,703	29	1,071	26	7
Bayfield	216	1,434	6	732	2	0
Burnett	53	1,300	3	400	3	27
Chippewa	754	3,869	15	2,438	127	26
Clark	430	2,769	8	991	45	13
Douglas	536	3,209	28	2,315	21	36
Iron	120	816	0	571	17	0
Lincoln	257	2,448	8	996	38	0
Marathon	1,359	9,561	39	4,309	110	77
Portage	1,387	4,694	15	3,809	27	33
Price	153	1,401	3	574	43	3
Rusk	249	1,683	2	736	61	0
Sawyer	105	1,094	3	409	14	3
Taylor	221	1,690	4	657	22	12
Washburn	109	1,336	1	509	10	7
Wood	1,116	6,252	21	2,874	42	20
Oneida	303	2,626	3	1,169	74	35
TOTAL	7,592	47,885	188	24,560	682	299
Eighth Congressional District						
Door	406	1,797	3	760	42	2
Florence	33	407	0	186	13	0
Forest	96	1,025	4	445	19	0
Kewaunee	288	1,052	4	713	27	1
Langlade	206	1,666	13	771	29	11
Marinette	523	2,904	17	1,670	74	33
Menominee	18	69	1	146	0	0
Oconto	471	2,205	9	1,167	60	0
Outagamie	1,816	8,294	56	3,916	156	41
Shawano	388	1,805	20	970	45	16
Vilas	150	1,347	0	568	60	14
Waupaca	501	2,488	22	958	59	2
Brown (partial)	4,064	10,546	94	6,809	246	52
Oneida (partial)	5	45	0	12	2	1
TOTAL	8,965	35,650	243	19,091	832	173
Ninth Congressional District						
Ozaukee	779	4,075	18	1,757	65	28
Washington	1,105	4,492	12	2,319	110	30
Waukesha	3,620	17,445	36	7,858	256	109
Dodge	196	746	0	440	25	0
Jefferson	713	3,867	10	1,899	55	25
Milwaukee	939	4,458	13	3,146	32	39
TOTAL	7,352	35,083	89	17,419	543	231

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL

		Choices on Ballot			
County	Total	John B. Anderson	Howard H. Baker, Jr.	George Bush	John B. Connally
Adams	2,324	528	9	642	17
Ashland	3,072	1,094	18	520	8
Barron	5,191	1,186	33	1,066	34
Bayfield	2,747	932	17	446	5
Brown	38,685	6,648	110	8,872	54
Buffalo	2,179	414	13	454	8
Burnett	1,634	379	11	260	17
Calumet	6,289	1,294	25	2,197	16
Chippewa	7,174	1,388	52	2,072	20
Clark	5,246	959	23	1,347	15
Columbia	8,876	2,730	38	3,075	24
Crawford	2,548	493	16	637	9
Dane	65,119	36,721	242	15,770	119
Dodge	14,789	2,818	54	6,146	23
Door	5,811	1,119	15	1,685	13
Douglas	6,044	2,441	26	1,304	17
Dunn	5,241	1,495	25	1,143	17
Eau Claire	10,998	2,794	60	3,832	25
Florence	801	134	3	213	2
Fond du Lac	19,284	3,121	49	8,233	34
Forest	1,335	165	5	332	1
Grant	8,738	2,135	111	2,118	66
Green	6,376	1,798	43	1,698	22
Green Lake	4,183	520	12	1,655	12
Iowa	3,561	1,055	18	1,221	6
Iron	1,357	284	7	196	1
Jackson	2,834	473	10	791	9
Jefferson	11,702	2,968	44	3,708	16
Juneau	4,096	1,050	21	1,088	12
Kenosha	19,585	5,129	80	5,388	68
Kewaunee	4,068	455	11	918	5
La Crosse	18,553	4,813	71	4,713	53
Lafayette	3,480	920	22	923	25
Langlade	3,627	702	18	1,182	10
Lincoln	5,322	1,182	27	1,683	5
Manitowoc	14,712	2,421	40	5,739	29
Marathon	19,274	4,818	72	5,692	58
Marinette	8,134	1,093	40	2,366	30
Marquette	2,444	524	6	804	5
Menominee	100	24	1	25	0
Milwaukee	189,249	59,607	526	62,543	561
Monroe	5,570	1,148	26	1,452	9
Oconto	6,247	745	14	1,524	12
Oneida	6,092	1,549	23	1,707	10
Outagamie	28,261	7,867	89	8,359	81
Ozaukee	18,272	4,292	42	7,081	21
Pepin	866	159	10	176	19
Pierce	3,837	1,313	35	690	19
Polk	4,245	1,161	36	728	27
Portage	9,568	3,688	32	2,966	24
Price	2,494	542	19	695	7
Racine	33,130	8,873	103	9,276	64
Richland	3,319	786	12	1,086	10
Rock	23,172	6,126	83	5,438	61
Rusk	2,559	407	14	762	7
St. Croix	5,673	1,880	61	1,077	33
Sauk	7,667	2,382	49	2,423	19
Sawyer	2,315	523	13	408	4
Shawano	6,721	1,011	22	1,815	22
Sheboygan	20,345	5,878	79	7,896	40
Taylor	3,185	564	12	954	5
Trempealeau	4,165	796	15	920	6
Vernon	4,861	1,002	16	1,071	14
Vilas	3,685	770	9	780	6
Walworth	14,434	3,542	47	3,749	35
Washburn	2,189	562	9	429	13
Washington	17,508	3,868	49	6,053	43
Waukesha	64,849	15,670	161	23,557	109
Waupaca	9,571	1,540	27	2,543	17
Waushara	3,745	478	6	1,278	14
Winnebago	28,410	5,554	102	10,413	52
Wood	14,116	3,123	59	4,161	38
TOTAL	907,853	248,623	3,298	276,164	2,312

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

PREFERENCE VOTE, BY COUNTY—Cont.

Choices on Ballot					
Philip M. Crane	Benjamin Fernandez	Ronald Reagan	Harold E. Stassen	None of Names Shown	County
7	4	1,080	5	3	Adams
10	2	1,395	2	10	Ashland
24	1	2,751	8	21	Barron
12	1	1,301	2	0	Bayfield
101	23	22,765	19	41	Brown
12	1	1,261	1	0	Buffalo
22	1	907	4	15	Burnett
13	1	2,712	3	7	Calumet
21	7	3,553	10	21	Chippewa
20	1	2,819	11	10	Clark
36	6	2,857	3	17	Columbia
8	2	1,364	1	3	Crawford
183	60	11,385	66	215	Dane
46	9	5,682	11	0	Dodge
15	2	2,918	3	4	Door
18	35	2,124	15	32	Douglas
29	9	2,452	10	30	Dunn
36	8	4,154	16	0	Eau Claire
3	1	440	0	0	Florence
33	21	7,614	18	34	Fond du Lac
2	2	819	3	0	Forest
74	9	4,115	5	11	Grant
36	5	2,653	8	22	Green
9	5	1,934	1	14	Green Lake
15	4	1,199	3	7	Iowa
5	0	862	0	0	Iron
10	0	1,518	5	0	Jackson
60	10	4,750	9	29	Jefferson
25	1	1,859	3	3	Juneau
70	42	8,583	19	112	Kenosha
9	2	2,649	5	1	Kewaunee
51	9	8,692	16	68	La Crosse
40	3	1,507	2	2	Lafayette
14	1	1,647	4	8	Langlade
17	1	2,336	8	16	Lincoln
42	7	6,310	17	22	Manitowoc
88	25	8,270	10	79	Marathon
51	4	4,495	6	49	Marinette
13	1	1,064	4	5	Marquette
0	1	47	1	0	Menominee
544	468	63,381	185	820	Milwaukee
29	3	2,821	10	0	Monroe
17	5	3,902	6	0	Oconto
26	3	2,680	7	14	Oneida
86	15	11,626	16	60	Outagamie
48	13	6,598	15	30	Ozaukee
5	0	484	1	4	Pepin
27	1	1,671	12	21	Pierce
43	2	2,132	32	29	Polk
20	10	2,760	5	37	Portage
9	0	1,195	6	0	Price
92	37	14,345	39	117	Racine
10	1	1,361	5	3	Richland
87	21	11,185	15	47	Rock
15	2	1,329	4	0	Rusk
34	5	2,460	11	43	St. Croix
32	8	2,651	9	14	Sauk
14	1	1,322	1	2	Sawyer
22	2	3,783	12	10	Shawano
43	10	6,186	15	49	Sheboygan
14	1	1,588	6	6	Taylor
12	2	2,373	6	9	Trempealeau
18	0	2,674	5	0	Vernon
8	1	2,060	1	20	Vilas
44	7	6,812	6	40	Walworth
4	2	1,142	3	1	Washburn
44	4	7,211	13	35	Washington
164	73	24,454	57	200	Waukesha
23	5	5,339	3	3	Waupaca
11	0	1,914	1	4	Waushara
56	14	12,096	26	44	Winnebago
70	8	6,520	13	22	Wood
2,951	1,051	364,898	1,010	2,595	TOTAL

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE

	Choices on Ballot				
County by District	John B. Anderson	Howard H. Baker, Jr.	George Bush	John B. Connally	Philip M. Crane
First Congressional District					
Kenosha	5,129	80	5,388	68	70
Racine	8,873	103	9,276	64	92
Rock	6,126	83	5,438	61	87
Walworth	3,542	47	3,749	35	44
Green (partial)	300	4	279	2	4
Jefferson (partial)	58	1	39	0	0
TOTAL	24,028	318	24,169	230	297
Second Congressional District					
Columbia	2,730	38	3,075	24	36
Dane	36,721	242	15,770	119	183
Iowa	1,055	18	1,221	6	15
Lafayette	920	22	923	25	40
Sauk	2,382	49	2,423	19	32
Dodge (partial)	2,370	39	5,312	22	35
Fond du Lac (partial)	127	1	318	6	1
Green (partial)	1,498	39	1,419	20	32
TOTAL	47,803	448	30,461	241	374
Third Congressional District					
Barron	1,186	33	1,066	34	24
Buffalo	414	13	454	8	12
Crawford	493	16	637	9	8
Dunn	1,495	25	1,143	17	29
Eau Claire	2,794	60	3,832	25	36
Grant	2,135	111	2,118	66	74
Jackson	473	10	79	9	10
La Crosse	4,813	71	4,713	53	51
Pepin	159	10	176	19	5
Pierce	1,313	35	690	19	27
Polk	1,161	36	728	27	43
Richland	786	12	1,086	10	10
St. Croix	1,880	61	1,077	33	34
Trempealeau	796	15	920	6	12
Vernon	1,002	16	1,071	14	18
Monroe (partial)	1,026	23	1,288	9	25
TOTAL	21,926	547	21,790	358	418
Fourth Congressional District					
Milwaukee (partial)	26,724	261	33,161	265	241
TOTAL	26,724	261	33,161	265	241
Fifth Congressional District					
Milwaukee (partial)	24,225	217	20,706	251	263
TOTAL	24,225	217	20,706	251	263
Sixth Congressional District					
Adams	528	9	642	17	7
Calumet	1,294	25	2,197	16	13
Green Lake	520	12	1,655	12	9
Juneau	1,050	21	1,088	12	25
Manitowoc	2,421	40	5,739	29	42
Marquette	524	6	804	5	13
Sheboygan	5,878	79	7,896	40	43
Waushara	478	6	1,278	14	11
Winnebago	5,554	102	10,413	52	56
Brown (partial)	24	1	51	0	0
Fond du Lac (partial)	2,994	48	7,915	28	32
Monroe (partial)	122	3	164	0	4
TOTAL	21,387	352	39,842	225	255

VOTE, BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Choices on Ballot				
Benjamin Fernandez	Ronald Reagan	Harold E. Stassen	None of the Names Shown	County by District
				First Congressional District
42	8,583	19	112	Kenosha
37	14,345	39	117	Racine
21	11,185	15	47	Rock
7	6,812	6	40	Walworth
0	514	0	5	Green (partial)
0	30	0	3	Jefferson (partial)
107	41,469	79	324	TOTAL
				Second Congressional District
6	2,857	3	17	Columbia
60	11,385	66	215	Dane
4	1,199	3	7	Iowa
3	1,507	2	2	Lafayette
8	2,651	9	14	Sauk
7	4,675	8	0	Dodge (partial)
0	574	0	0	Fond du Lac (partial)
5	2,139	8	17	Green (partial)
93	26,987	99	272	TOTAL
				Third Congressional District
1	2,751	8	21	Barron
1	1,261	1	0	Buffalo
2	1,364	1	3	Crawford
9	2,452	10	30	Dunn
8	4,154	16	0	Eau Claire
9	4,115	5	11	Grant
0	1,518	5	0	Jackson
9	8,692	16	68	La Crosse
0	484	1	4	Pepin
1	1,671	12	21	Pierce
2	2,132	32	29	Polk
1	1,361	5	3	Richland
5	2,460	11	43	St. Croix
2	2,373	6	9	Trempealeau
0	2,674	5	0	Vernon
3	2,550	8	0	Monroe (partial)
53	42,012	142	242	TOTAL
				Fourth Congressional District
184	35,226	91	402	Milwaukee (partial)
184	35,226	91	402	TOTAL
				Fifth Congressional District
274	21,594	83	360	Milwaukee (partial)
274	21,594	83	360	TOTAL
				Sixth Congressional District
4	1,080	5	3	Adams
1	2,712	3	7	Calumet
5	1,934	1	14	Green Lake
1	1,859	3	3	Juneau
7	6,310	17	22	Manitowoc
1	1,064	4	5	Marquette
10	6,186	15	49	Sheboygan
0	1,914	1	4	Waushara
14	12,096	26	44	Winnebago
0	223	0	0	Brown (partial)
21	7,040	18	34	Fond du Lac (partial)
0	271	2	0	Monroe (partial)
64	42,689	95	185	TOTAL

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE

	Choices on Ballot				
County by District	John B. Anderson	Howard H. Baker, Jr.	George Bush	John B. Connally	Philip M. Crane
Seventh Congressional District					
Ashland	1,094	18	520	8	10
Bayfield	932	17	446	5	12
Burnett	379	11	260	17	22
Chippewa	1,388	52	2,072	20	21
Clark	959	23	1,347	15	20
Douglas	2,441	26	1,304	17	18
Iron	284	7	196	1	5
Lincoln	1,182	27	1,683	5	17
Marathon	4,818	72	5,692	58	88
Portage	3,688	32	2,966	24	20
Price	542	19	695	7	9
Rusk	407	14	762	7	15
Sawyer	523	13	408	4	14
Taylor	564	12	954	5	14
Washburn	562	9	429	13	4
Wood	3,123	59	4,161	38	70
Oneida	1,536	23	1,692	10	26
TOTAL	24,422	434	25,587	254	385
Eighth Congressional District					
Door	1,119	15	1,685	13	15
Florence	134	3	213	2	3
Forest	165	5	332	1	2
Kewaunee	455	11	918	5	9
Langlade	702	18	1,182	10	14
Marinette	1,093	40	2,366	30	51
Menominee	24	1	25	0	0
Oconto	745	14	1,524	12	17
Outagamie	7,867	89	8,359	81	86
Shawano	1,011	22	1,815	22	22
Vilas	770	9	780	6	8
Waupaca	1,540	27	2,543	17	23
Brown (partial)	6,624	109	8,821	54	101
Oneida (partial)	13	0	15	0	0
TOTAL	22,262	363	30,578	253	351
Ninth Congressional District					
Ozaukee	4,292	42	7,081	21	48
Washington	3,868	49	6,053	43	44
Waukesha	15,670	161	23,557	109	164
Dodge (partial)	448	15	834	1	11
Jefferson (partial)	2,910	43	3,669	16	60
Milwaukee (partial)	8,658	48	8,676	45	40
TOTAL	35,846	358	49,870	235	367

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE, BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—Cont.

Choices on Ballot				
Benjamin Fernandez	Ronald Reagan	Harold E. Stassen	None of the Names Shown	County by District
				Seventh Congressional District
2	1,395	2	10	Ashland
1	1,301	2	0	Bayfield
1	907	4	15	Burnett
7	3,553	10	21	Chippewa
1	2,819	11	10	Clark
35	2,124	15	32	Douglas
0	862	0	0	Iron
1	2,336	8	16	Lincoln
25	8,270	10	79	Marathon
10	2,760	5	37	Portage
0	1,195	6	0	Price
2	1,329	4	0	Rusk
1	1,322	1	2	Sawyer
1	1,588	6	6	Taylor
2	1,142	3	1	Washburn
8	6,520	13	22	Wood
3	2,629	7	13	Oneida
100	42,052	107	264	TOTAL
				Eighth Congressional District
2	2,918	3	4	Door
1	440	0	0	Florence
2	819	3	0	Forest
2	2,649	5	1	Kewaunee
1	1,647	4	8	Langlade
4	4,495	6	49	Marinette
1	47	1	0	Menominee
5	3,902	6	0	Oconto
15	11,626	16	60	Outagamie
2	3,783	12	10	Shawano
1	2,060	1	20	Vilas
5	5,339	3	3	Waupaca
23	22,542	19	41	Brown (partial)
0	51	0	1	Oneida (partial)
64	62,318	79	197	TOTAL
				Ninth Congressional District
13	6,598	15	30	Ozaukee
4	7,211	13	35	Washington
73	24,454	57	200	Waukesha
2	1,007	3	0	Dodge (partial)
10	4,720	9	26	Jefferson (partial)
10	6,561	11	58	Milwaukee (partial)
112	50,551	108	349	TOTAL

CONSTITUTION PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE VOTE BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County by District	Vote
First Congressional District	
Kenosha	76
Racine	145
Rock	73
Walworth	94
Green (partial)	8
Jefferson (partial)	2
TOTAL	398
Second Congressional District	
Columbia	40
Dane	214
Iowa	30
Lafayette	31
Sauk	33
Dodge (partial)	0
Fond du Lac (partial)	1
Green (partial)	34
TOTAL	383
Third Congressional District	
Barron	67
Buffalo	6
Crawford	14
Dunn	87
Eau Claire	0
Grant	27
Jackson	9
La Crosse	0
Pepin	6
Pierce	35
Polk	52
Richland	18
St. Croix	42
Trempealeau	25
Vernon	34
Monroe	8
TOTAL	430
Fourth Congressional District	
Milwaukee (partial)	221
TOTAL	221
Fifth Congressional District	
Milwaukee (partial)	173
TOTAL	173
Sixth Congressional District	
Adams	16
Calumet	37
Green Lake	5
Juneau	18
Manitowoc	72
Marquette	19
Sheboygan	178
Waushara	0
Winnebago	11
Brown (partial)	0
Fond du Lac (partial)	27
Monroe (partial)	0
TOTAL	383
Seventh Congressional District	
Ashland	6
Bayfield	29
Burnett	12
Chippewa	28
Clark	51
Douglas	24
Iron	11
Lincoln	36
Marathon	92
Portage	0
Price	6
Rusk	14
Sawyer	0
Taylor	25
Washburn	9
Wood	29
Oneida	22
TOTAL	394
Eighth Congressional District	
Door	24
Florence	0
Forest	3
Kewaunee	17
Langlade	24
Marinette	0
Menominee	2
Oconto	84
Outagamie	37
Shawano	30
Vilas	32
Waupaca	22
Brown (partial)	63
Oneida (partial)	0
TOTAL	338
Ninth Congressional District	
Ozaukee	89
Washington	59
Waukesha	151
Dodge (partial)	0
Jefferson (partial)	50
Milwaukee (partial)	25
TOTAL	374

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Vote totals include uninstructed delegates and scattering vote totals.

DELEGATES TO THE 1980 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION*

Delegate	Address
For Jimmy Carter	
Delegates at Large	
Judith J. Clayton	Madison
Timothy F. Cullen	Janesville
Anthony S. Earl	Madison
Robert H. Friebert	Milwaukee
M. William Gerrard	La Crosse
Ruby W. Jackson	Racine
Karen L. Lamb	Milwaukee
Raymond E. Majerus	Milwaukee
Eileen D. Mershart	Superior
Paul Offner	La Crosse
Brenda Pfaehler	Madison
Terrance L. Pitts	Milwaukee
Martin J. Schreiber	Rudolph
Julia Sherman	Middleton
Melodee A. Smith	Hurley
Mary J. Thurmaier	Stevens Point
First Congressional District	
Dorothy M. Doerflinger	Racine
Lloyd Jackson	Racine
Jack A. Rice	Kenosha
Second Congressional District	
Minerva L. Ott	Blanchardville
James T. Sykes	Madison
Rita D. Wlodarczyk	Monona
Third Congressional District	
James C. Bertram	Onalaska
Elaine A. Bina	Coon Valley
Leland E. Mulder	Holmen
Michele G. Radosevich	Hudson
Fourth Congressional District	
Joseph J. Czarnezki	Milwaukee
Shirley A. Dressnandt	Cudahy
Gerald D. Kleczka	Milwaukee
Ellen M. Kowalczyk	Milwaukee
Fifth Congressional District	
William H. Mosby	Milwaukee
Martha Toran	Milwaukee
A'Lethea N. Williams	Milwaukee
Frank Williams	Milwaukee
Sixth Congressional District	
Wilmer R. Abitz	Fond du Lac
James A. Blank	Manitowoc
Joan M. Gruening	Fond du Lac
Enid S. Powell	Fond du Lac
Seventh Congressional District	
Allen D. Beadles	Sheldon
Phyllis I. Pope	Medford
Helen N. Sigmund	Stevens Point
Allan G. Solomonson	Wausau
Eighth Congressional District	
Thomas J. Lonsway	Appleton
Lary J. Swoboda	Luxemburg
Gladys R. Voegtli	DePere
Ninth Congressional District	
Virginia R. Foley	Whitefish Bay
Timothy J. Nekich	Waukesha
Joanna H. Rody	Waukesha
For Edward Kennedy	
Delegates at Large	
George Lajsic	West Allis
Patrick J. Lucey	Madison
Irene E. Parthum	Milwaukee
Mary L. Peterson	Hayward
Bonnie E. Selmer	Eau Claire
Charles P. Smith	Madison
David M. Travis	Madison
Sandi Utech	Oshkosh
First Congressional District	
Margaret Ann Nelson	Kenosha
Joseph A. Strohl	Racine
Second Congressional District	
Louise J. Uphoff	Oregon
Judith F. Karofsky	Middleton
Third Congressional District	
Morton Sipress	Eau Claire
Karen A. West	Rice Lake
Fourth Congressional District	
Tillie M. Bichanich	West Allis
Richard P. Michalski	St. Francis
Fifth Congressional District	
Kathleen M. Carlin	Milwaukee
Matthew J. Flynn	Milwaukee
Sixth Congressional District	
Joan H. Kaeding	Oshkosh
Thomas M. Kitchen	Fond du Lac
Seventh Congressional District	
Nancy E. Basch	Stevens Point
W. Scott Schultz	Stevens Point
Eighth Congressional District	
Kathryn A. Hein	DePere
Mark C. Vandelist	DePere
Ninth Congressional District	
Catherine R. Mode	Jefferson
Steven J. Schaefer	Lake Mills
For Edmund G. Brown, Jr.	
Second Congressional District	
David E. Clarenbach	Madison

*Alternates are not listed.
Source: Official records of the Elections Board and records of the Wisconsin Democratic Party.

DELEGATES TO THE 1980 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION*

Delegate	Address
For Ronald Reagan	
Delegates at Large	
Thomas H. Buestrin	Mequon
Douglass Cofrin	Shorewood
Ody J. Fish	Pewaukee
Joni B. Jackson	Madison
Frederick G. Luber	Milwaukee
F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr.	Milwaukee
John C. Shabaz	New Berlin
First Congressional District	
Peter N. Jansson	Racine
Stephen B. King	Whitewater
Russell A. Olson	Madison
Third Congressional District	
K. Sue Mattka	Whitehall
Janet S. Schipper	Viroqua
Lori J. Wiggert	La Crosse
Fourth Congressional District	
Gladys T. Fullwood	Wauwatosa
Edward F. Pinzer	Wauwatosa
Darlene J. Wink	Milwaukee
Sixth Congressional District	
Anita M. Hankwitz	Fond du Lac
Barbara J. Schrang	Neenah
Jack D. Steinhilber	Oshkosh
Seventh Congressional District	
Lee Sherman Dreyfus	Madison
Donald E. Semling	Merrill
John C. Van Hollen	Mason
Eighth Congressional District	
Helen L. Bie	Green Bay
William J. Kinsman	Manawa
Grace E. Schmidley	Green Bay
Ninth Congressional District	
Edythe E. Cooper	Mukwonago
Eric H. Halvorson	Whitefish Bay
Don L. Taylor	Waukesha
For John B. Anderson	
Second Congressional District	
James S. Haney	Madison
Margaret S. Lewis	Madison
Ann F. Peckham	Madison
Fifth Congressional District	
Warren P. Knowles	Milwaukee
Jonathan J. Sender	Milwaukee
Joy G. Teschner	Milwaukee

*Alternate delegates are not listed.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board and records from the Republican Party of Wisconsin.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, BY COUNTY

County	James P. Wickstrom (Constitution)	Gaylord A. Nelson (Dem.)	Bervin J. Larson (Libertarian)	Douglass Cofrin (Rep.)	Robert W. Kasten Jr. (Rep.)	Terry J. Kohler (Rep.)	Russell A. Olson (Rep.)
Adams	4	525	3	239	229	162	124
Ashland	4	890	0	304	221	273	103
Barron	4	953	9	615	1,234	736	885
Bayfield	1	1,606	2	301	169	174	109
Brown	37	6,373	33	5,079	2,770	4,261	749
Buffalo	1	301	8	1,065	866	773	657
Burnett	0	793	3	143	194	162	159
Calumet	38	1,124	4	392	416	811	143
Chippewa	10	4,601	15	427	381	535	302
Clark	9	774	10	563	440	482	233
Columbia	20	418	5	1,031	2,065	1,299	826
Crawford	5	1,651	6	438	274	366	198
Dane	15	11,618	131	2,930	4,393	4,791	2,109
Dodge	25	653	22	1,782	5,508	2,487	1,201
Door	4	410	1	1,662	1,225	1,651	342
Douglas	6	3,400	12	524	253	205	114
Dunn	8	1,014	4	321	889	468	545
Eau Claire	11	4,648	5	1,027	1,769	1,388	816
Florence	3	107	2	215	119	188	87
Fond du Lac	26	1,232	9	1,044	1,880	2,374	563
Forest	0	793	6	131	98	143	34
Grant	0	1,467	15	638	2,044	806	639
Green	1	465	2	474	1,073	394	406
Green Lake	6	186	1	619	687	888	209
Iowa	1	295	2	388	460	302	410
Iron	0	1,829	2	110	67	61	25
Jackson	1	1,347	2	577	498	484	241
Jefferson	15	990	20	612	2,578	746	457
Juneau	3	571	2	801	925	805	439
Kenosha	21	15,500	24	800	700	636	1,844
Kewaunee	3	666	6	366	279	420	64
La Crosse	8	2,557	16	2,998	2,424	2,223	860
Lafayette	0	351	3	467	770	389	393
Langlade	0	1,039	9	409	311	388	151
Lincoln	4	370	5	1,407	1,592	991	667
Manitowoc	72	6,905	15	919	901	2,603	278
Marathon	18	5,321	19	2,552	3,211	2,256	1,015
Marinette	5	614	4	588	510	993	249
Marquette	17	204	4	470	731	450	309
Menominee	0	290	3	18	5	10	2
Milwaukee	78	54,143	187	10,417	24,815	13,887	2,694
Monroe	3	449	7	2,142	1,440	1,279	603
Oconto	3	405	2	930	570	872	298
Oneida	6	847	12	1,484	1,197	932	400
Outagamie	40	2,949	27	1,867	1,957	3,765	731
Ozaukee	15	580	19	1,843	7,804	3,551	648
Pepin	0	778	0	107	176	114	99
Pierce	0	942	3	216	956	407	404
Polk	1	910	2	188	747	323	349
Portage	17	7,103	17	395	526	439	192
Price	4	1,194	6	339	359	271	93
Racine	27	9,278	43	3,213	3,541	4,218	2,454
Richland	0	207	3	1,297	1,097	857	569
Rock	25	1,941	61	1,655	2,843	2,172	1,283
Rusk	0	593	12	265	248	268	139
St. Croix	4	1,359	7	257	1,350	464	615
Sauk	1	452	5	871	1,217	866	576
Sawyer	1	196	1	879	601	544	407
Shawano	17	264	12	2,255	1,980	2,692	807
Sheboygan	49	5,194	19	1,416	3,239	7,346	693
Taylor	1	399	6	543	784	402	267
Trempealeau	4	711	4	945	763	707	561
Vernon	1	530	13	732	404	516	300
Vilas	1	286	4	859	514	499	130
Walworth	2	628	17	1,564	2,265	1,681	1,428
Washburn	3	400	3	301	351	180	180
Washington	22	669	20	861	3,979	1,386	330
Waukesha	22	3,868	43	4,051	15,408	5,828	1,425
Waupaca	10	677	9	1,151	1,471	1,607	525
Waushara	7	229	3	1,036	1,044	1,087	354
Winnebago	65	3,785	24	3,396	3,504	6,237	1,522
Wood	7	2,425	31	1,374	2,286	1,299	790
TOTAL	842	189,245	1,066	84,355	134,586	106,270	40,823

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 97th CONGRESS BY DISTRICT

First Congressional District

County	Les Aspin (Dem.)	Arthur F. Jackson (Libertarian)	Kathryn H. Canary (Rep.)	Edward J. Huck (Rep.)	George M. Knuckles (Rep.)	Donald Walsh (Rep.)
Kenosha	15,741	23	892	858	442	1,410
Racine	9,261	38	2,446	6,106	859	3,873
Rock	1,932	68	4,215	472	1,592	1,797
Walworth	624	16	2,891	342	904	2,645
Green (part)	53	1	107	29	114	64
Jefferson (part)	8	0	7	0	11	6
TOTAL	27,619	146	10,558	7,807	3,922	9,795

Second Congressional District*

County	Robert Kastenmeier (Dem.)	Leslie Graves Key (Libertarian)	Herbert F. Hoover (Rep.)	James A. Wright (Rep.)
Columbia	416	5	593	4,538
Dane	11,736	129	2,216	11,155
Iowa	284	3	266	1,216
Lafayette	349	3	250	1,771
Sauk	445	5	427	2,980
Dodge (part)	539	14	1,437	7,253
Fond du Lac (part)	34	1	35	170
Green (part)	429	0	246	1,649
TOTAL	14,232	160	5,470	30,732

Third Congressional District*

County	Alvin J. Baldus (Dem.)	Steven Gunderson (Rep.)	Gary K. Madson (Rep.)	Ward W. Repp (Rep.)
Barron	925	1,679	740	1,279
Buffalo	310	2,774	494	212
Crawford	1,662	1,048	193	59
Dunn	1,044	1,538	572	175
Eau Claire	4,558	3,349	1,510	249
Grant	1,519	2,799	1,262	211
Jackson	1,336	1,727	218	77
La Crosse	2,589	5,627	2,015	821
Pepin	770	350	141	29
Pierce	930	1,147	945	78
Polk	889	1,029	521	107
Richland	216	3,152	273	436
St. Croix	1,330	1,426	1,390	120
Trempealeau	710	2,699	437	143
Vernon	597	1,389	357	162
Monroe (part)	386	3,977	447	329
TOTAL	19,771	35,710	11,515	4,487

Fourth Congressional District*

County	Roman R. Blenski (Dem.)	Clement J. Zablocki (Dem.)	Elroy C. Honadel (Rep.)
Milwaukee (part)	3,489	29,411	16,436
TOTAL	3,489	29,411	16,436

Fifth Congressional District*

County	Rajababu Kilaru (Dem.)	Henry S. Reuss (Dem.)	David Bathke (Rep.)	Walter G. Beach II (Rep.)
Milwaukee (part)	2,842	20,977	8,281	3,457
TOTAL	2,842	20,977	8,281	3,457

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 97th CONGRESS

By DISTRICT—Continued

Sixth Congressional District*

County	Gary R. Goyke (Dem.)	Thomas E. Petri (Rep.)
Adams	452	596
Calumet	1,086	1,624
Green Lake	190	2,013
Juneau	545	2,651
Manitowoc	7,126	4,062
Marquette	196	1,707
Sheboygan	4,796	9,786
Waushara	232	3,202
Winnebago	3,949	12,360
Brown (part)	35	81
Fond du Lac (part)	1,244	5,108
Monroe (part)	54	438
TOTAL	19,905	43,628

Seventh Congressional District*

County	David Obey (Dem.)	Eugene F. Barrett (Rep.)	Delmar F. Drumm (Rep.)	Vinton A. Vesta (Rep.)
Ashland	935	313	82	382
Bayfield	1,631	232	72	368
Burnett	776	335	83	169
Chippewa	4,648	545	243	582
Clark	772	464	209	776
Douglas	3,391	440	96	466
Iron	1,966	115	43	64
Lincoln	363	853	1,625	1,755
Marathon	5,135	1,665	3,480	2,929
Portage	7,466	377	320	479
Price	1,182	281	131	474
Rusk	586	246	127	374
Sawyer	196	541	209	1,681
Taylor	404	650	303	652
Washburn	398	697	86	266
Wood	2,396	1,576	696	2,769
Oneida (part)	815	1,069	881	1,408
TOTAL	33,060	10,399	8,686	15,594

Eighth Congressional District*

County	Michael R. Janczy (Dem.)	Michael R. Monfils (Dem.)	Toby Roth (Rep.)
Door	47	333	4,160
Florence	54	52	573
Forest	663	202	331
Kewaunee	154	587	923
Langlade	700	349	1,074
Marinette	225	389	1,957
Menominee	88	182	35
Oconto	126	310	2,323
Outagamie	912	2,083	7,411
Shawano	67	189	6,688
Vilas	147	92	1,678
Waupaca	158	464	4,274
Brown (part)	2,093	5,468	9,758
Oneida (part)	3	8	44
TOTAL	5,407	10,708	41,229

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 97th CONGRESS

By DISTRICT—Continued

Ninth Congressional District*

County	Gary C. Benedict (Dem.)	F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. (Rep.)
Ozaukee	376	11,383
Washington	571	5,409
Waukesha	2,792	22,253
Dodge (part)	90	1,222
Jefferson (part)	700	3,575
Milwaukee (part)	2,012	8,543
TOTAL	6,541	52,385

*The Constitution Party received the following votes: 2nd Cong. Dist. - 1, 3rd Cong. Dist. - 1, 6th Cong. Dist. - 3, 8th Cong. Dist. - 4.The Libertarian Party received the following additional votes: 3rd Cong. Dist. - 5, 4th Cong. Dist. - 2, 5th Cong. Dist - 1, 6th Cong. Dist. - 1, 7th Cong. Dist. - 1, 9th Cong. Dist. - 1.
Source: Official records of the Elections Board.Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS BY DISTRICT

Senate District	Composed of Assembly Districts	Pol. Party	Candidates	Vote
Special Primary Election, June 12, 1979				
2nd	4th, 5th, 6th	Dem.	Gary De Byl	739
			Gervase A. Hephner	3,609
			Richard A. Switzer	1,448
		Rep.	Donald J. Hanaway	1,659
			Michael J. Lotto	876
			Joseph A. Rice	1,081
			Donald Steege	1,083
Special Primary Election, April 1, 1980				
33rd	97th, 98th, 99th	Dem.	Richard A. Congdon	6,718
		Rep.	Susan S. Engeleiter	24,770
			Ken Zimmermann	14,214
Primary Election, September 9, 1980				
2nd	4th, 5th, 6th	Dem.	Michael R. Mullen	3,919
		Rep.	Donald J. Hanaway	8,403
4th	10th, 11th, 12th	Rep.	Rod Johnston	13,579
6th	16th, 17th, 18th	Dem.	Gary R. George	3,868
			Monroe Swan	2,574
		Rep.	Joseph M. Barrington	942
8th	22nd, 23rd, 24th	Dem.	James T. Flynn	6,166
			Robert J. Shebesta	571
		Rep.	Marlin P. Cayton	6,743
10th	28th, 29th, 30th	Dem.	Michele G. Radosevich	5,192
		Rep.	Earl C. Clark	3,906
			James E. Harsdorf	9,155
12th	34th, 35th, 36th	Rep.	Clifford W. Krueger	15,043
14th	40th, 41st, 42nd	Dem.	C. Michael Allen	1,616
		Rep.	Gerald D. Lorge	10,434
16th	46th, 47th, 48th	Dem.	Carl W. Thompson	2,882
		Rep.	Richard Masterson	5,772
18th	52nd, 53rd, 54th	Rep.	Scott McCallum	11,723
20th	58th, 59th, 60th	Dem.	James R. Kempfer	3,667
		Rep.	James L. Baumgart	8,590
			David W. Opitz	13,123
22nd	64th, 65th, 66th	Dem.	John J. Maurer	15,925
24th	70th, 71st, 72nd	Dem.	William A. Bablitch	9,849
		Rep.	Robert A. Maland	7,558
26th	76th, 77th, 78th	Dem.	Fred A. Risser	5,556
28th	82nd, 83rd, 84th	Dem.	Lynn S. Adelman	3,381
		Rep.	Joseph E. Wimmer	9,395
30th	88th, 89th, 90th	Dem.	Jerome Van Sistine	4,163
		Rep	Lee S. Dreyfus, Jr.	4,348
			Reuben La Fave	5,359
32nd	94th, 95th, 96th	Dem.	Paul Offner	5,173
		Rep.	William Riley	9,649

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS

Democratic and Republican Parties

County or Part	Senate District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Special Primary Election, June 12, 1979					
Brown (part)	2nd	De Byl	675	**Hanaway**	1,451
		Hephner	307	Lotto	667
		Switzer	694	Rice	754
				Steege	181
Calumet	2nd	De Byl	31	**Hanaway**	71
		Hephner	1,719	Lotto	109
		Switzer	63	Rice	130
				Steege	604
Fond du Lac (part)	2nd	De Byl	5	**Hanaway**	42
		Hephner	953	Lotto	31
		Switzer	14	Rice	92
				Steege	144
Outagamie (part)	2nd	De Byl	26	**Hanaway**	92
		Hephner	493	Lotto	58
		Switzer	676	Rice	94
				Steege	90
Sheboygan (part)	2nd	De Byl	0	**Hanaway**	2
		Hephner	81	Lotto	7
		Switzer	1	Rice	0
				Steege	28
Washington (part)	2nd	De Byl	2	**Hanaway**	1
		Hephner	56	Lotto	4
		Switzer	0	Rice	11
				Steege	36
Special Primary Election, April 1, 1980					
Waukesha (part)	33rd	Congdon	6,718	**Engeleiter**	24,770
Primary Election, September 9, 1980					
Barron (part)	10th	Radosevich	300	Clark	230
				Harsdorf	269
Brown (part)	2nd	Mullen	1,732	**Hanaway**	4,587
Brown (part)	30th	Van Sistine	3,515	**Dreyfus**	3,107
				La Fave	2,762
Buffalo	10th	Radosevich	279	Clark	620
				Harsdorf	3,062
Burnett	10th	Radosevich	736	Clark	371
				Harsdorf	286
Calumet	2nd	Mullen	853	**Hanaway**	1,389
Clark (part)	12th	No candidates		**Krueger**	385
Clark (part)	24th	Bablitch	46	**Maland**	82
Crawford	32nd	Offner	1,645	**Riley**	974
Dane (part)	16th	Thompson	1,841	**Masterson**	1,941
Dane (part)	26th	Risser	5,556	**No candidates**	
Dodge (part)	18th	No candidates		**McCallum**	5,656
Dodge (part)	24th	Bablitch	27	**Maland**	220
Dunn (part)	10th	Radosevich	11	Clark	10
				Harsdorf	2
Florence	12th	No candidates		**Krueger**	523
Fond du Lac (part)	2nd	Mullen	162	**Hanaway**	915
Fond du Lac (part)	18th	No candidates		**McCallum**	3,116
Fond du Lac (part)	24th	Bablitch	85	**Maland**	525
Forest	12th	No candidates		**Krueger**	337
Grant (part)	32nd	Offner	124	**Riley**	176
Green (part)	16th	Thompson	10	**Masterson**	16
Green Lake	24th	Bablitch	182	**Maland**	1,505
Jackson (part)	32nd	Offner	182	**Riley**	230
Jefferson (part)	18th	No candidates		**McCallum**	575
Jefferson (part)	28th	Adelman	83	**Wimmer**	288
Kenosha	22nd	Maurer	15,525	**No candidates**	
La Crosse	32nd	Offner	2,478	**Riley**	6,391
Langlade (part)	12th	No candidates		**Krueger**	421
Lincoln	12th	No candidates		**Krueger**	4,545
Marathon (part)	24th	Bablitch	241	**Maland**	266
Marinette (part)	12th	No candidates		**Krueger**	282
Marinette (part)	30th	Van Sistine	402	**Dreyfus**	660
				La Fave	1,315
Milwaukee (part)	4th	No candidates		Johnston	7,863
Milwaukee (part)	6th	George	3,868	Barrington	942
		Swan	2,574		
Milwaukee (part)	8th	Flynn	6,166	Cayton	6,743
		Shebesta	571		
Milwaukee (part)	28th	Adelman	1,659	**Wimmer**	1,716
Monroe (part)	32nd	Offner	10	**Riley**	37
Oconto (part)	12th	No candidates		**Krueger**	352
Oconto (part)	30th	Van Sistine	246	**Dreyfus**	581
				La Fave	1,282
Oneida	12th	No candidates		**Krueger**	3,637

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS—Cont.

Democratic and Republican Parties

County or Part	Senate District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Outagamie (part)	2nd	Mullen	1,091	Hanaway	1,240
Outagamie (part)	14th	Allen	944	Lorge	5,563
Ozaukee (part)	4th	No candidates		Johnston	3,263
Ozaukee (part)	20th	Kempfer	270	Baumgart	1,863
				Opitz	7,400
Pepin (part)	10th	Radosevich	666	Clark	57
				Harsdorf	483
Pierce	10th	Radosevich	875	Clark	321
				Harsdorf	1,962
Polk	10th	Radosevich	822	Clark	750
				Harsdorf	1,039
Portage	24th	Bablitch	7,903	Maland	877
Price (part)	12th	No candidates		Krueger	267
Racine (part)	22nd	Maurer	366	No candidates	
Richland (part)	32nd	Offner	3	Riley	52
Rock (part)	16th	Thompson	1,031	Masterson	3,815
Rusk	12th	No candidates		Krueger	765
St. Croix	10th	Radosevich	1,270	Clark	1,466
				Harsdorf	1,632
Shawano (part)	14th	Allen	39	Lorge	844
Sheboygan (part)	2nd	Mullen	55	Hanaway	86
Sheboygan (part)	20th	Kempfer	3,397	Baumgart	6,727
				Opitz	5,723
Taylor	12th	No candidates		Krueger	1,773
Trempealeau (part)	10th	Radosevich	233	Clark	81
				Harsdorf	420
Trempealeau (part)	32nd	Offner	156	Riley	403
Vernon	32nd	Offner	575	Riley	1,386
Vilas	12th	No candidates		Krueger	1,756
Walworth (part)	22nd	Maurer	34	No candidates	
Washington (part)	2nd	Mullen	26	Hanaway	186
Washington (part)	4th	No candidates		Johnston	2,453
Washington (part)	18th	No candidates		McCallum	2,376
Waukesha (part)	28th	Adelman	1,639	Wimmer	7,391
Waupaca	14th	Allen	633	Lorge	4,027
Waushara (part)	24th	Bablitch	191	Maland	2,343
Winnebago (part)	24th	Bablitch	3	Maland	31
Wood (part)	24th	Bablitch	1,171	Maland	1,709

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY BY DISTRICT

Assembly District	Political Party	Candidates	Vote
Special Primary Election, June 12, 1979			
10th	Dem.	Barbara Olive	128
	Rep.	Robert J. Casper	824
		Virginia J. Haas	483
		Kent C. Jones	391
		William R. Kasik	520
		Timothy H. Lynch	435
		Betty Jo Nelsen	2,321
60th	Dem.	Chester C. Hansen	148
	Rep.	Ted C. Block	496
		Charles R. Krombach	1,119
		Donald K. Stitt	1,131
		James L. Swan	880
		Philip K. Vollrath	574
Special Primary Election, August 21, 1979			
91st	Dem.	Gene B. Radcliffe	689
		John Q. Radcliffe	976
	Rep.	Robert Berglund	872
		Louise Flury	243
		Gaylord E. Olson	561
		Alan S. Robertson	1,041
		William Theiler	558
		Leland Wolfgang	529
Special Primary Election, January 3, 1980			
39th	Cons.	Richard Church	3
		Pat Paulson	1
		Kenneth Schopen	9
	Dem.	Lawrence J. Wiedenfeld	233
	Rep.	Richard J. Fischer	1,957
		Randall S. Knox	2,651
		Arlyn F. Wollenburg	51
53rd	Dem.	Robert L. Deters	112
	Rep.	Diane L. Bliss	594
		Edgar G. Mueller	255
		Mary E. Panzer	2,651
		Jon W. Sanfilippo	51
Special Primary Election, April 1, 1980			
15th	Dem.	John J. Cupertino	2,930
		Shirley I. Krug	3,343
		Lois Plous	3,956
	Rep.	Henry Brunner	859
		Charles J. Ehrhart	408
		Lawrence J. Fehring	416
		Douglas F. Mann	1,059
		William M. Newby	1,073
		Patrick W. O'Connor	2,227
		Jerel A. Rickun	411
Primary Election, September 9, 1980			
1st	Dem.	Lary J. Swoboda	1,404
	Rep.	Clifford Delorit	4,343
2nd	Dem.	Michael P. Dewane	1,523
		Vernon W. Holschbach	1,781
		Peter C. Jones	248
		Paul A. Mullins	1,056
		Richard J. Rabideau	427
		Robert F. Ziegelbauer	1,191
	Rep.	Claude R. Barta	1,311
		Charles W. Kraemer	1,424
3rd	Con.	Andrew F. Glick	41
	Dem.	Daniel R. Fischer	2,509
	Rep.	William P. Glandt	1,637
4th	Dem.	Ronald I. Harnish	1,475
	Rep.	Gary T. Dilweg	3,516
		John C. Gower	1,652
5th	Dem.	Gerald K. Reetz	814
		William J. Rogers	1,695
	Rep.	Marion Lemke	1,122
		Ron C. Rogers	1,161
6th	Con.	Robert J. Mader	35
	Dem.	Gervase A. Hephner	1,423
	Rep.	Patricia Rusch	2,193

Cons. - Conservative Party; Con. - Constitution Party; Lib. - Libertarian Party.
*Recount vote total.
Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY BY DISTRICT—Cont.

Assembly District	Political Party	Candidates	Vote
7th	Dem.	Bruce R. Bailey	853
		Joseph J. Czarnezki	1,503
		Joseph R. Krupa	827
		Margaret Krusick	1,020
	Rep.	Craig S. Rehdahl	1,545
8th	Dem.	John O. Norquist	2,755
9th	Dem.	George Kesich III	498
		Phillip J. Tuczynski	2,976
10th	Rep.	Betty Jo Nelsen	5,282
11th	Dem.	Gus G. Menos	1,812
		James Wexler	908
	Lib.	Charles V. Eimermann	7
	Rep.	Edgar H. Hennig	2,395
12th	Rep.	John Merkt	5,109
13th	Dem.	Michael Kirby	1,639
		Thomas Ryan	562
	Rep.	E. Robert Grether	684
		Carl G. Mueller	1,384
14th	Dem.	Robert E. Behnke	1,586
	Rep.	James D. Rudolph	1,028
15th	Dem.	Lois Plous	2,549
	Rep.	Charles J. Ehrhart	2,261
16th	Dem.	William B. Broydrick	2,527
	Rep.	Frederick W. Niffenegger	753
17th	Dem.	Walter L. Ward, Jr.	762
		Annette Polly Williams	1,291
18th	Dem.	Marcia P. Coggs	895
19th	Dem.	Louise M. Tesmer	2,595
	Rep.	Ronald Drezdon	746
		John J. Mackey	793
		Eugene Newcomb	528
20th	Dem.	John R. Plewa	2,180
21st	Dem.	Frank L. Chovanec	1,348
		Chester A. Gerlach	2,931
22nd	Dem.	James A. Botoni, Jr.	1,437
	Rep.	George H. Klicka	4,248
23rd	Dem.	Thomas A. Hauke	1,810
	Rep.	Albert P. Keller	1,640
24th	Dem.	Gary J. Barczak	2,508
25th	Dem.	Barbara L. Ulichny	1,864
	Rep.	Elmer H. Kurtze	1,113
26th	Dem.	Stephen R. Leopold	1,394
27th	Dem.	Narcisco L. Aleman	592
		Harvey J. Cooper	353
		Walter J. Kunicki	662
		Daryl Laatsch	567
		Sam L. Orlich	409
		Barbara Svetlik	163
		John A. Tadych	341
	Rep.	Jose Ortiz	309
		Roger Sullivan	584
28th	Dem.	Albert Skinner	1,669
	Rep.	David Paulson	2,647
29th	Dem.	Craig S. Mohn	694
	Rep.	Robert W. Harer	3,280
30th	Dem.	Earl Gilson	923
		Louellyn Nestingen	815
	Rep.	Jule F. Berndt	4,492
31st	Dem.	Mordecai Lee	2,008
	Rep.	John G. Leutermann	1,299
32nd	Dem.	Dismas Becker	1,005
	Ind.	Alden Haugen	10
33rd	Dem.	Thomas J. Crawford	3,081
		Richard E. Pabst	1,270
	Ind.	Edward F. Leone	10
34th	Dem.	Stanley J. Lato	1,489
	Rep.	Robert J. Larson	3,132
35th	Dem.	James V. Mabry	1,011
	Rep.	Sheehan Donoghue	6,943
36th	Dem.	Lloyd H. Kincaid	1,894
	Rep.	Demetrio A. Verich	4,005
37th	Dem.	David Travis	1,669
	Rep.	Robert T. Stanek	366*
38th	Dem.	Harland E. Everson	1,581
	Rep.	Mark Diamon	1,607
39th	Rep.	Randall S. Knox	2,541

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY BY DISTRICT—Cont.

Assembly District	Political Party	Candidates	Vote
40th	Dem.	George P. Maniates	566
	Rep.	Francis R. Byers	5,016
41st	Dem.	William Trarbach	387
	Rep.	Ervin Conradt	2,691
42nd	Rep.	David T. Prosser, Jr.	3,116
43rd	Dem.	Brian T. Conley	877
	Rep.	Cloyd A. Porter	4,184
	Ind.	Mark A. Pody	103
44th	Rep.	Delmar E. DeLong	3,620
45th	Dem.	Gary K. Johnson	619
	Rep.	Ronald J. Olson	1,437
46th	Dem.	Thomas A. Loftus	1,178
	Rep.	Mary D. Weisensel	1,626
47th	Dem.	Jonathan B. Barry	927
	Lib.	Dick G. Fields	12
48th	Dem.	Wayne W. Wood	865
	Rep.	Ronald H. Gehrig	2,061
49th	Lib.	Larry M. Aden	13
	Rep.	Robert S. Travis, Jr.	3,516
50th	Dem.	Joanne M. Duren	727
	Rep.	Wilmer Anderson	2,288
		Beverly Bilkey	1,699
		Sydney B. Matthes	2,045
51st	Dem.	Terry McDonald	627
	Rep.	Joseph E. Tregoning	3,829
52nd	Dem.	Charles T. Duffy	669
	Rep.	Earl McEasy	2,935
53rd	Rep.	Mary E. Panzer	3,738
54th	Rep.	Robert G. Goetsch	2,321
		Esther Doughty Luckhardt	4,546
55th	Rep.	Michael G. Ellis	3,133
56th	Dem.	Richard A. Flintrop	1,346
	Rep.	John C. Gregory	2,144
		Kenneth R. Schiefelbein	2,874
57th	Rep.	Gordon R. Bradley	4,456
58th	Dem.	Carl Otte	2,571
59th	Dem.	Calvin Potter	2,097
	Rep.	Charles A. Richmond	4,065
60th	Rep.	Donald K. Stitt	8,153
61st	Dem.	James R. Rooney	2,295
	Rep.	Earl W. Bell	2,694
62nd	Dem.	Marvin J. Happel	742
		Gregory M. Mach	132
		Douglas N. Musurlian	1,348
		Jeffrey A. Neubauer	1,870
	Rep.	Ronney Anton	2,401
63rd	Dem.	Marcel Dandeneau	1,876
		Larry M. Mork	925
	Rep.	E. James Ladwig	3,176
64th	Dem.	Joseph Andrea	6,182
65th	Dem.	John M. Antaramian	4,093
		Eugene J. Dorff	4,289
	Rep.	Norman C. Guttormsen	1,092
66th	Dem.	Mary K. Wagner	3,348
	Rep.	Elaine Erlich	885
		John J. Rausch	1,408
67th	Dem.	Howard L. Olson	3,285
		Robert Reiter	1,626
	Rep.	David R. Hopkins	1,388
68th	Dem.	Martin A. Grindeland	658
		Mark D. Lewis	939
		Joseph Looby	2,602
	Rep.	William P. Gagin	2,507
69th	Dem.	Richard Shoemaker	1,684
	Rep.	Stanley Anderson	2,254
		Mark D. Bugher	1,315
70th	Dem.	Donald W. Hasenohrl	1,997
	Lib.	John S. Anderson	25
	Rep.	David L. Luepke	2,638
71st	Dem.	David Helbach	7,250
72nd	Rep.	Patricia A. Goodrich	5,905
73rd	Dem.	Thomas B. Murray	3,628
	Rep.	Betty J. Roe	813
74th	Dem.	David R. Kedrowski	4,914
	Rep.	June Jaronitzky	2,177

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY BY DISTRICT—Cont.

Assembly District	Political Party	Candidates	Vote
75th	Dem.	Patricia Spafford Smith	1,208
	Rep.	Frank V. Sliz	2,025
		Alan Sykes	4,423
76th	Dem.	Mary Lou Munts	2,126
	Lib.	Kenneth A. Hopf	22
77th	Dem.	Marjorie M. Miller	1,571
78th	Dem.	David E. Clarenbach	1,665
	Ind.	Darren M. Stucker	33
79th	Dem.	Vernon D. Emery	642
	Rep.	Tommy G. Thompson	6,496
80th	Dem.	Patrick A. Essie	406
	Rep.	James F. Lastsch	3,656
	Ind.	Leroy Pete Litscher	71
81st	Dem.	Lynette J. Simpson	372
	Rep.	Randall J. Radtke	4,981
82nd	Dem.	James Rutkowski	1,932
	Rep.	Theodore J. Fadrow	1,476
83rd	Dem.	Lynne L. Jester	525
	Rep.	John C. Shabaz	3,851
84th	Rep.	Harry G. Snyder	4,104
85th	Dem.	Rosalie LaRocque	968
		David G. Lincoln	704
		John Robinson	1,808
	Rep.	Bradley R. Nielsen	1,677
		Kay B. Smith	2,179
		Thomas R. Timken	1,133
86th	Dem.	James G. Eick	1,118
		Robert J. Henning	496
		Walter H. Osswald	463
	Rep.	John L. McEwen	1,934*
		Raymond J. Omernick	1,805*
87th	Dem.	Francis E. Jones	911
	Rep.	Earl Schmidt	7,026
88th	Dem.	Gene L. Oatman	534
	Rep.	Richard P. Matty	3,087
89th	Dem.	Wendell W. McLester	324
		Cletus Vanderperren	1,587
	Rep.	Robert A. Thompson	1,781
90th	Dem.	Sharon K. Metz	2,088
	Rep.	Jeffrey C. DesJardins	2,426
91st	Dem.	Rodney C. Moen	1,605
	Rep.	Alan S. Robertson	3,166
		William J. Theiler	1,619
92nd	Dem.	James F. Ebert	813
	Rep.	Philip L. Kress	1,099
		Verdell H. Lonnquist	2,044
		Robert L. Quackenbush	4,244
93rd	Dem.	Marlin D. Schneider	1,130
	Rep.	Thomas W. McLean	2,183
		Leon T. Yeager	1,514
94th	Dem.	Virgil Roberts	1,312
	Rep.	Myron E. Holley	660
		Terry M. Musser	1,657
		Stanley Peterson	2,367
95th	Dem.	John D. Medinger	1,552
	Rep.	Dorothy Dedo	1,977
		Rex Ritchie	1,128
		Ferdinand Sontag	1,613
96th	Dem.	Henry Hendrickson	2,075
	Rep.	Bernard Lewison	3,093
97th	Dem.	Ronald Lingren	660
	Rep.	William A. Duncan	1,572
		Lolita Schneiders	2,042
98th	Dem.	Edward G. Jackamonis	932
	Rep.	Kenneth J. Ferch	3,521
99th	Rep.	Jerome P. Delfeld	2,825
		John M. Young	3,838
Special Primary Election, February 17, 1981			
84th	Rep.	John M. Alberts	2,534
		Harold W. Clemens	1,874
		Robert G. Hoskins	1,465
		Donna M. Kalnes	760
Special Primary Election, June 2, 1981			
47th	Dem.	Eldred Mielke	410
		David J. Searles	39
		Kathleen A. Soderbloom	486
		Michael J. Van Deventer	44
	Rep.	Sandra J. Gernetzke	249
		Helen L. Knudson	200
		John T. Manske	950
		Joyce D. Waldrop	144

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Special Primary Election, June 12, 1979					
Milwaukee (part)	10th	Olive	128	Casper	824
				Haas	483
				Jones	391
				Kasik	520
				Lynch	435
				Nelsen	2,321
Ozaukee (part)	60th	Hansen	138	Block	210
				Krombach	1,094
				Moriarty	516
				Stitt	1,099
				Swan	867
				Vollrath	523
Sheboygan (part)	60th	Hansen	10	Block	286
				Krombach	25
				Moriarty	3
				Stitt	32
				Swan	13
				Vollrath	51
Special Primary Election, August 21, 1979					
Chippewa (part)	91st	Radcliffe, G.	22	Berglund	16
		Radcliffe, J.	6	Flury	4
				Olson	1
				Robertson	4
				Theiler	1
				Wolfgang	10
Clark (part)	91st	Radcliffe, G.	199	Berglund	721
		Radcliffe, J.	91	Flury	6
				Olson	59
				Robertson	51
				Theiler	107
				Wolfgang	39
Eau Claire (part)	91st	Radcliffe, G.	68	Berglund	28
		Radcliffe, J.	98	Flury	33
				Olson	27
				Robertson	51
				Theiler	53
				Wolfgang	401
Jackson (part)	91st	Radcliffe, G.	294	Berglund	38
		Radcliffe, J.	195	Flury	9
				Olson	370
				Robertson	277
				Theiler	288
				Wolfgang	31
Trempealeau (part)	91st	Radcliffe, G.	106	Berglung	69
		Radcliffe, J.	586	Flury	191
				Olson	104
				Robertson	658
				Theiler	109
				Wolfgang	48
Special Primary Election, January 3, 1980					
Jefferson (part)[1]	39th	Weidenfeld	230	Fischer	1,881
				Knox	2,393
				Wollenburg	43
Walworth (part)	39th	Wiedenfeld	33	Fischer	76
				Knox	258
				Wollenburg	8

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*Recount vote total.

[1] The Conservative Party received the following votes: Jefferson County (39th Dist.) -- Richard Church - 3; Pat Paulson - 1, Kenneth Schopen - 9.

[2] The Constitution Party received the following votes: Calumet County (6th Dist.) -- Robert J. Mader - 32; Fond du Lac County (6th Dist.) — Robert J. Mader - 3; Manitowoc County (3rd Dist.) — Andrew Glick - 41.

[3] The Libertarian Party received the following votes: Dane County (76th Dist.) -- Kenneth A. Hopf - 22, (47th Dist.) Dick G. Fields - 12; Grant County (49th Dist.) — Larry M. Aden- 13; Marathon County (70th Dist.) — John S. Anderson - 1; Milwaukee County (11th Dist.) — Charles V. Eimmermann - 7; Portage County (70th Dist.) — John S. Anderson - 1; Wood County (70th Dist.) - John S. Anderson - 23.

[4] Independent candidates received the following votes: Columbia County (80th Dist.) -- Leroy Pete Litscher - 4; Dane County (78th Dist.) — Darren M. Stucker - 33; Milwaukee County (32nd Dist.) — Alden Haugen - 10; Milwaukee County (33rd Dist.) — Edward F. Leone - 10; Racine County (43rd Dist.) — Mark A Pody - 2; Sauke County (80th Dist.) — Leroy Pete Litscher - 67; Walworth County (43rd Dist.) — Mark A. Pody - 101.

Source Official Records of the Election Board. Scattering vote omitted.

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY — Continued

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Dodge (part)	53rd	Deters	23	Bliss	116
				Mueller	187
				Panzer	1,073
				Sanfilippo	120
Fond du Lac (part)	53rd	Deters	8	Bliss	31
				Mueller	17
				Panzer	425
				Sanfilippo	30
Washington (part)	53rd	Deters	81	Bliss	447
				Mueller	51
				Panzer	1,267
				Sanfilippo	527
Special Primary Election, April 1, 1980					
Milwaukee (part)	15th	Cupertino	2,930	Brunner	859
		Krug	3,343	Ehrhart	408
		Plous	3,956	Fehring	416
				Mann	1,059
				Newby	1,073
				O'Connor	2,227
				Rickun	411
Primary Election, September 9, 1980					
Adams (part)	79th	Emery	41	Thompson, T.	100
Adams (part)	93rd	Schneider	456	McLean	332
				Yeager	216
Ashland	74th	Kedrowski	837	Jaronitzky	742
Barron (part)	28th	Skinner	357	Paulson	470
Barron (part)	75th	Smith	620	Sliz	733
				Sykes	2,320
Bayfield	74th	Kedrowski	1,535	Jaronitzky	714
Brown (part)	1st	Swoboda	191	Delorit	181
Brown (part)	3rd	Fischer	210	Glandt	314
Brown (part)	4th	Harnisch	1,475	Dilweg	3,516
				Gower	1,652
Brown (part)	5th	Reetz	75	Lemke	230
		Rogers, W.	298	Rogers, R.	327
Brown (part)	89th	McLester	324	Thompson, R.	1,781
		Vanderperren	1,587		
Brown (part)	90th	Metz	2,088	DesJardins	2,426
Buffalo	30th	Gilson	134	Berndt	2,611
		Nestingen	124		
Burnett	28th	Skinner	591	Paulson	629
Calumet	5th	Reetz	55	Lemke	116
		Rogers, W.	70	Rogers, R.	153
Calumet (part)[2]	6th	Hephner	1,110	Rusch	1,053
Chippewa (part)	67th	Olson	3,285	Hopkins	1,388
		Reiter	1,626		
Chippewa (part)	68th	Grindeland	9	Gagin	23
		Lewis	16		
		Looby	81		
Chippewa (part)	91st	Moen	118	Robertson	43
				Theiler	21
Clark (part)	34th	Lato	228	Larson	361
Clark (part)	70th	Hasenohrl	50	Luepke	109
Clark (part)	91st	Moen	274	Robertson	448
				Theiler	214
Clark (part)	92nd	Ebert	122	Kress	36
				Lonnquist	42
				Quackenbush	373
Columbia (part)[4]	79th	Emery	106	Thompson, T.	2,464
Columbia (part)	80th	Essie	115	Laatsch	1,043
Columbia (part)	81st	Simpson	109	Radtke	1,168
Crawford	96th	Hendrickson	1,395	Lewison	1,126
Dane (part)	37th	Travis, D.	1,669	Stanek	366*
Dane (part)	38th	Everson	1,468	Diamon	1,440
Dane (part)	46th	Loftus	1,178	Weisensel	1,626
Dane (part)[3]	47th	Barry	701	No candidates	
Dane (part)	50th	Duren	104	Anderson, W.	21
				Bilkey	39
				Matthes	51
Dane (part)[3]	76th	Munts	2,126	No candidates	
Dane (part)	77th	Miller	1,571	No candidates	
Dane (part)[4]	78th	Clarenbach	1,665	No candidates	
Dodge (part)	53rd	No candidates		Panzer	1,777

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY — Continued

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Dodge (part)	54th	No candidates		Goetsch	1,794
				Luckhardt	3,051
Dodge (part)	72nd	No candidates		Goodrich	265
Dodge (part)	81st	Simpson	202	Radtke	3,402
Door	1st	Swoboda	428	Delorit	3,428
Douglas	73rd	Murray	3,628	Roe	813
Dunn (part)	29th	Mohn	3	Harer	13
Dunn (part)	69th	Shoemaker	1,005	Anderson, S.	1,836
				Bugher	517
Eau Claire (part)	68th	Grindeland	649	Gagin	2,484
		Lewis	923		
		Looby	2,521		
Eau Claire (part)	69th	Shoemaker	647	Anderson, S.	412
				Bugher	790
Eau Claire (part)	91st	Moen	218	Robertson	379
				Theiler	279
Florence	36th	Kincaid	108	Verich	466
Fond du Lac (part)	6th	Hephner	208	Rusch	857
Fond du Lac (part)	52nd	Duffy	669	McEssy	2,935
Fond du Lac (part)	53rd	No candidates		Panzer	386
Fond du Lac (part)	57th	No candidates		Bradley	197
Fond du Lac (part)	72nd	No candidates		Goodrich	653
Forest	36th	Kincaid	881	Verich	331
Grant (part)[3]	49th	No candidates		Travis, R.	3,516
Grant (part)	96th	Hendrickson	114	Lewison	214
Green (part)	47th	Barry	7	No candidates	
Green (part)	50th	Duren	43	Anderson, W.	78
				Bilkey	43
				Matthes	76
Green (part)	51st	McDonald	336	Tregoning	1,925
Green Lake	72nd	No candidates		Goodrich	2,103
Iowa	50th	Duren	297	Anderson, W.	479
				Bilkey	822
				Matthes	280
Iron	74th	Kedrowski	1,729	Jaronitzky	191
Jackson (part)	91st	Moen	733	Robertson	917
				Theiler	478
Jackson (part)	92nd	Ebert	148	Kress	10
				Lonnequist	32
				Quackenbush	123
Jackson (part)	94th	Roberts	185	Holley	5
				Musser	269
				Peterson	128
Jefferson (part)	38th	Everson	113	Diamon	167
Jefferson (part)	39th	No candidates		Knox	2,006
Jefferson (part)	54th	No candidates		Goetsch	132
				Luckhardt	741
Jefferson (part)	81st	Simpson	61	Radtke	411
Jefferson (part)	84th	No candidates		Snyder	320
Juneau (part)	79th	Emery	310	Thompson, T.	1,868
Juneau (part)	92nd	Ebert	151	Kress	106
				Lonnquist	341
				Quackenbush	535
Juneau (part)	93rd	Schneider	32	McLean	48
				Yeager	35
Kenosha (part)	64th	Andrea	6,182	No candidates	
Kenosha (part)	65th	Antaramian	4,093	Guttormsen	1,092
		Dorff	4,289		
Kenosha (part)	66th	Wagner	2,909	Erlich	563
				Rausch	725
Kewaunee	1st	Swoboda	785	Delorit	734
La Crosse (part)	94th	Roberts	963	Holley	596
				Musser	1,149
				Peterson	1,937
La Crosse (part)	95th	Medinger	1,552	Dedo	1,977
				Ritchie	1,128
				Sontag	1,613
Lafayette (part)	50th	Duren	62	Anderson	72
				Bilkey	58
				Matthes	66
Lafayette (part)	51st	McDonald	262	Tregoning	1,583
Langlade (part)	35th	Mabry	382	Donoghue	387
Langlade (part)	87th	Jones, F.	521	Schmidt	729
Lincoln	35th	Mabry	262	Donoghue	4,305

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY — Continued

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Manitowoc (part)	2nd	Dewane	1,523	Barta	1,311
		Holschbach	1,781	Kraemer	1,424
		Jones, P.	248		
		Mullins	1,056		
		Rabideau	427		
		Ziegelbauer	1,191		
Manitowoc (part)[2]	3rd	Fischer	2,299	Glandt	1,323
Marathon (part)[3]	70th	Hasenohrl	239	Luepke	344
Marathon (part)	85th	LaRocque	968	Nielsen	1,677
		Lincoln	704	Smith	2,179
		Robinson	1,808	Timken	1,133
Marathon (part)	86th	Eick	1,118	McEwen	1,937
		Henning	496	Omernick	1,801
		Osswald	463		
Marinette (part)	36th	Kincaid	185	Verich	275
Marinette (part)	88th	Oatman	316	Matty	1,561
Marquette	79th	Emery	161	Thompson, T.	1,796
Menomonee	87th	Jones, F.	211	Schmidt	32
Milwaukee (part)	7th	Bailey	853	Rendahl	1,545
		Czarnezki	1,503		
		Krupa	827		
		Krusick	1,020		
Milwaukee (part)	8th	Norquist	2,755	No candidates	
Milwaukee (part)	9th	Kesich	498	No candidates	
		Tuczynski	2,976		
Milwaukee (part)	10th	No candidates		Nelsen	5,282
Milwaukee (part)[3]	11th	Menos	1,812	Hennig	2,395
		Wexler	908		
Milwaukee (part)	13th	Kirby	1,587	Grether	653
		Ryan	555	Mueller	1,304
Milwaukee (part)	14th	Behnke	1,586	Rudolph	1,028
Milwaukee (part)	15th	Plous	2,549	Ehrhart	2,261
Milwaukee (part)	16th	Broydrick	2,527	Niffenegger	753
Milwaukee (part)	17th	Ward	762	No candidates	
		Williams	1,291		
Milwaukee (part)	18th	Coggs	895	No candidates	
Milwaukee (part)	19th	Tesmer	2,595	Drezdon	746
				Mackey	793
				Newcomb	528
Milwaukee (part)	20th	Plewa	2,180	No candidates	
Milwaukee (part)	21st	Chovanec	1,348	No candidates	
		Gerlach	2,931		
Milwaukee (part)	22nd	Bottoni	1,437	Klicka	4,248
Milwaukee (part)	23rd	Hauke	1,810	Keller	1,640
Milwaukee (part)	24th	Barczak	2,508	No candidates	
Milwaukee (part)	25th	Ulichny	1,864	Kurtze	1,113
Milwaukee (part)	26th	Leopold	1,394	No candidates	
Milwaukee (part)	27th	Aleman	592	Ortiz	309
		Cooper	353	Sullivan	584
		Kunicki	662		
		Laatsch	567		
		Oriich	409		
		Svetlik	163		
		Tadych	341		
Milwaukee (part)	31st	Lee	2,008	Leutermann	1,299
Milwaukee (part)[4]	32nd	Becker	1,005	No candidates	
Milwaukee (part)	33rd	Crawford	3,081	No Candidates	
		Pabst	1,270		
Milwaukee (part)	82nd	Rutkowski	1,680	Fadrow	1,881
Monroe (part)	92nd	Ebert	392	Kress	947
				Lonnquist	1,629
				Quackenbush	3,213
Monroe (part)	96th	Hendrickson	9	Lewison	36
Oconto (part)	36th	Kincaid	111	Verich	321
Oconto (part)	87th	Jones	36	Schmidt	379
Oconto (part)	88th	Oatman	218	Matty	1,526
Oneida (part)	35th	Mabry	367	Donoghue	2,251
Oneida (part)	36th	Kincaid	343	Verich	1,141
Outagamie (part)	5th	Reetz	684	Lemke	776
		Rogers, W.	1,327	Rogers, R.	681
Outagamie (part)	40th	Maniates	31	Byers	118
Outagamie (part)	41st	Trarbach	363	Conradt	2,507
Outagamie (part)	42nd	No candidates		Prosser	3,116
Ozaukee (part)	12th	No candidates		Merkt	3,660
Ozaukee (part)	60th	No candidates		Stitt	7,764

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY — Continued

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Pepin (part)	30th	Gilson	321	Berndt	299
		Nestingen	286		
Pepin (part)	69th	Shoemaker	32	Anderson, S.	6
				Bugher	8
Pierce (part)	29th	Mohn	142	Harer	599
Pierce (part)	30th	Gilson	397	Berndt	1,249
		Nestingen	279		
Polk (part)	28th	Skinner	721	Paulson	1,548
Polk (part)	29th	Mohn	0	Harer	49
Portage (part)[3]	70th	Hasenohrl	373	Luepke	51
Portage (part)	71st	Helbach	7,250	No candidates	
Price (part)	34th	Lato	372	Larson	267
Price (part)	74th	Kedrowski	813	Jaronitzky	530
Racine (part)[4]	43rd	Conley	659	Porter	1,818
Racine (part)	61st	Rooney	2,295	Bell	2,694
Racine (part)	62nd	Happel	742	Anton	2,401
		Mach	132		
		Musurlian	1,348		
		Neubauer	1,870		
Racine (part)	63rd	Dandeneau	1,876	Ladwig	3,176
		Mork	925		
Racine (part)	66th	Wagner	401	Erlich	232
				Rausch	484
Richland (part)	50th	Duren	221	Anderson, W.	1,638
				Bilkey	737
				Matthes	1,572
Richland (part)	96th	Hendrickson	4	Lewison	63
Rock (part)	44th	No candidates		DeLong	806
Rock (part)	45th	Johnson	619	Olson	1,437
Rock (part)	47th	Barry	219	No candidates	
Rock (part)	48th	Wood	865	Gehrig	2,061
Rock (part)	51st	McDonald	39	Tregoning	321
Rusk	34th	Lato	544	Larson	750
St. Croix	29th	Mohn	549	Harer	2,619
Sauk (part)	79th	Emery	24	Thompson, T.	268
Sauk (part)[4]	80th	Essie	291	Laatsch	2,613
Sawyer	75th	Smith	178	Sliz	727
				Sykes	1,576
Shawano (part)	40th	Maniates	13	Byers	662
Shawano (part)	41st	Trarbach	24	Conradt	184
Shawano (part)	87th	Jones	143	Schmidt	5,886
Sheboygan (part)	6th	Hephner	75	Rusch	91
Sheboygan (part)	58th	Otte	2,571	No candidates	
Sheboygan (part)	59th	Potter	2,097	Richmond	4,065
Sheboygan (part)	60th	No candidates		Stitt	389
Taylor	34th	Lato	345	Larson	1,754
Trempealeau (part)	30th	Gilson	71	Berndt	333
		Nestingen	126		
Trempealeau (part)	91st	Moen	262	Robertson	1,379
				Theiler	627
Trempealeau (part)	94th	Roberts	164	Holley	59
				Musser	239
				Peterson	302
Vernon	96th	Hendrickson	553	Lewison	1,654
Vilas	36th	Kincaid	266	Verich	1,471
Walworth (part)	39th	No candidates		Knox	535
Walworth (part)[4]	43rd	Conley	218	Porter	2,366
Walworth (part)	44th	No candidates		DeLong	2,814
Walworth (part)	66th	Wagner	38	Erlich	90
				Rausch	199
Washburn	75th	Smith	410	Sliz	565
				Sykes	527
Washington (part)	6th	Hephner	30	Rusch	192
Washington (part)	12th	No candidates		Merkt	2,549
Washington (part)	13th	Kirby	0	Grether	0
		Ryan	0	Mueller	0
Washington (part)	53rd	No candidates		Panzer	1,575
Washington (part)	54th	No candidates		Goetsch	395
				Luckhardt	754
Waukesha (part)	13th	Kirby	52	Grether	31
		Ryan	7	Mueller	80
Waukesha (part)	82nd	Rutkowski	252	Fadrow	595
Waukesha (part)	83rd	Jester	525	Shabaz	3,851
Waukesha (part)	84th	No candidates		Snyder	3,784
Waukesha (part)	97th	Lingren	660	Duncan	1,572
				Schneiders	2,042

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY — Continued

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Waukesha (part)	98th	Jackamonis	932	Ferch	3,521
Waukesha (part)	99th	No candidates		Delfeld	2,825
				Young	3,838
Waupaca	40th	Maniates	522	Byers	4,236
Waushara (part)	72nd	No candidates		Goodrich	2,833
Waushara (part)	93rd	Schneider	29	McLean	119
				Yeager	129
Winnebago (part)	55th	No candidates		Ellis	3,133
Winnebago (part)	56th	Flintrop	1,346	Gregory	2,144
				Shiefelbein	2,874
Winnebago (part)	57th	No candidates		Bradley	4,259
Winnebago (part)	72nd	No candidates		Goodrich	51
Wood (part)	70th	Hasenohrl	1,335	Luepke	2,134
Wood (part)	93rd	Schneider	1,130	McLean	1,684
				Yeager	1,134

Special Primary Election, February 17, 1981

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Jefferson (part)	84th	No candidates		Alberts	192
				Clemens	160
				Hoskins	93
				Kalnes	84
Waukesha (part)	84th	No candidates		Alberts	2,342
				Clemens	1,714
				Hoskins	1,372
				Kalnes	676

Special Primary Election, June 2, 1981*

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Dane (part)	47th	Mielke	240	Gernetzke	202
		Searles	17	Knudson	38
		Soderbloom	434	Manske	224
		Van Deventer	13	Waldrop	108
Green (part)	47th	Mielke	5	Gernetzke	4
		Searles	0	Knudson	1
		Soderbloom	2	Manske	7
		Van Deventer	0	Waldrop	3
Rock (part)	47th	Mielke	165	Gernetzke	43
		Searles	22	Knudson	161
		Soderbloom	50	Manske	719
		Van Deventer	31	Waldrop	33

*Special election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Representative Jonathan Barry.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted. The Libertarian and National Unity Campaign Parties were listed on the ballot, but had no candidates or votes.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS BY COUNTY

	Governor and Lieutenant Governor					
County	Eugene R. Zimmerman George Reed (Cons.)	Martin J. Schreiber Douglas J. LaFollette (Dem.)	Lee S. Dreyfus Russell A. Olson (Rep.)	John C. Doherty Marion A. Doherty (Ind.)	Adrienne Kaplan William Breihan (Ind.)	Henry A. Ochaner Robert E. Nordlander (Ind.)
Adams	18	1,941	2,567	11	5	1
Ashland	14	3,108	2,641	16	7	6
Barron	35	4,901	4,868	10	5	1
Bayfield	29	2,889	2,354	14	5	7
Brown	296	23,146	31,610	146	38	34
Buffalo	17	2,329	1,980	6	1	4
Burnett	50	2,664	1,931	19	4	4
Calumet	30	4,091	5,593	8	1	1
Chippewa	81	5,880	7,624	31	3	3
Clark	49	4,583	6,123	14	5	5
Columbia	26	5,063	8,377	10	8	5
Crawford	15	2,071	2,332	5	4	4
Dane	437	54,916	56,631	151	355	161
Dodge	88	8,656	14,280	22	13	15
Door	27	3,520	5,226	4	4	2
Douglas	60	8,494	5,504	42	17	16
Dunn	133	4,824	4,317	17	10	3
Eau Claire	105	10,898	12,063	30	18	9
Florence	10	722	692	1	0	0
Fond du Lac	235	11,848	16,305	41	16	7
Forest	12	1,493	1,653	11	4	1
Grant	61	6,134	8,963	16	3	4
Green	26	3,493	5,211	4	2	2
Green Lake	14	1,737	4,056	7	1	3
Iowa	24	2,519	3,269	8	3	0
Iron	16	1,384	1,296	8	4	3
Jackson	19	2,157	3,118	12	3	2
Jefferson	93	8,519	12,255	20	15	5
Juneau	24	2,743	4,356	22	3	3
Kenosha	87	18,976	13,518	53	27	19
Kewaunee	19	2,690	3,446	10	3	1
La Crosse	145	12,053	15,954	33	20	17
Lafayette	24	2,596	3,370	6	1	0
Langlade	40	2,624	5,213	13	4	3
Lincoln	45	2,975	5,838	11	4	1
Manitowoc	235	13,898	13,130	40	12	7
Marathon	256	12,973	24,536	119	38	19
Marinette	59	6,030	7,376	25	9	5
Marquette	22	1,495	2,422	6	1	1
Menomonie	0	515	201	1	0	1
Milwaukee	1,051	168,854	145,363	397	554	210
Monroe	20	3,061	5,868	25	1	3
Oconto	41	3,497	5,149	15	3	4
Oneida	26	3,632	7,818	15	4	4
Outagamie	232	16,030	23,544	127	31	17
Ozaukee	62	8,160	17,145	10	10	3
Pepin	23	1,647	1,016	0	1	0
Pierce	44	4,295	3,460	10	7	4
Polk	54	5,027	3,950	13	2	1
Portage	84	8,272	12,722	34	20	5
Price	17	2,027	3,740	16	3	4
Racine	206	24,734	26,744	57	37	32
Richland	13	2,340	3,712	11	6	6
Rock	194	17,647	18,834	40	22	13
Rusk	29	2,269	2,517	7	1	4
St. Croix	44	5,515	4,602	15	4	1
Sauk	32	5,063	7,867	7	5	38
Sawyer	8	1,434	2,442	3	2	2
Shawano	20	4,097	7,145	14	5	5
Sheboygan	157	16,355	18,936	34	15	12
Taylor	38	2,338	3,391	8	6	4
Trempealeau	20	3,595	4,108	6	1	0
Vernon	26	3,048	4,538	8	0	2
Vilas	16	2,190	4,619	6	3	5
Walworth	62	7,386	12,808	18	4	7
Washburn	29	2,447	2,306	12	2	2
Washington	99	9,951	15,645	15	9	2
Waukesha	342	32,138	62,062	67	49	27
Waupaca	30	4,273	9,096	16	5	4
Waushara	17	1,729	3,791	2	4	0
Winnebago	249	18,137	24,874	108	46	38
Wood	94	9,077	14,045	44	10	5
TOTAL	6,355	673,813	816,056	2,183	1,548	849

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS BY COUNTY—Cont.

County	Secretary of State			State Treasurer			
	George A. Meyers (Cons.)	Vel Phillips (Dem.)	Frederic A. Seefeldt (Rep.)	Katharine J. Keene (Cons.)	Charles P. Smith (Dem.)	Harold W. Clemens (Rep.)	Fred B. Blair (Ind.)
Adams	79	2,191	1,836	107	2,201	1,832	8
Ashland	120	3,036	1,918	104	2,982	1,947	66
Barron	92	4,237	4,710	100	4,451	4,549	8
Bayfield	83	2,747	1,907	77	2,813	1,845	11
Brown	1,350	27,740	20,584	1,936	24,227	21,913	376
Buffalo	55	2,117	1,781	51	2,079	1,789	6
Burnett	120	2,377	1,688	118	2,402	1,693	16
Calumet	150	4,565	4,404	261	4,356	4,281	6
Chippewa	256	6,475	5,288	350	6,730	4,904	26
Clark	165	4,302	4,992	240	4,586	4,540	17
Columbia	88	6,062	6,288	127	5,336	6,671	13
Crawford	47	2,054	1,863	64	1,906	1,915	7
Dane	1,510	67,446	33,452	2,122	57,475	38,900	1,478
Dodge	224	8,894	12,247	356	7,831	12,395	48
Door	116	3,855	4,075	[illegible]91	3,182	4,483	11
Douglas	277	8,252	3,822	333	8,342	3,727	103
Dunn	139	4,377	3,872	140	4,617	3,682	37
Eau Claire	408	10,715	9,895	485	10,958	9,401	83
Florence	19	639	593	27	610	608	2
Fond du Lac	459	12,081	14,435	615	11,255	14,247	67
Forest	61	1,598	1,121	87	1,592	1,041	14
Grant	198	5,660	7,509	257	5,253	7,707	25
Green	76	3,548	4,412	108	3,353	4,451	4
Green Lake	12	1,864	3,560	20	1,631	3,661	8
Iowa	70	2,566	2,597	112	2,336	2,743	7
Iron	56	1,379	827	75	1,423	795	2
Jackson	73	2,469	2,245	99	2,519	2,112	2
Jefferson	189	8,674	10,867	368	7,494	11,129	55
Juneau	97	3,045	3,475	129	2,941	3,484	10
Kenosha	605	18,322	11,231	724	17,842	10,774	144
Kewaunee	132	3,170	2,331	139	2,910	2,402	9
La Crosse	573	13,243	12,294	855	12,272	12,188	179
Lafayette	68	2,576	2,695	101	2,405	2,755	1
Langlade	127	3,028	3,306	128	3,210	3,244	8
Lincoln	167	2,996	4,850	175	3,415	4,397	18
Manitowoc	519	14,900	9,948	840	14,331	9,578	102
Marathon	976	14,890	18,371	1,394	17,209	15,952	132
Marinette	143	6,570	5,819	240	5,543	6,251	29
Marquette	58	1,524	1,944	94	1,357	1,973	8
Menomonie	24	485	96	44	403	115	8
Milwaukee	6,789	160,137	132,029	7,515	156,042	117,161	2,048
Monroe	96	3,621	4,631	165	3,300	4,696	8
Oconto	115	3,621	4,238	136	3,287	4,363	8
Oneida	141	4,504	5,615	223	4,529	5,438	17
Outagamie	737	16,918	18,825	1,236	14,845	19,234	151
Ozaukee	216	8,636	15,154	335	7,518	15,288	59
Pepin	49	1,410	862	51	1,408	840	12
Pierce	111	3,824	3,427	122	3,797	3,453	12
Polk	177	4,668	3,602	149	4,719	3,57[illegible]	20
Portage	313	9,967	7,748	506	10,131	7,20[illegible]	135
Price	99	2,261	2,704	108	2,375	2,485	17
Racine	1,012	25,223	21,903	933	25,262	21,739	182
Richland	49	2,624	2,779	88	2,268	2,977	16
Rock	422	16,050	18,614	799	17,286	15,763	152
Rusk	83	2,167	2,017	76	2,319	1,911	3
St. Croix	138	4,842	4,314	143	4,939	4,227	6
Sauk	123	5,622	6,063	176	4,909	6,481	18
Sawyer	31	1,269	2,137	47	1,400	2,025	8
Shawano	123	4,060	6,232	195	3,801	6,101	20
Sheboygan	379	18,359	15,060	606	17,125	14,801	110
Taylor	170	2,261	2,663	143	2,348	2,599	13
Trempealeau	81	3,594	3,197	135	3,604	3,057	18
Vernon	73	3,276	3,626	146	2,973	3,744	7
Vilas	104	2,171	3,928	156	2,241	3,817	12
Walworth	157	7,917	10,950	279	6,918	11,355	47
Washburn	97	2,070	1,984	32	2,384	1,863	2
Washington	231	9,762	14,343	408	8,843	14,011	49
Waukesha	1,052	35,932	52,028	1,293	29,202	55,700	138
Waupaca	106	4,426	7,953	196	3,930	8,055	22
Waushara	44	1,800	3,349	56	1,677	3,375	3
Winnebago	599	18,944	20,879	1,211	17,196	20,590	150
Wood	374	9,340	11,472	495	9,938	10,710	47
TOTAL	24,272	697,945	663,474	31,962	660,292	650,713	6,664

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS BY COUNTY—Cont.

County	Attorney General		
	Thomas J. Bergen (Cons.)	Bronson C. La Follette (Dem.)	William A. Mattka (Rep.)
Adams	36	2,897	1,401
Ashland	59	3,684	1,716
Barron	63	5,322	4,005
Bayfield	49	3,359	1,594
Brown	804	32,416	17,419
Buffalo	24	2,452	1,678
Burnett	84	2,742	1,559
Calumet	98	6,052	3,105
Chippewa	154	7,933	4,591
Clark	116	6,331	3,610
Columbia	39	7,166	5,554
Crawford	41	2,364	1,741
Dane	1,126	70,688	33,634
Dodge	175	11,228	10,190
Door	57	4,848	3,451
Douglas	187	9,721	3,293
Dunn	85	5,429	3,310
Eau Claire	180	13,262	8,663
Florence	10	831	487
Fond du Lac	278	16,041	11,239
Forest	37	2,061	854
Grant	109	7,485	6,503
Green	51	4,475	3,833
Green Lake	12	2,302	3,225
Iowa	45	3,170	2,278
Iron	25	1,763	707
Jackson	36	2,975	2,048
Jefferson	150	10,793	8,829
Juneau	66	4,049	2,815
Kenosha	323	20,870	9,603
Kewaunee	56	3,937	1,818
La Crosse	389	14,678	11,829
Lafayette	30	3,355	2,260
Langlade	52	4,488	2,550
Lincoln	93	4,584	3,702
Manitowoc	342	18,105	7,570
Marathon	535	21,391	14,048
Marinette	83	7,826	4,869
Marquette	38	1,896	1,717
Menomonie	14	584	63
Milwaukee	4,118	205,533	89,861
Monroe	56	4,353	4,236
Oconto	69	4,590	3,654
Oneida	73	5,969	4,706
Outagamie	514	21,333	15,483
Ozaukee	163	11,196	12,771
Pepin	31	1,619	777
Pierce	71	4,584	2,967
Polk	84	5,397	3,248
Portage	167	13,061	5,933
Price	52	3,139	2,254
Racine	475	32,066	17,352
Richland	29	3,132	2,526
Rock	326	22,194	12,921
Rusk	51	2,969	1,597
St. Croix	100	5,800	3,728
Sauk	48	6,824	5,401
Sawyer	18	1,658	1,940
Shawano	86	5,557	4,988
Sheboygan	276	21,842	11,775
Taylor	74	3,384	1,987
Trempealeau	75	4,179	3,255
Vernon	48	3,571	3,596
Vilas	71	3,160	3,249
Walworth	129	9,554	9,516
Washburn	16	2,814	1,623
Washington	191	13,274	10,934
Waukesha	737	45,796	42,579
Waupaca	60	5,619	7,038
Waushara	30	2,217	3,045
Winnebago	453	23,645	16,769
Wood	203	13,247	8,873
TOTAL	15,045	868,829	533,943

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND

County	John Rarick, Eileen Shearer (Const.)	James Carter, Walter F. Mondale (Dem.)	Edward Clark, David Koch (Liber.)	Ronald Reagan, George Bush (Rep.)	John B. Anderson, Patrick J. Lucey (Ind.)
Adams	3	2,773	103	3,304	318
Ashland	13	4,469	125	3,262	685
Barron	4	8,654	287	8,791	883
Bayfield	7	3,705	148	3,278	554
Brown	46	29,796	1,127	47,067	4,680
Buffalo	2	3,276	144	3,569	404
Burnett	2	3,200	103	3,027	393
Calumet	46	5,036	232	7,885	1,064
Chippewa	16	9,836	332	10,531	1,160
Clark	13	6,091	300	7,921	679
Columbia	32	8,715	332	10,478	1,373
Crawford	4	3,392	110	3,934	371
Dane	94	85,609	2,216	57,545	19,772
Dodge	35	11,966	484	19,435	1,709
Door	6	4,961	154	7,170	655
Douglas	14	11,703	400	7,258	1,728
Dunn	18	7,743	235	7,428	1,565
Eau Claire	15	17,602	389	17,304	3,486
Florence	3	943	31	1,187	86
Fond du Lac	30	15,293	668	24,196	2,191
Forest	1	2,402	55	2,070	141
Grant	5	8,406	368	13,298	1,690
Green	3	5,336	245	7,714	947
Green Lake	5	2,851	151	5,868	368
Iowa	4	4,154	166	4,068	546
Iron	0	1,941	39	1,811	219
Jackson	4	3,629	115	4,327	413
Jefferson	29	11,335	446	16,174	1,925
Juneau	11	3,884	169	5,591	463
Kenosha	27	26,738	684	24,481	3,802
Kewaunee	9	3,706	147	5,577	318
La Crosse	20	17,304	480	23,427	3,652
Lafayette	3	3,598	107	4,421	450
Langlade	0	4,498	112	4,866	[illegible]69
Lincoln	3	5,438	192	6,473	630
Manitowoc	71	17,330	653	18,591	2,014
Marathon	44	23,281	914	25,868	3,257
Marinette	11	7,718	283	10,444	683
Marquette	26	2,180	126	3,166	270
Menominee	1	544	11	302	57
Milwaukee	341	240,174	3,843	183,450	34,281
Monroe	4	6,521	202	8,136	780
Oconto	6	5,352	176	8,292	440
Oneida	9	7,008	306	8,602	832
Outagamie	35	21,284	749	31,500	5,735
Ozaukee	15	10,779	347	21,371	2,463
Pepin	5	1,673	54	1,541	183
Pierce	5	7,312	293	6,209	1,752
Polk	3	7,607	328	7,207	1,102
Portage	13	16,443	463	10,465	2,851
Price	3	3,595	125	4,028	394
Racine	71	33,565	1,054	39,683	5,167
Richland	0	3,413	132	4,601	413
Rock	27	24,740	888	30,960	4,408
Rusk	1	3,584	135	3,704	340
St. Croix	3	10,203	364	9,265	1,867
Sauk	4	8,456	290	9,992	1,405
Sawyer	1	3,065	125	3,548	323
Shawano	22	5,410	232	9,922	652
Sheboygan	32	20,974	588	23,036	3,859
Taylor	6	3,739	195	4,596	403
Trempealeau	5	5,390	122	5,992	558
Vernon	9	5,501	190	6,528	494
Vilas	4	3,293	140	6,034	421
Walworth	9	11,344	522	19,194	2,581
Washburn	0	3,172	124	3,193	355
Washington	46	12,944	561	23,213	2,654
Waukesha	77	46,612	1,396	81,059	9,778
Waupaca	10	6,401	268	12,568	1,072
Waushara	5	2,987	141	5,576	335
Winnebago	54	24,203	844	34,286	4,779
Wood	14	13,804	555	17,987	2,010
TOTAL	1,519	981,584	29,135	1,088,845	160,657

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VICE PRESIDENT BY COUNTY

David McReynolds, Diane Drufenbrock (Ind.)	Clifton DeBerry, Matilde Zimmermann (Ind.)	Gus Hall, Angela Y. Davis (Ind.)	Barry Commoner, LaDonna Harris (Ind.)	Dierdre Griswold, Larry Holmes (Ind.)	County
8	1	0	8	0	Adams
4	0	19	108	0	Ashland
2	1	8	54	1	Barron
3	1	4	87	2	Bayfield
17	11	13	205	15	Brown
3	2	0	17	1	Buffalo
3	0	1	24	2	Burnett
5	4	5	13	3	Calumet
4	2	1	28	2	Chippewa
2	1	0	16	0	Clark
4	2	9	48	3	Columbia
4	1	1	39	0	Crawford
130	43	123	2,807	66	Dane
7	1	5	34	6	Dodge
2	4	1	26	3	Door
12	5	27	51	1	Douglas
0	4	1	92	2	Dunn
11	3	4	105	3	Eau Claire
1	2	1	6	0	Florence
11	5	12	62	2	Fond du Lac
0	0	1	3	1	Forest
9	0	1	44	3	Grant
1	1	0	29	1	Green
0	0	1	7	1	Green Lake
3	2	0	48	1	Iowa
1	3	0	7	0	Iron
5	1	0	21	2	Jackson
18	3	7	59	4	Jefferson
3	0	2	15	2	Juneau
33	13	12	64	9	Kenosha
0	0	3	15	0	Kewaunee
8	5	11	371	7	La Crosse
1	0	2	8	1	Lafayette
0	0	9	16	1	Langlade
3	0	2	13	1	Lincoln
7	5	5	51	5	Manitowoc
22	8	8	102	10	Marathon
0	2	0	22	4	Marinette
0	0	1	10	0	Marquette
15	0	0	6	0	Menominee
229	165	284	1,105	136	Milwaukee
1	1	2	33	4	Monroe
2	0	3	20	2	Oconto
3	0	4	40	1	Oneida
9	7	2	110	10	Outagamie
5	0	1	46	6	Ozaukee
2	0	1	12	0	Pepin
1	2	3	62	7	Pierce
5	2	6	35	1	Polk
22	5	39	399	2	Portage
3	0	3	20	0	Price
39	12	27	114	10	Racine
4	0	5	20	0	Richland
15	7	9	116	12	Rock
5	0	2	22	2	Rusk
10	1	1	50	3	St. Croix
2	0	3	43	0	Sauk
2	0	1	18	3	Sawyer
1	7	1	27	2	Shawano
7	6	7	58	8	Sheboygan
0	0	1	18	0	Taylor
0	0	1	30	3	Trempealeau
5	0	1	44	1	Vernon
2	0	5	24	1	Vilas
2	8	7	58	5	Walworth
0	0	0	35	1	Washburn
5	4	3	33	8	Washington
40	9	21	149	7	Waukesha
0	1	4	42	0	Waupaca
5	2	1	22	3	Waushara
16	7	21	137	6	Winnebago
4	1	3	84	5	Wood
808	383	772	7,767	414	TOTAL

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, BY COUNTY

County	James P. Wickstrom (Const.)	Gaylord A. Nelson (Dem.)	Bervin J. Larson (Liber.)	Robert W. Kasten (Rep.)	Susan L. Hagen (Ind.)
Adams	116	2,996	26	3,077	14
Ashland	47	4,616	48	3,331	23
Barron	38	9,239	31	8,121	25
Bayfield	16	4,473	37	2,929	20
Brown	592	35,747	397	43,475	278
Buffalo	18	3,522	12	3,279	11
Burnett	21	3,888	29	2,412	28
Calumet	196	5,716	43	7,856	27
Chippewa	266	11,477	86	9,883	56
Clark	359	6,175	76	7,966	34
Columbia	132	9,361	86	10,646	43
Crawford	5	3,605	18	3,615	5
Dane	1,178	109,070	1,144	52,855	579
Dodge	182	11,557	119	21,129	54
Door	25	5,203	18	7,106	16
Douglas	253	14,432	100	5,438	163
Dunn	106	9,206	89	6,920	58
Eau Claire	437	19,909	139	17,123	82
Florence	2	896	10	1,092	1
Fond du Lac	297	15,997	169	24,287	111
Forest	56	2,310	18	1,965	6
Grant	33	9,170	87	12,679	28
Green	14	5,979	30	7,468	15
Green Lake	85	2,692	16	6,006	5
Iowa	15	4,346	36	4,159	17
Iron	10	2,215	13	1,432	8
Jackson	85	3,689	18	4,165	16
Jefferson	105	11,441	93	17,516	42
Juneau	111	4,020	21	5,628	8
Kenosha	347	29,872	304	21,243	186
Kewaunee	47	3,982	11	5,251	8
La Crosse	220	19,980	124	23,247	226
Lafayette	7	3,859	14	4,222	8
Langlade	133	3,799	11	5,547	4
Lincoln	212	5,110	45	7,116	15
Manitowoc	617	16,988	196	19,060	115
Marathon	1,436	21,223	239	28,447	143
Marinette	75	7,691	74	10,498	38
Marquette	94	2,188	27	3,053	16
Menominee	3	566	3	200	6
Milwaukee	2,142	255,756	1,824	197,380	1,722
Monroe	64	6,001	32	8,671	23
Oconto	25	5,531	33	8,017	24
Oneida	195	6,792	67	9,276	33
Outagamie	556	22,018	251	33,649	261
Ozaukee	117	11,150	88	23,399	54
Pepin	14	1,804	14	1,385	11
Pierce	17	8,469	62	5,847	69
Polk	25	9,414	75	5,905	27
Portage	565	16,020	130	12,570	134
Price	151	3,285	24	4,404	9
Racine	496	36,497	714	39,695	270
Richland	19	3,088	30	4,925	11
Rock	441	28,457	411	29,008	267
Rusk	132	3,772	56	3,537	16
St. Croix	17	12,183	57	8,042	45
Sauk	71	9,268	66	10,267	74
Sawyer	53	3,276	20	3,246	16
Shawano	240	5,528	49	9,715	31
Sheboygan	232	23,440	129	24,618	61
Taylor	218	3,620	51	4,704	23
Trempealeau	47	5,745	19	5,571	15
Vernon	18	5,021	46	7,160	20
Vilas	89	3,463	30	5,986	19
Walworth	72	12,315	180	19,839	83
Washburn	7	3,714	26	2,721	17
Washington	170	12,900	157	26,304	54
Waukesha	640	48,958	420	87,406	289
Waupaca	127	6,512	43	12,945	20
Waushara	95	2,870	26	5,693	13
Winnebago	506	26,183	348	34,510	172
Wood	604	14,232	144	18,474	81
TOTAL	16,156	1,065,487	9,679	1,106,311	6,502

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 97th CONGRESS BY DISTRICT

First Congressional District

County	Les Aspin (Dem.)	Arthur F. Jackson (Liber.)	Kathryn H. Canary (Rep.)
Kenosha	33,330	402	19,049
Racine	43,214	702	33,127
Rock	33,066	826	25,628
Walworth	14,921	220	16,936
Green (part)	1,291	8	1,075
Jefferson (part)	400	10	232
TOTAL	126,222	2,168	96,047

Second Congressional District

County	Robert Kastenmeier (Dem.)	Leslie Graves (Liber.)	James A. Wright (Rep.)
Columbia	8,571	71	11,702
Dane	101,500	1,218	63,722
Iowa	4,029	64	4,440
Lafayette	3,332	10	4,863
Sauk	7,886	89	11,663
Dodge (part)	11,005	106	15,795
Fond du Lac (part)	692	7	1,267
Green (part)	5,022	17	6,062
TOTAL	142,037	1,582	119,514

Third Congressional District

County	Alvin J. Baldus (Dem.)	Steven Gunderson (Rep.)
Barron	9,174	8,277
Buffalo	3,542	3,476
Crawford	3,636	3,871
Dunn	9,256	7,105
Eau Claire	18,402	19,033
Grant	8,920	13,001
Jackson	3,180	5,003
La Crosse	19,585	24,499
Pepin	1,985	1,321
Pierce	8,145	6,360
Polk	9,304	6,071
Richland	3,266	4,856
St. Croix	11,706	8,544
Trempealeau	5,072	6,737
Vernon	6,092	6,259
Monroe (part)	5,594	7,588
TOTAL	126,859	132,001

Fourth Congressional District

County	Clement J. Zablocki (Dem.)	Elroy C. Honadel (Rep.)	Lynn Rashkind (Ind.)
Milwaukee (part)	146,437	61,027	1,670
TOTAL	146,437	61,027	1,670

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 97th CONGRESS BY DISTRICT Continued

Fifth Congressional District

County	Henry S. Reuss (Dem.)	David Bathke (Rep.)	Frank Forrestal (Ind.)
Milwaukee (part)	129,574	37,267	1,371
TOTAL	129,574	37,267	1,371

Sixth Congressional District

County	Gary R. Goyke (Dem.)	Thomas E. Petri (Rep.)
Adams	2,451	3,520
Calumet	4,583	9,375
Green Lake	2,725	6,226
Juneau	3,254	6,441
Manitowoc	16,618	20,864
Marquette	2,102	3,235
Sheboygan	19,468	28,316
Waushara	2,822	5,891
Winnebago	29,852	32,994
Brown (part)	178	511
Fond du Lac (part)	14,063	25,528
Monroe (part)	512	1,079
TOTAL	98,628	143,980

Seventh Congressional District

County	David Obey (Dem.)	Vinton A. Vesta (Rep.)
Ashland	5,475	2,293
Bayfield	4,931	2,428
Burnett	4,401	1,837
Chippewa	15,138	5,664
Clark	8,314	5,769
Douglas	15,028	3,907
Iron	2,715	877
Lincoln	6,303	5,962
Marathon	29,089	21,135
Portage	20,997	6,577
Price	4,753	3,007
Rusk	4,833	2,496
Sawyer	3,402	3,206
Taylor	5,339	3,144
Washburn	4,302	2,179
Wood	20,054	12,620
Oneida (part)	9,266	6,644
TOTAL	164,340	89,745

Eighth Congressional District

County	Michael R. Monfils (Dem.)	Toby Roth (Rep.)
Door	3,946	8,340
Florence	556	1,408
Forest	1,498	2,556
Kewaunee	3,560	5,800
Langlade	2,621	6,614
Marinette	5,000	13,047
Menominee	411	355
Oconto	4,083	9,477
Outagamie	15,326	41,002
Shawano	3,818	11,631
Vilas	1,797	7,392
Waupaca	4,829	14,770
Brown (part)	33,553	47,148
Oneida (part)	45	124
TOTAL	81,043	169,664

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 97th CONGRESS BY DISTRICT—Continued

Ninth Congressional District

County	Gary C. Benedict (Dem.)	F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. (Rep.)
Ozaukee	5,524	26,710
Washington	7,659	29,163
Waukesha	27,498	96,569
Dodge (part)	1,020	4,047
Jefferson (part)	5,932	20,113
Milwaukee (part)	9,205	29,625
TOTAL	56,838	206,227

Source: Official records of the Elections Board.Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS BY DISTRICT

Senate District	Composed of Assembly Districts	Pol. Party	Candidates	Vote
November 7, 1978 General Elections				
1st	1st, 2nd, 3rd	Dem.	Anthony C. Dufek	18,229
		Rep.	Alan J. Lasee	27,815
3rd	7th, 8th, 9th	Dem.	Gerald D. Kleczka	28,928
		Rep.	Michael Levitch	9,559
5th	13th, 14th, 15th	Dem.	David G. Berger	31,187
		Rep.	Richard D. Hawtrey	11,728
7th	19th, 20th, 21st	Dem.	Kurt A. Frank	29,400
		Rep.	Timothy S. Matheus	10,953
9th	25th, 26th, 27th	Dem.	James P. Moody	20,669
		Ind.	Joel A. Miller	1,274
11th	31st, 32nd, 33rd	Dem.	Warren D. Braun	23,494
13th	37th, 38th, 39th	Dem.	Peter Bear	27,628
		Rep.	Arlyn Wollenburg	13,113
		Write-in	Janice Redford	3,057
15th	43rd, 44th, 45th	Dem.	Timothy F. Cullen	22,759
		Rep.	R. Casey Olson	15,809
17th	49th, 50th, 51st	Dem.	Kathryn M. Morrison	17,649
		Rep.	Richard Kreul	25,375
19th	55th, 56th 57th	Dem.	Gary R. Goyke	24,841
		Rep.	Robert Torgerson	18,235
21st	61st, 62nd, 63rd	Dem.	Joseph Strohl	25,659
		Rep.	Michelle Olley	14,202
23rd	67th, 68th, 69th	Dem.	Marvin J. Roshell	25,680
		Rep.	Wilmer R. Waters	14,961
25th	73rd, 74th, 75th	Dem.	Eileen Mershart	16,989
		Rep.	Daniel O. Theno	31,647
27th	79th. 80th, 81st	Rep.	Everett V. Bidwell	32,209
29th	85th, 86th, 87th	Dem.	Robert Rybarczak	19,087
		Rep.	Walter J. Chilsen	32,132
31st	91st, 92nd, 93rd	Dem.	Thomas W. Harnisch	23,746
		Rep.	Howard Sturtz	23,386
33rd	97th, 98th, 99th	Dem.	Richard Congdon	17,531
		Rep.	Roger P. Murphy	30,614
Special Election, April 3, 1979				
4th	10th, 11th, 12th	Dem.	Barbara Olive	5,499
		Rep.	Rod K. Johnston	14,190
20th	58th, 59th, 60th	Dem.	Chester C. Hansen	10,652
		Rep.	David W. Opitz	21,235
Special Elections, July 10, 1979				
2nd	4th, 5th, 6th	Dem.	Gervase A. Hephner	7,889
		Rep.	Donald J. Hanaway	7,939

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS BY DISTRICT—Cont.

Senate District	Composed of Assembly Districts	Pol. Party	Candidates	Vote
Special Election, April 29, 1980				
33rd	97th 98th, 99th	Dem.	Richard A. Congdon	2,869
		Rep.	Susan S. Engeleiter	8,469
November 4, 1980 General Election				
2nd	4th, 5th, 6th	Dem.	Michael R. Mullen	22,349
		Rep.	Donald J. Hanaway	41,499
4th	10th, 11th, 12th	Rep.	Rod Johnston	50,627
6th	16th, 17th, 18th	Dem.	Gary R. George	28,961
		Rep.	Joseph M. Barrington	3,800
8th	22nd, 23rd, 24th	Dem.	James T. Flynn	40,310
		Rep.	Marlin P. Cayton	20,610
10th	28th, 29th, 30th	Dem.	Michelle G. Radosevich	35,690
		Rep.	James E. Harsdorf	38,541
12th	34th, 35th, 36th	Rep.	Clifford W. Krueger	55,656
14th	40th, 41st, 42nd	Dem.	C. Michael Allen	27,570
		Rep.	Gerald D. Lorge	34,289
16th	46th, 47th, 48th	Dem.	Carl W. Thompson	40,055
		Rep.	Richard Masterson	29,221
18th	52nd, 53rd, 54th	Rep.	Scott McCallum	47,647
20th	58th, 59th, 60th	Dem.	James R. Kempfer	19,199
		Rep.	David W. Opitz	47,721
22nd	64th, 65th, 66th	Dem.	John J. Maurer	41,049
24th	70th, 71st, 72nd	Dem.	William A. Bablitch	44,847
		Rep.	Robert A. Maland	23,613
26th	76th, 77th, 78th	Dem.	Fred A. Risser	51,214
28th	82nd, 83rd, 84th	Dem.	Lynn S. Adelman	44,330
		Rep.	Joseph E. Wimmer	36,786
30th	88th, 89th, 90th	Dem.	Jerome Van Sistine	34,661
		Rep.	Reuben La Fave	28,393
32nd	94th, 95th, 96th	Dem.	Paul Offner	39,383
		Rep.	William T. Riley	29,801
Special Election, December 2, 1980				
13th	37th, 38th, 39th	Dem.	Janice Redford	5,562
		Rep.	Barbara K. Lorman	7,453

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS

County or Part	Senate District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
November 7, 1978 General Election					
Adams (part)	27th	No candidate		Bidwell	478
(part)	31st	Harnisch	2,259	Sturtz	1,577
Ashland (part)	25th	Mershart	1,900	Theno	4,183
Barron (part)	25th	Mershart	1,880	Theno	5,442
Bayfield	25th	Mershart	1,971	Theno	3,474
Brown (part)	1st	Dufek	1,115	Lasee	3,147
Chippewa (part)	23rd	Roshell	9,606	Waters	3,034
(part)	31st	Harnisch	397	Sturtz	247
Clark (part)	31st	Harnisch	3,217	Sturtz	3,889
Columbia	27th	No candidate		Bidwell	9,474
Dane (part)	13th*	Bear	20,008	Wollenburg	8,211
(part)	17th	Morrison	673	Kreul	363
Dodge (part)	27th	No candidate		Bidwell	4,778
Door	1st	Dufek	2,213	Lasee	6,392
Douglas	25th	Mershart	6,066	Theno	8,295
Dunn (part)	23rd	Roshell	4,943	Waters	3,634
Eau Claire (part)	23rd	Roshell	1,037	Waters	8,259
(part)	31st	Harnisch	1,379	Sturtz	1,233
Fond du Lac (part)	19th	Goyke	1,060	Torgerson	571
Grant (part)	17th	Morrison	4,845	Kreul	9,509
Green (part)	17th	Morrison	4,532	Kreul	4,012
Iowa	17th	Morrison	2,222	Kreul	3,598
Iron	25th	Mershart	1,107	Theno	1,694
Jackson (part)	31st	Harnisch	2,241	Sturtz	2,217
Jefferson (part)	13th*	Bear	6,352	Wollenburg	4,084
(part)	27th	No candidate		Bidwell	1,987
Juneau (part)	27th	No candidate		Bidwell	3,360
(part)	31st	Harnisch	1,018	Sturtz	1,384
Kewaunee	1st	Dufek	1,760	Lasee	4,331
Lafayette	17th	Morrison	2,217	Kreul	3,909
Langlade (part)	29th	Rybarczak	1,559	Chilsen	3,328
Manitowoc	1st	Dufek	13,141	Lasee	3,945
Marathon (part)	29th	Rybarczak	13,843	Chilsen	21,314
Marquette	27th	No candidate		Bidwell	2,687
Menominee	29th	Rybarczak	405	Chilsen	250
Milwaukee (part)	3rd	Kleczka	28,928	Levitch	9,559
(part)	5th	Berger	30,651	Hawtrey	11,539
(part)	7th	Frank	29,400	Matheus	10,953
(part)	9th*	Moody	20,669	Miller	1,274
(part)	11th	Braun	23,494	No candidate	
Monroe (part)	31st	Harnisch	3,763	Sturtz	4,916
Oconto (part)	29th	Rybarczak	298	Chilsen	936
Pepin (part)	23rd	Roshell	103	Waters	34
Price (part)	25th	Mershart	1,343	Theno	2,667
Racine (part)	15th	Cullen	4,168	Olson	3,369
(part)	21st	Strohl	25,659	Olley	14,202
Richland (part)	17th	Morrison	2,447	Kreul	3,399
Rock (part)	15th	Cullen	10,139	Olson	4,867
(part)	17th	Morrison	713	Kreul	585
Sauk	27th	No candidate		Bidwell	9,445
Sawyer	25th	Mershart	1,046	Theno	2,728
Shawano (part)	29th	Rybarczak	2,982	Chilsen	6,304
Trempealeau (part)	31st	Harnisch	2,176	Sturtz	1,817
Walworth (part)	13th*	Bear	1,268	Wollenburg	818
(part)	15th	Cullen	8,452	Olson	7,573
Washburn	25th	Mershart	1,676	Theno	3,164
Washington (part)	5th	Berger	0	Hawtrey	2
Waukesha (part)	5th	Berger	536	Hawtrey	187
(part)	33rd	Congdon	17,531	Murphy	30,614
Waushara (part)	31st	Harnisch	287	Sturtz	355
Winnebago (part)	19th	Goyke	23,781	Torgerson	17,664
Wood (part)	31st	Harnisch	7,009	Sturtz	5,751
Special Election, April 3, 1979					
Milwaukee (part)	4th	Olive	2,974	Johnston	8,067
Ozaukee (part)	4th	Olive	567	Johnston	2,352
(part)	20th	Hansen	2,060	Opitz	5,999
Sheboygan (part)	20th	Hansen	8,592	Opitz	15,236
Washington (part)	45h	Olive	1,958	Johnston	3,771
Special Election, July 10, 1979					
Brown (part)	2nd	Hephner	1,650	Hanaway	4,640
Calumet (part)	2nd	Hephner	3,313	Hanaway	1,409
Fond du Lac (part)	2nd	Hephner	1,543	Hanaway	668
Outagamie (part)	2nd	Hephner	1,173	Hanaway	1,059
Sheboygan (part)	2nd	Hephner	116	Hanaway	40
Washington (part)	2nd	Hephner	94	Hanaway	123

*13th Dist., Janice Redford (write-in) polled the following votes: Dane County - 1,277, Jefferson County - 1,780, Walworth County - 0.

**9th Dist. Joel A. Miller (Ind.) polled the following votes: Milwaukee County - 1,274.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS—Cont.

County or Part	Senate District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Special Election, April 29, 1980					
Waukesha (part)	33rd	Congdon	2,869	Engeleiter	8,469
November 4, 1980 General Election					
Barron (part)	10th	Radosevich	2,777	Harsdorf	2,029
Brown (part)	2nd	Mullen	8,653	Hanaway	19,689
(part)	30th	Van Sistine	25,661	La Fave	15,664
Buffalo	10th	Radosevich	2,789	Harsdorf	3,975
Burnett	10th	Radosevich	3,607	Harsdorf	2,624
Calumet	2nd	Mullen	4,568	Hanaway	8,230
Clark (part)	12th	No candidate		Krueger	2,876
(part)	24th	Bablitch	676	Maland	452
Crawford	32nd	Offner	4,166	Riley	3,070
Dane (part)	16th	Thompson	24,395	Masterson	13,229
(part)	26th	Risser	51,214	No candidate	
Dodge (part)	18th	No candidate		McCallum	15,430
(part)	24th	Bablitch	477	Maland	570
Dunn (part)	10th	Radosevich	59	Harsdorf	37
Florence	12th	No candidate		Krueger	1,406
Fond du Lac (part)	2nd	Mullen	2,197	Hanaway	5,042
(part)	18th	No candidate		McCallum	17,518
(part)	24th	Bablitch	2,495	Maland	2,702
Forest	12th	No candidate		Krueger	2,526
Grant (part)	32nd	Offner	739	Riley	878
Green (part)	16th	Thompson	134	Masterson	83
Green Lake	24th	Bablitch	3,641	Maland	4,629
Jackson (part)	32nd	Offner	666	Riley	480
Jefferson (part)	18th	No candidate		McCallum	2,249
(part)	28th	Adelman	1,561	Wimmer	1,512
Kenosha	22nd	Maurer	36,843	No candidate	
La Crosse	32nd	Offner	25,350	Riley	17,907
Langlade (part)	12th	No candidate		Krueger	2,676
Lincoln	12th	No candidate		Krueger	10,022
Marathon (part)	24th	Bablitch	2,589	Maland	1,320
Marinette (part)	12th	No candidate		Krueger	2,954
(part)	30th	Van Sistine	5,320	La Fave	8,042
Milwaukee (part)	4th	No candidate		Johnston	27,927
(part)	6th	George	28,961	Barrington	3,800
(part)	8th	Flynn	40,310	Cayton	20,610
(part)	28th	Adelman	12,762	Wimmer	7,187
Monroe (part)	32nd	Offner	199	Riley	129
Oconto (part)	12th	No candidate		Krueger	1,913
(part)	30th	Van Sistine	3,680	La Fave	4,687
Oneida	12th	No candidate		Krueger	11,247
Outagamie (part)	2nd	Mullen	6,207	Hanaway	7,028
(part)	14th	Allen	16,635	Lorge	23,116
Ozaukee (part)	4th	No candidate		Johnston	8,182
(part)	20th	Kempfer	4,304	Opitz	17,764
Pepin (part)	10th	Radosevich	1,256	Harsdorf	1,822
Pierce	10th	Radosevich	6,066	Harsdorf	8,638
Polk	10th	Radosevich	7,679	Harsdorf	7,756
Portage	24th	Bablitch	22,204	Maland	4,862
Price (part)	12th	No candidate		Krueger	1,395
Racine (part)	22nd	Maurer	3,324	No candidate	
Richland (part)	32nd	Offner	67	Riley	148
Rock (part)	16th	Thompson	15,526	Masterson	15,909
Rusk	12th	No candidate		Krueger	4,669
St. Croix	10th	Radosevich	10,008	Harsdorf	10,610
Shawano (part)	14th	Allen	1,047	Lorge	1,625
Sheboygan (part)	2nd	Mullen	278	Hanaway	390
(part)	20th	Kempfer	14,895	Opitz	29,957
Taylor	12th	No candidate		Krueger	6,375
Trempealeau (part)	10th	Radosevich	1,449	Harsdorf	1,050
(part)	32nd	Offner	1,760	Riley	1,510
Vernon	32nd	Offner	6,436	Riley	5,679
Vilas	12th	No candidate		Krueger	7,597
Walworth (part)	22nd	Maurer	882	No candidate	
Washington (part)	2nd	Mullen	446	Hanaway	1,120
(part)	4th	No candidate		Johnston	14,518
(part)	18th	No candidate		McCallum	12,450
Waukesha (part)	28th	Adelman	30,007	Wimmer	28,087
Waupaca	14th	Allen	9,888	Lorge	9,548
Waushara (part)	24th	Bablitch	3,273	Maland	3,708
Winnebago (part)	24th	Bablitch	139	Maland	154
Wood (part)	24th	Bablitch	9,353	Maland	5,216
Special Election, December 2, 1980					
Dane (part)	13th	Redford	3,471	Lorman	3,722
Jefferson (part)	13th	Redford	1,898	Lorman	3,277
Walworth (part)	13th	Redford	193	Lorman	454

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY BY DISTRICT

Assembly District	Pol. Party	Candidates	Vote
		Special Election, July 10, 1979	
10th	Dem.	Barbara Olive	379
	Rep.	Betty Jo Nelsen	2,710
60th	Dem.	Chester C. Hansen	472
	Rep.	Donald K. Stitt	2,517
	Write-in	Charles R. Krombach	1,838
		Special Election, September 18, 1979	
91st	Dem.	John Q. Radcliffe	2,952
	Rep.	Alan S. Robertson	3,267
		Special Election, January 31, 1980	
39th	Dem.	Lawrence J. Wiedenfeld	2,308
	Rep.	Randall S. Knox	3,898
	Ind.	Richard Church	18
53rd	Dem.	Robert L. Deters	601
	Rep.	Mary E. Panzer	2,844
		Special Election, April 29, 1980	
15th	Dem.	Lois Plous	3,305
	Rep.	Patrick W. O'Connor	2,243
		November 4, 1980 General Election	
1st	Dem.	Lary J. Swoboda	18,140
	Rep.	Clifford Delorit	7,060
2nd	Dem.	Vernon W. Holschbach	10,980
	Rep.	Charles W. Kraemer	8,239
3rd	Const.	Andrew F. Glick	206
	Dem.	Daniel R. Fischer	12,160
	Rep.	William P. Glandt	7,381
4th	Dem.	Ronald I. Harnisch	5,549
	Rep.	Gary T. Dilweg	17,433
5th	Dem.	William J. Rogers	12,588
	Rep.	Ron C. Rogers	8,334
6th	Const.	Robert J. Mader	242
	Dem.	Gervase A. Hephner	12,848
	Rep.	Patricia Rusch	8,778
7th	Dem.	Joseph J. Czarnezki	13,740
	Rep.	Craig S. Rendahl	5,817
8th	Dem.	John O. Norquist	13,297
9th	Dem.	Phillip J. Tuczynski	12,988
10th	Rep.	Betty Jo Nelsen	17,386
11th	Dem.	Gus G. Menos	13,055
	Lib.	Charles V. Eimermann	243
	Rep.	Edgar H. Hennig	7,655
12th	Rep.	John Merkt	22,989
13th	Dem.	Michael Kirby	14,295
	Rep.	Carl G. Mueller	8,130
14th	Dem.	Robert E. Behnke	11,678
	Rep.	James D. Rudolph	3,969
15th	Dem.	Lois Plous	13,708
	Rep.	Charles J. Ehrhart	7,139
16th	Dem.	William B. Broydrick	12,596
	Rep.	Frederick W. Niffenegger	2,143
17th	Dem.	Annette Polly Williams	10,033
18th	Dem.	Marcia P. Coggs	7,488
19th	Dem.	Louise M. Tesmer	13,295
	Rep.	John J. Mackey	5,552
20th	Dem.	John R. Plewa	14,335
21st	Dem.	Chester A. Gerlach	15,062
22nd	Dem.	James A. Bottoni, Jr.	10,268
	Rep.	George H. Klicka	12,808
23rd	Dem.	Thomas A. Hauke	12,375
	Rep.	Albert P. Keller	6,897
24th	Dem.	Gary J. Barczak	14,719
25th	Dem.	Barbara L. Ulichny	14,425
	Rep.	Elmer H. Kurtze	3,516
26th	Dem.	Stephen R. Leopold	9,771
27th	Dem.	Walter J. Kunicki	7,645
	Rep.	Roger Sullivan	2,438
28th	Dem.	Albert Skinner	11,538
	Rep.	David Paulson	14,598

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[1] Recount total.

[2] This vote total reflects a recount in 4 of the 5 counties and a circuit court order affecting the vote total in Ward 2, Black River Falls, Jackson County.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY BY DISTRICT—Cont.

Assembly District	Pol. Party	Candidates	Vote
29th	Dem.	Craig S. Mohn	10,713
	Rep.	Robert W. Harer	13,963
30th	Dem.	Earl Gilson	9,947
	Rep.	Jule F. Berndt	10,911
31st	Dem.	Mordecai Lee	12,155
	Rep.	John G. Leutermann	5,843
32nd	Dem.	Dismas Becker	8,023
	Ind.	Alden Haugen	413
33rd	Dem.	Thomas J. Crawford	11,910
	Ind.	Edward F. Leone	731
34th	Dem.	Stanley J. Lato	10,709
	Rep.	Robert J. Larson	11,481
35th	Dem.	James V. Mabry	8,702
	Rep.	Sheehan Donoghue	15,642
36th	Dem.	Lloyd H. Kincaid	16,314
	Rep.	Demetrio A. Verich	13,729
37th	Dem.	David Travis	11,887
	Rep.	Robert T. Stanek	7,419
38th	Dem.	Harland E. Everson	16,340
	Rep.	Mark Diamon	8,536
39th	Rep.	Randall S. Knox	14,155
40th	Dem.	George P. Maniates	5,613
	Rep.	Francis R. Byers	16,105
41st	Dem.	William Trarbach	6,500
	Rep.	Ervin Conradt	14,213
42nd	Rep.	David T. Prosser, Jr.	13,881
43rd	Dem.	Brian T. Conley	7,510
	Rep.	Cloyd A. Porter	14,685
	Ind.	Mark A. Pody	850
44th	Rep.	Delmar E. DeLong	15,991
45th	Dem.	Gary K. Johnson	10,572
	Rep.	Ronald J. Olson	6,223
46th	Dem.	Thomas A. Loftus	14,815
	Rep.	Mary D. Weisensel	11,625
47th	Dem.	Jonathan B. Barry	16,376
	Lib.	Dick G. Fields	689
48th	Dem.	Wayne W. Wood	14,133
	Rep.	Ronald H. Gehrig	6,891
49th	Lib.	Larry M. Aden	389
	Rep.	Robert S. Travis, Jr.	14,853
50th	Dem.	Joanne M. Duren	10,700
	Rep.	Wilmer Anderson	9,975
51st	Dem.	Terry McDonald	6,733
	Rep.	Joseph E. Tregoning	14,833
52nd	Dem.	Charles T. Duffy	4,827
	Rep.	Earl McEssy	14,726
53rd	Rep.	Mary E. Panzer	17,553
54th	Rep.	Esther Doughty Luckhardt	15,442
55th	Rep.	Michael G. Ellis	15,161
56th	Dem.	Richard A. Flintrop	9,406
	Rep.	Kenneth R. Schiefelbein	8,922
57th	Rep.	Gordon R. Bradley	16,094
58th	Dem.	Carl Otte	13,655
59th	Dem.	Calvin Potter	16,295
	Rep.	Charles A. Richmond	7,774
60th	Rep.	Donald K. Stitt	19,665
61st	Dem.	James F. Rooney	10,724
	Rep.	Earl W. Bell	5,758
62nd	Dem.	Jeffrey A. Neubauer	11,155
	Rep.	Ronney Anton	6,427
63rd	Dem.	Marcel Dandeneau	9,762
	Rep.	E. James Ladwig	13,386
64th	Dem.	Joseph Andrea	12,988
65th	Dem.	Eugene J. Dorff	11,739
	Rep.	Norman C. Guttormsen	8,175
66th	Dem.	Mary K. Wagner	13,838
	Rep.	John J. Rausch	8,416
67th	Dem.	Howard L. Olson	7,995
	Rep.	David R. Hopkins	11,716
68th	Dem.	Joseph Looby	13,398
	Rep.	William P. Gagin	10,025
69th	Dem.	Richard Shoemaker	13,552
	Rep.	Stanley Anderson	11,347
70th	Dem.	Donald W. Hasenohrl	12,440
	Lib.	John S. Anderson	263
	Rep.	David L. Luepke	9,743

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY BY DISTRICT—Cont.

Assembly District	Pol. Party	Candidates	Vote
71st	Dem.	David Helbach	20,107
72nd	Rep.	Patricia A. Goodrich	18,110
73rd	Dem.	Thomas B. Murray	14,330
	Rep.	Betty J. Roe	4,588
74th	Dem.	David R. Kedrowski	10,023
	Rep.	June Jaronitzky	14,389
75th	Dem.	Patricia Spafford Smith	12,840[1]
	Rep.	Alan Sykes	12,671[1]
76th	Dem.	Mary Lou Munts	18,021
	Lib.	Kenneth A. Hopf	1,286
77th	Dem.	Marjorie M. Miller	16,559
78th	Dem.	David E. Clarenbach	16,655
	Ind.	Darren M. Stucker	1,082
79th	Dem.	Vernon D. Emery	5,527
	Rep.	Thommy G. Thompson	17,153
80th	Dem.	Patrick A. Essie	5,509
	Rep.	James F. Laatsch	13,310
	Ind.	Leroy Pete Litscher	3,437
81st	Dem.	Lynette J. Simpson	6,860
	Rep.	Randall J. Radtke	13,929
82nd	Dem.	James A. Rutkowski	15,241
	Rep.	Theodore J. Fadrow	12,187
83rd	Dem.	Lynne L. Jester	8,730
	Rep.	John C. Shabaz	18,669
84th	Rep.	Harry G. Snyder	20,581
85th	Dem.	John Robinson	11,026
	Rep.	Kay B. Smith	10,387
86th	Dem.	James G. Eick	9,459
	Rep.	John L. McEwen	11,241
	Write-in	Raymond Omernick	3,432
87th	Dem.	Francis E. Jones	4,483
	Rep.	Earl Schmidt	15,931
88th	Dem.	Gene L. Oatman	5,835
	Rep.	Richard P. Matty	15,891
89th	Dem.	Cletus Vanderperren	12,685
	Rep.	Robert A. Thompson	8,799
90th	Dem.	Sharon K. Metz	12,934
	Rep.	Jeffrey C. DesJardins	7,921
91st	Dem.	Rodney C. Moen	10,549[2]
	Rep.	Alan S. Robertson	10,582[2]
92nd	Dem.	James F. Ebert	7,401
	Rep.	Robert L. Quackenbush	13,788
93rd	Dem.	Marlin D. Schneider	14,653
	Rep.	Thomas W. McLean	9,034
94th	Dem.	Virgil Roberts	14,730
	Rep.	Stanley Peterson	10,904
95th	Dem.	John D. Medinger	13,940
	Rep.	Dorothy Dedo	7,734
96th	Dem.	Henry Hendrickson	9,802
	Rep.	Bernard Lewison	11,928
97th	Dem.	Ronald Lingren	11,154[1]
	Rep.	Lolita Schneiders	11,192[1]
98th	Dem.	Edward G. Jackamonis	13,454
	Rep.	Kenneth J. Ferch	8,962
99th	Rep.	John M. Young	19,903
Special Election, April 7, 1981			
84th	Rep.	John M. Alberts	9,043

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY

County or Part	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
		Special Election, July 10, 1979			
Milwaukee (part)	10th	Olive	379	Nelsen	2,710
Ozaukee (part)[6]	60th	Hansen	415	Stitt	2,377
Sheboygan (part)[6]	60th	Hansen	57	Stitt	140
		Special Election, September 18, 1979			
Chippewa (part)	91st	Radcliffe	64	Robertson	48
Clark (part)	91st	Radcliffe	498	Robertson	506
Eau Claire (part)	91st	Radcliffe	361	Robertson	422
Jackson (part)	91st	Radcliffe	757	Robertson	1,042
Trempealeau (part)	91st	Radcliffe	1,272	Robertson	1,249
		Special Election, January 31, 1980			
Dodge (part)	53rd	Deters	137	Panzer	1,181
Fond du Lac (part)	53rd	Deters	43	Panzer	423
Jefferson (part)[5]	39th	Wiedenfeld	2,149	Knox	3,454
Walworth (part)[5]	39th	Wiedenfeld	159	Knox	444
Washington (part)	53rd	Deters	421	Panzer	1,240
		Special Election, April 29, 1980			
Milwaukee (part)	15th	Plous	3,305	O'Connor	2,243
		November 4, 1980 General Election			
Adams (part)	79th	Emery	294	Thompson, T.	951
(part)	93rd	Schneider	2,845	McLean	1,992
Ashland	74th	Kedrowski	3,512	Jaronitzky	4,725
Barron (part)	28th	Skinner	2,840	Paulson	2,113
(part)	75th	Smith	6,094[1]	Sykes	6,591[1]
Bayfield	74th	Kedrowski	3,185	Jaronitzky	4,388
Brown (part)	1st	Swoboda	2,460	Delorit	630
(part)[3]	3rd	Fischer	1,915	Glandt	1,256
(part)	4th	Harnisch	5,549	Dilweg	17,433
(part)	5th	Rogers, W.	2,804	Rogers, R.	1,849
(part)	89th	Vanderperren	12,685	Thompson, R.	8,799
(part)	90th	Metz	12,934	DesJardins	7,921
Buffalo	30th	Gilson	2,515	Berndt	3,540
Burnett	28th	Skinner	2,700	Paulson	3,427
Calumet (part)	5th	Rogers, W.	875	Rogers, R.	781
(part)[3]	6th	Hephner	7,378	Rusch	4,115
Chippewa (part)	67th	Olson	7,995	Hopkins	11,716
(part)	68th	Looby	369	Gagin	203
(part)	91st	Moen	560	Robertson	368
Clark (part)	34th	Lato	2,078	Larson	1,977
(part)	70th	Hasenohrl	511	Luepke	673
(part)[1]	91st	Moen	2,695	Robertson	2,651
(part)	92nd	Ebert	872	Quackenbush	1,960
Columbia (part)	79th	Emery	2,212	Thompson, T.	5,424
(part)[5]	80th	Essie	2,026	Laatsch	3,263
(part)	81st	Simpson	1,911	Radtke	4,159
Crawford	96th	Hendrickson	3,571	Lewison	3,712
Dane (part)	37th	Travis, D.	11,887	Stanek	7,419
(part)	38th	Everson	15,530	Diamon	8,006
(part)	46th	Loftus	14,815	Weisensel	11,625
(part)[4]	47th	Barry	9,596	No candidate	
(part)	50th	Duren	1,222	Anderson, W.	467
(part)[4]	76th	Munts	18,021	No candidate	
(part)	77th	Miller	16,559	No candidate	
(part)[5]	78th	Clarenbach	16,655	No candidate	

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[1] Recount vote totals.

[2] This vote total includes a recount vote and a circuit court order affecting the vote total in Ward 2, Black River Falls.

[3] Constitution Party candidates received the following votes: Brown (3rd Dist.) - Andrew F. Glick - 12; Calumet (6th Dist.) - Robert J. Mader - 131; Fond du Lac (6th Dist.) - Robert J. Mader - 92; Manitowoc (3rd Dist.) - Andrew F. Glick - 194; Sheboygan (6th Dist.) - Robert J. Mader - 11; Washington (6th Dist.) - Robert J. Mader - 8.

[4] Libertarian Party candidates received the following votes: Dane (47th Dist.) - Dick G. Fields - 484, (76th Dist.) - Kenneth A. Hopf - 1,286; Grant (49th Dist.) - Larry M. Aden - 389; Green (47th Dist.) - Dick G. Fields - 4; Marathon (70th Dist.) - John S. Anderson - 24; Milwaukee (11th Dist.) - Charles V. Eimermann - 243; Portage (70th Dist.) - John S. Anderson - 22; Rock (47th Dist.) - Dick G. Fields - 201; Wood (70th Dist.) - John S. Anderson - 217.

[5] Independent candidates received the following votes: Columbia (80th Dist.) - Leroy Pete Litscher - 351; Dane (78th Dist.) - Darren M. Stucker - 1,082; Jefferson (39th Dist.) - Richard Church - 17; Milwaukee (32nd Dist.) - Alden Haugen - 413; Milwaukee (33rd Dist.) - Edward F. Leone - 731; Racine (43rd Dist.) - Mark A. Pody - 73; Sauk (80th Dist.) - Leroy Pete Litscher - 3,086; Walworth (39th Dist. - Richard Church - 1; Walworth (43rd Dist.) - Mark A. Pody - 777.

[6] Write-in candidates received the following votes: Marathon (86th Dist.) - Raymond Omernick - 3,432; Ozaukee (60th Dist.) - Charles R. Krombach - 1,767; Sheboygan (60th dist.) - Charles R. Krombach - 71.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY—Cont.

County or Part	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Dodge (part)	53rd	No candidate		Panzer	6,088
(part)	54th	No candidate		Luckhardt	9,918
(part)	72nd	No candidate		Goodrich	801
(part)	81st	Simpson	3,850	Radtke	6,514
Door	1st	Swoboda	8,413	Delorit	4,128
Douglas	73rd	Murray	14,330	Roe	4,588
Dunn (part)	29th	Mohn	44	Harer	48
(part)	69th	Shoemaker	8,801	Anderson, S.	7,305
Eau Claire (part)	68th	Looby	13,029	Gagin	9,822
(part)	69th	Shoemaker	4,626	Anderson, S.	3,968
(part)[1]	91st	Moen	2,000	Robertson	2,067
Florence	36th	Kincaid	1,001	Verich	948
Fond du Lac (part)[3]	6th	Hephner	4,364	Rusch	3,428
(part)	52nd	Duffy	4,827	McEssy	14,726
(part)	53rd	No candidate		Panzer	3,049
(part)	57th	No candidate		Bradley	1,551
(part)	72nd	No candidate		Goodrich	4,316
Forest	36th	Kincaid	2,820	Verich	1,555
Grant (part)[4]	49th	No candidate		Travis, R.	14,853
(part)	96th	Hendrickson	664	Lewison	1,019
Green (part)[4]	47th	Barry	157	No candidate	
(part)	50th	Duren	827	Anderson, W.	587
(part)	51st	McDonald	3,211	Tregoning	8,633
Green Lake	72nd	No candidate		Goodrich	6,967
Iowa	50th	Duren	4,241	Anderson, W.	4,177
Iron	74th	Kedrowski	1,396	Jaronitzky	2,350
Jackson (part)[2]	91st	Moen	2,598	Robertson	2,818
(part)	92nd	Ebert	476	Quackenbush	525
(part)	94th	Roberts	548	Peterson	647
Jefferson (part)	38th	Everson	810	Diamon	530
(part)	39th	No candidate		Knox	12,091
(part)	54th	No candidate		Luckhardt	2,392
(part)	81st	Simpson	1,099	Radtke	3,256
(part)	84th	No candidate		Snyder	2,199
Juneau (part)	79th	Emery	1,232	Thompson, T.	5,024
(part)	92nd	Ebert	957	Quackenbush	2,103
(part)	93rd	Schneider	114	McLean	162
Kenosha (part)	64th	Andrea	12,988	No candidate	
(part)	65th	Dorff	11,739	Guttormsen	8,175
(part)	66th	Wagner	9,763	Rausch	5,009
Kewaunee	1st	Swoboda	7,267	Delorit	2,302
La Crosse (part)	94th	Roberts	12,367	Peterson	8,752
(part)	95th	Medinger	13,940	Dedo	7,734
Lafayette (part)	50th	Duren	656	Anderson, W.	357
(part)	51st	McDonald	2,704	Tregoning	4,615
Langlade (part)	35th	Mabry	1,833	Donoghue	1,773
(part)	87th	Jones	1,599	Schmidt	4,010
Lincoln	35th	Mabry	3,575	Donoghue	8,630
Manitowoc (part)	2nd	Holschbach	10,980	Kraemer	8,239
(part)[3]	3rd	Fischer	10,245	Glandt	6,125
Marathon (part)[4]	70th	Hasenohrl	1,901	Luepke	2,135
(part)	85th	Robinson	11,026	Smith	10,387
(part)[6]	86th	Eick	9,459	McEwen	11,241
Marinette (part)	36th	Kincaid	2,508	Verich	1,801
(part)	88th	Oatman	3,126	Matty	10,376
Marquette	79th	Emery	1,288	Thompson, T.	3,894
Menominee	87th	Jones	378	Schmidt	304
Milwaukee (part)	7th	Czarnezki	13,740	Rendahl	5,817
(part)	8th	Norquist	13,297	No candidate	
(part)	9th	Tuczynski	12,988	No candidate	
(part)	10th	No candidate		Nelsen	17,386
(part)[4]	11th	Menos	13,055	Hennig	7,655
(part)	13th	Kirby	13,712	Mueller	7,737
(part)	14th	Behnke	11,678	Rudolph	3,969
(part)	15th	Plous	13,708	Ehrhart	7,139
(part)	16th	Broydrick	12,596	Niffenegger	2,143
(part)	17th	Williams	10,033	No candidate	
(part)	18th	Coggs	7,488	No candidate	
(part)	19th	Tesmer	13,295	Mackey	5,552
(part)	20th	Plewa	14,335	No candidate	
(part)	21st	Gerlach	15,062	No candidate	
(part)	22nd	Bottoni	10,268	Klicka	12,808
(part)	23rd	Hauke	12,375	Keller	6,897
(part)	24th	Barczak	14,719	No candidate	
(part)	25th	Ulichny	14,425	Kurtze	3,516
(part)	26th	Leopold	9,771	No candidate	

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY—Cont.

County or Part	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
(part)	27th	Kunicki	7,645	Sullivan	2,438
(part)	31st	Lee	12,155	Leutermann	5,843
(part)[5]	32nd	Becker	8,023	No candidate	
(part)[5]	33rd	Crawford	11,910	No candidate	
(part)	82nd	Rutkowski	11,249	Fadrow	9,500
Monroe (part)	92nd	Ebert	5,096	Quackenbush	9,200
(part)	96th	Hendrickson	149	Lewison	184
Oconto (part)	36th	Kincaid	1,192	Verich	1,624
(part)	87th	Jones	294	Schmidt	1,583
(part)	88th	Oatman	2,709	Matty	5,515
Oneida (part)	35th	Mabry	3,294	Donoghue	5,239
(part)	36th	Kincaid	4,095	Verich	3,165
Outagamie (part)	5th	Rogers, W.	8,909	Rogers, R.	5,704
(part)	40th	Maniates	276	Byers	905
(part)	41st	Trarbach	6,222	Conradt	13,604
(part)	42nd	No candidate		Prosser	13,881
Ozaukee (part)	12th	No candidate		Merkt	8,333
(part)	60th	No candidate		Stitt	17,858
Pepin (part)	30th	Gilson	1,363	Berndt	1,248
(part)	69th	Shoemaker	125	Anderson, S.	74
Pierce (part)	29th	Mohn	1,879	Harer	2,116
(part)	30th	Gilson	4,781	Berndt	5,171
Polk (part)	28th	Skinner	5,998	Paulson	9,058
(part)	29th	Mohn	243	Harer	278
Portage (part)[4]	70th	Hasenohrl	1,075	Luepke	564
(part)	71st	Helbach	20,107	No candidate	
Price (part)	34th	Lato	1,249	Larson	956
(part)	74th	Kedrowski	1,930	Jaronitzky	2,926
Racine (part)[6]	43rd	Conley	3,975	Porter	7,838
(part)	61st	Rooney	10,724	Bell	5,758
(part)	62nd	Neubauer	11,155	Anton	6,427
(part)	63rd	Dandeneau	9,762	Ladwig	13,386
(part)	66th	Wagner	3,298	Rausch	2,315
Richland (part)	50th	Duren	3,754	Anderson, W.	4,387
(part)	96th	Hendrickson	97	Lewison	134
Rock (part)	44th	No candidate		DeLong	4,946
(part)	45th	Johnson	10,572	Olson	6,223
(part)[4]	47th	Barry	6,623	No candidate	
(part)	48th	Wood	14,133	Gehrig	6,891
(part)	51st	McDonald	818	Tregoning	1,585
Rusk	34th	Lato	3,916	Larson	3,427
St. Croix	29th	Mohn	8,547	Harer	11,521
Sauk (part)	79th	Emery	501	Thompson, T.	1,860
(part)[6]	80th	Essie	3,483	Laatsch	10,047
Sawyer	75th	Smith	3,168[1]	Sykes	3,066[1]
Shawano (part)	40th	Maniates	378	Byers	1,347
(part)	41st	Trarbach	278	Conradt	619
(part)	87th	Jones	2,212	Schmidt	10,034
Sheboygan (part)[3]	6th	Hephner	464	Rusch	252
(part)	58th	Otte	13,655	No candidate	
(part)	59th	Potter	16,295	Richmond	7,774
(part)	60th	No candidate		Stitt	1,807
Taylor	34th	Lato	3,466	Larson	5,121
Trempealeau (part)	30th	Gilson	1,288	Berndt	952
(part)	91st	Moen	2,696[1]	Robertson	2,678[1]
(part)	94th	Roberts	1,815	Peterson	1,505
Vernon	96th	Hendrickson	5,321	Lewison	6,879
Vilas	36th	Kincaid	4,698	Verich	4,636
Walworth (part)	39th	No candidate		Knox	2,064
(part)[6]	43rd	Conley	3,535	Porter	6,847
(part)	44th	No candidate		DeLong	11,045
(part)	66th	Wagner	777	Rausch	1,092
Washburn	75th	Smith	3,578[1]	Sykes	3,014[1]
Washington (part)[3]	6th	Hephner	642	Rusch	983
(part)	12th	No candidate		Merkt	14,656
(part)	13th	Kirby	0	Mueller	0
(part)	53rd	No candidate		Panzer	8,416
(part)	54th	No candidate		Luckhardt	4,232
Waukesha (part)	13th	Kirby	583	Mueller	393
(part)	82nd	Rutkowski	3,992	Fadrow	2,687
(part)	83rd	Jester	8,730	Shabaz	18,669
(part)	84th	No candidate		Snyder	18,382
(part)	97th	Lingren	11,154[1]	Schneiders	11,192[1]
(part)	98th	Jackamonis	13,454	Ferch	8,962
(part)	99th	No candidate		Young	19,903
Waupaca	40th	Maniates	4,359	Byers	13,853

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY—Cont.

County or Part	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Waushara (part)	72nd	No candidate		Goodrich	3,757
(part)	93rd	Schneider	409	McLean	542
Winnebago (part)	55th	No candidate		Ellis	15,161
(part)	56th	Flintrop	9,406	Schiefelbein	8,922
(part)	57th	No candidate		Bradley	14,543
(part)	72nd	No candidate		Goodrich	269
Wood (part)[4]	70th	Hasenohrl	8,953	Luepke	6,371
(part)	93rd	Schneider	11,285	McLean	6,338
		Special Election, April 7, 1981			
Jefferson (part)	84th	No candidate		Alberts	1,181
Waukesha (part)	84th	No candidate		Alberts	7,862

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT BY WARD

District	Rarick and Sharer (Const.)	Carter and Mondale (Dem.)	Clark and Koch (Liber.)	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
ADAMS COUNTY				
Adams	0	170	0	219
Big Flats	0	170	12	153
Colburn	0	43	3	35
Dell Prairie	0	119	5	235
Easton	0	133	6	188
Jackson	0	105	5	174
Leola	0	39	3	56
Lincoln	1	46	2	70
Monroe	0	73	0	93
New Chester	0	127	7	119
New Haven	0	96	11	134
Preston	0	227	10	244
Quincy	0	180	6	189
Richfield	0	40	2	66
Rome	0	258	7	378
Springville	0	122	3	147
Strongs Prairie	1	246	7	249
Friendship, vil	0	172	2	182
Adams, city:				
Ward 1	0	143	5	117
Ward 2	1	264	7	256
TOTAL	3	2,773	103	3,304
ASHLAND COUNTY				
Agenda	0	109	5	162
Ashland	0	186	6	79
Chippewa	0	64	4	136
Gingles	0	129	6	97
Gordon	0	96	1	85
Jacobs	0	199	11	250
Lapoint	1	60	2	43
Marengo	0	107	4	38
Morse	0	121	4	98
Peeksville	0	43	5	55
Sanborn	0	239	2	83
Shanagolden	0	45	0	51
White River	0	221	5	96
Butternut, vil	0	101	1	102
Ashland, city:				
Ward 1	0	220	10	212
Ward 2	1	208	8	125
Ward 3	0	157	3	159
Ward 4	1	162	3	167
Ward 5	2	231	3	230
Ward 6	0	177	0	135
Ward 7	0	245	10	145
Ward 8	1	148	2	118
Ward 9	2	198	3	86
Ward 10	0	180	6	91
Ward 11	2	201	3	100
Ward 12	2	259	8	156
Mellen, city:				
Ward 1	0	120	2	66
Ward 2	0	138	4	49
Ward 3	1	105	4	48
TOTAL	13	4,469	125	3,262
BARRON COUNTY				
Almena	0	217	8	113
Arland	0	131	4	108
Barron	0	194	7	242
Bear Lake	0	125	2	66
Cedar Lake	0	157	3	173
Chetek	0	265	6	348
Clinton	0	155	0	138
Crystal Lake	1	186	10	151
Cumberland	0	252	5	202
Dallas	1	115	2	126
Dovre	0	117	5	107
Doyle	0	132	2	95
Lakeland	0	146	10	146
Maple Grove	0	200	10	211
Maple Plain	0	141	8	112
Oak Grove	0	216	7	144
Prairie Farm	0	124	2	109
Prairie Lake	0	223	4	293
Rice Lake	0	472	14	575
Sioux Creek	0	150	6	122
Stanfold	0	190	5	118
Stanley	1	344	16	378
Sumner	0	126	5	111
Turtle Lake	0	122	7	105
Vance Creek	0	175	1	121
Almena, vil	0	114	3	144
Cameron, vil	0	236	7	243
Dallas, vil	0	77	2	124
Haugen, vil	0	50	5	73
New Auburn, vil	0	3	0	4
Prairie Farm, vil	0	108	6	99
Turtle Lake, vil	0	212	2	147
Barron, city	1	518	13	748
Chetek, city	0	397	8	470
Cumberland, city	0	586	21	490
Rice Lake, city:				
Ward 1	0	172	8	161
Ward 2	0	155	9	176
Ward 3	0	192	11	242
Ward 4	0	293	8	335
Ward 5	0	232	5	316
Ward 6	0	191	5	139
Ward 7	0	210	11	220
Ward 8	0	233	14	246
TOTAL	4	8,654	287	8,791
BAYFIELD COUNTY				
Barksdale	0	179	7	195
Barnes	0	148	10	143
Bayfield	0	119	16	154
Bayview	5	90	4	112
Bell	0	72	1	77
Cable	0	128	12	206
Clover	0	103	1	53
Delta	0	65	0	58
Drummond	0	113	6	151
Eileen	0	204	5	144
Grand View	0	116	7	118
Hughes	0	92	5	65
Iron River	0	278	4	261
Kelly	0	104	3	71
Keystone	0	121	3	37
Lincoln	0	70	0	61
Mason	0	88	1	60
Namakagon	1	92	3	129
Orienta	0	23	2	32
Oulu	0	173	11	83
Pilsen	0	72	0	44
Port Wing	0	127	8	121
Russell	0	178	9	58
Tripp	0	41	3	24
Washburn	0	129	1	80
Cable, vil	0	68	5	74
Mason, vil	0	26	0	26
Bayfield, city:				
Ward 1	0	58	2	32
Ward 2	0	30	1	38
Ward 3	0	64	1	74
Ward 4	0	21	2	30
Washburn, city:				
Ward 1	0	105	3	98
Ward 2	0	62	2	79
Ward 3	0	85	3	91
Ward 4	0	82	3	52
Ward 5	1	93	2	74
Ward 6	0	86	2	73
TOTAL	7	3,705	148	3,278

Independent candidates received the following votes: Anderson and Lucey — 160,657; McReynolds and Drufenbrock — 808; DeBerry and Zimmerman — 383; Hall and Davis — 772; Commoner and Harris — 7,767; Griswold and Holmes — 414. A breakdown by county of the votes for independent candidates will be found in the summary "Vote for President and Vice President by County".

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRES. BY WARD—Cont.

District	Rarick and Sharer (Const.)	Carter and Mondale (Dem.)	Clark and Koch (Liber.)	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
BROWN COUNTY				
Allouez:				
District 1	1	607	15	1,034
District 2	0	511	10	1,097
District 3	0	400	16	1,223
District 4	0	530	20	1,659
Bellevue	0	562	20	976
De Pere	0	230	9	434
Eaton	0	197	9	246
Glenmore	0	179	3	248
Green Bay	0	154	8	326
Hobart	0	461	23	979
Holland	2	249	8	296
Humboldt	0	181	7	330
Lawrence	2	218	7	403
Morrison	0	183	12	505
New Denmark	1	219	15	415
Pittsfield	0	366	20	594
Rockland	0	177	10	248
Scott	0	344	6	588
Suamico	0	587	25	1,079
Wrightstown	0	307	0	400
Ashwaubenon, vil:				
District 1	0	587	22	1,006
District 2	1	530	20	997
District 3	0	1,040	40	1,878
Denmark, vil	0	280	13	449
Howard, vil				
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4	1	505	28	899
Wards 5, 6, 7, 8	2	616	20	1,083
Pulaski, vil	1	463	10	448
Wrightstown, vil	0	215	9	298
De Pere, city:				
District 1	3	611	23	1,124
District 2	10	762	37	1,049
District 3	2	686	26	1,007
District 4	0	754	28	848
Green Bay, city:				
District 1	1	716	16	671
District 2	0	489	17	694
District 3	0	690	29	821
District 4:				
Ward 1	0	301	13	364
Ward 2	0	293	13	283
District 5	1	513	28	439
District 6	3	774	31	926
District 7	0	673	26	651
District 8	0	694	20	844
District 9	2	772	28	948
District 10	2	1,065	43	2,031
District 11:				
Ward 1	1	311	20	357
Ward 2	0	486	13	1,081
District 12	1	487	23	502
District 13	0	483	19	835
District 14	0	553	26	1,045
District 15	0	612	24	855
District 16	2	635	18	1,068
District 17	1	512	15	838
District 18	0	594	24	656
District 19	2	550	34	621
District 20	0	630	20	753
District 21	1	665	21	967
District 22	2	688	25	1,076
District 23	1	839	21	1,281
District 24	0	1,060	41	2,294
TOTAL	46	29,796	1,127	47,067
BUFFALO COUNTY				
Alma	0	89	7	112
Belvidere	0	79	3	130
Buffalo	0	157	11	187
Canton	0	93	2	62
Cross	1	54	4	102
Dover	0	110	5	99
Gilmanton	0	126	6	121
Glencoe	0	121	3	131
Lincoln	0	48	11	64
Maxville	1	99	4	56
Milton	0	102	8	112
Modena	0	118	4	109
Mondovi	0	117	7	122
Montana	0	67	6	70
Naples	0	143	10	113
Nelson	0	176	1	122
Waumandee	0	108	5	156
Cochrane, vil	0	113	3	166
Nelson, vil	0	85	3	87
Alma, city:				
Ward 1	0	100	0	103
Ward 2	0	72	1	86
Ward 3	0	84	6	96
Buffalo City, city	0	221	9	244
Fountain City, city:				
Ward 1	0	115	12	155
Ward 2	0	87	6	119
Mondovi, city:				
Ward 1	0	205	2	264
Ward 2	0	169	5	137
Ward 3	0	69	0	84
Ward 4	0	149	0	160
TOTAL	2	3,276	144	3,569
BURNETT COUNTY				
Anderson	0	60	5	76
Blaine	0	62	1	42
Daniels	0	174	7	152
Dewey	0	128	6	124
Grantsburg	0	167	5	133
Jackson	0	88	4	148
La Follette	0	95	11	84
Lincoln	0	38	1	49
Meenon	0	199	3	151
Oakland	0	143	3	147
Roosevelt	0	63	0	33
Rusk	0	94	3	80
Sand Lake	0	134	3	95
Scott	0	103	6	163
Siren	0	196	4	214
Swiss	0	195	6	122
Trade Lake	0	181	8	206
Union	1	63	0	58
Webb Lake	0	60	4	87
West Marshland	0	79	3	35
Wood River	0	246	12	203
Grantsburg, vil	0	264	0	315
Siren, vil	0	206	3	184
Webster, vil	1	162	5	126
TOTAL	2	3,200	103	3,027
CALUMET COUNTY				
Brillion	0	163	11	371
Brothertown	7	219	14	397
Charlestown	5	222	4	278
Chilton	4	197	6	268
Harrison	5	601	25	881
New Holstein	1	296	10	343
Rantoul	0	147	8	340
Stockbridge	9	210	11	282
Woodville	2	154	16	320
Hilbert, vil	1	165	11	362
Sherwood, vil	0	79	4	100
Stockbridge, vil	0	80	3	147
Appleton, city: (part)				
District 9	1	547	17	988
District 13, Ward 2	0	227	6	278
Brillion, city	2	376	19	866
Chilton, city:				
Ward 1	4	305	12	444
Ward 2	2	262	16	350
Kiel, city: (part)				
District 3, Ward 2	0	85	2	73
New Holstein, city	3	701	37	797
TOTAL	46	5,036	232	7,885

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRES. BY WARD—Cont.

District	Rarick and Sharer (Const.)	Carter and Mondale (Dem.)	Clark and Koch (Liber.)	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
CHIPPEWA COUNTY				
Anson	0	261	15	376
Arthur	0	140	15	169
Auburn	0	84	5	106
Birch Creek	0	79	7	132
Bloomer	0	140	6	208
Cleveland	0	117	3	139
Colburn	0	210	5	106
Cooks Valley	0	134	7	133
Delmar	0	223	0	177
Eagle Point	1	533	10	552
Edson	0	223	8	114
Estella	0	112	3	101
Goetz	0	117	4	134
Hallie	0	800	36	775
Howard	0	146	8	88
Lafayette	3	686	25	980
Lake Holcombe	0	182	8	235
Ruby	0	126	5	71
Sampson	0	125	5	241
Sigel	0	137	5	169
Tilden	1	238	6	194
Wheaton	0	476	19	493
Woodmohr	3	200	10	191
Boyd, vil	1	153	4	130
Cadott, vil	0	250	3	344
New Auburn, vil	0	104	2	105
Bloomer, city:				
Ward 1	0	236	3	321
Ward 2	1	118	3	211
Ward 3	0	140	4	209
Ward 4	0	89	1	111
Chippewa Falls, city:				
Ward 1	1	268	6	251
Ward 2	1	277	7	289
Ward 3	0	282	9	405
Ward 4	1	275	14	240
Ward 5	0	273	7	215
Ward 6	1	204	8	239
Ward 7	1	300	10	300
Ward 8	0	266	6	214
Cornell, city:				
Ward 1	0	102	0	84
Ward 2	0	87	2	81
Ward 3	0	73	3	88
Ward 4	0	68	3	67
Eau Claire, city: (part)				
Ward 16	0	292	11	252
Stanley, city:				
Ward 1	0	127	2	164
Ward 2	1	97	3	111
Ward 3	0	137	3	111
Ward 4	0	129	3	105
TOTAL	16	9,836	332	10,531
CLARK COUNTY				
Beaver	0	121	8	122
Butler	0	17	0	19
Colby	0	123	6	122
Dewhurst	0	40	0	65
Eaton	0	111	6	150
Foster	0	26	0	32
Fremont	0	118	2	286
Grant	0	149	9	229
Green Grove	0	124	6	132
Hendren	1	143	9	112
Hewett	1	45	3	113
Hixon	1	169	14	132
Hoard	0	99	6	162
Levis	0	81	8	103
Longwood	3	146	13	164
Loyal	0	90	0	223
Lynn	1	97	10	136
Mayville	0	147	13	205
Mead	0	57	0	57
Mentor	0	111	3	145
Pine Valley	0	171	14	311
Reeseburg	0	136	8	111
Seif	0	49	3	63
Sherman	0	84	10	123
Sherwood	0	45	2	47
Thorp	0	189	6	139
Unity	0	138	8	146
Warner	0	91	4	139
Washburn	0	55	3	74
Weston	2	137	5	169
Withee	0	219	5	138
Worden	1	108	0	126
York	0	150	18	216
Curtiss, vil	0	39	2	38
Dorchester, vil	0	110	15	161
Granton, vil	0	75	3	126
Unity, vil	0	33	2	42
Withee, vil	0	122	6	165
Abbotsford, city: (part)				
Ward 2	0	90	2	145
Ward 3	0	64	1	107
Ward 4	0	83	1	169
Colby, city: (part)				
Ward 2	0	72	4	104
Ward 3	0	127	4	193
Greenwood, city:				
Ward 1	0	49	3	77
Ward 2	0	51	4	101
Ward 3	0	37	1	69
Ward 4	0	66	2	85
Loyal, city:				
Ward 1	0	106	2	221
Ward 2	0	100	2	157
Neillsville, city:				
Ward 1	0	109	3	119
Ward 2	2	133	10	193
Ward 3	0	94	5	128
Ward 4	0	116	3	167
Ward 5	0	92	4	143
Owen, city:				
Ward 1	0	93	3	100
Ward 2	0	20	0	21
Ward 3	0	29	3	32
Ward 4	1	116	2	129
Thorp, city:				
Ward 1	0	110	4	126
Ward 2	0	102	3	52
Ward 3	0	84	3	87
Ward 4	0	99	1	78
Ward 5	0	84	0	75
TOTAL	13	6,091	300	7,921
COLUMBIA COUNTY				
Arlington	1	140	6	165
Caledonia	0	197	8	218
Columbus	1	114	5	182
Courtland	0	79	2	181
Dekorra	0	422	27	387
Fort Winnebago	0	152	8	206
Fountain Prairie	4	143	8	173
Hampden	0	155	3	108
Leeds	3	234	5	163
Lewiston	0	169	8	282
Lodi	1	433	14	347
Lowville	5	218	6	182
Marcellon	0	120	5	233
Newport	0	114	5	149
Otsego	0	149	12	134
Pacific	0	203	9	308
Randolph	0	75	6	285
Scott	0	81	7	172
Springvale	1	113	2	101
West Point	0	277	13	303
Wyocena	0	259	6	248
Arlington, vil	0	140	2	81
Cambria, vil	0	136	3	205
Doylestown, vil	1	64	3	51
Fall River, vil	0	128	1	181
Friesland, vil	0	38	2	128
Pardeeville, vil	0	371	17	411

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRES. BY WARD—Cont.

District	Rarick and Sharer (Const.)	Carter and Mondale (Dem.)	Clark and Koch (Liber.)	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Poynette, vil	3	339	10	270
Randolph, vil	0	68	2	164
Rio, vil	0	180	7	173
Wyocena, vil	5	95	2	94
Columbus, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1	0	256	3	385
Ald. Dist. 2	0	311	16	397
Ald. Dist. 3	0	193	9	316
Lodi, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1	0	215	7	161
Ald. Dist. 2	1	105	8	95
Ald. Dist. 3	0	210	3	154
Portage, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1	0	167	14	188
Ald. Dist. 2	0	139	6	150
Ald. Dist. 3	0	228	1	304
Ald. Dist. 4	2	136	8	149
Ald. Dist. 5	1	169	5	193
Ald. Dist. 6	3	154	8	216
Ald. Dist. 7	0	184	9	232
Ald. Dist. 8	0	172	4	218
Ald. Dist. 9	0	228	5	357
Wisconsin Dells, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1	0	142	1	213
Ald. Dist. 2	0	180	6	242
Ald. Dist. 3	0	120	5	223
TOTAL	32	8,715	332	10,478
CRAWFORD COUNTY				
Bridgeport	0	122	4	170
Clayton	0	209	11	217
Eastman	1	144	3	224
Freeman	0	141	4	196
Haney	0	96	8	81
Marietta	0	110	7	128
Prairie du Chien	0	137	6	174
Scott	0	82	2	103
Seneca	0	153	9	201
Utica	1	195	4	193
Wauzeka	0	61	4	92
Bell Center, vil	0	26	1	26
De Soto, vil	0	16	0	18
Eastman, vil	0	67	2	107
Ferryville, vil	0	48	0	51
Gays Mills, vil	0	138	5	179
Lynxville, vil	0	50	3	45
Mt. Sterling, vil	0	48	0	75
Soldiers Grove, vil	1	116	2	136
Steuben, vil	0	45	0	31
Wauzeka, vil	0	152	2	118
Prairie du Chien, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1	0	117	1	92
Ald. Dist. 2	0	84	7	109
Ald. Dist. 3	0	89	5	110
Ald. Dist. 4	0	23	0	14
Ald. Dist. 5	0	88	4	68
Ald. Dist. 6	0	80	0	95
Ald. Dist. 7	0	90	0	94
Ald. Dist. 8	0	103	3	135
Ald. Dist. 9	1	115	5	90
Ald. Dist. 10	0	213	1	246
Ald. Dist. 11	0	234	7	316
TOTAL	4	3,392	110	3,934
DANE COUNTY				
Albion	1	420	15	324
Berry	1	310	8	194
Black Earth	0	116	3	64
Blooming Grove	0	494	10	343
Blue Mounds	0	174	6	87
Bristol	0	415	9	333
Burke	0	624	12	581
Christiana	0	324	4	221
Cottage Grove	3	616	0	509
Cross Plains	0	284	13	164
Dane	1	212	8	158
Deerfield	2	260	6	177
Dunkirk	0	549	6	382
Dunn	3	1,042	34	878
Fitchburg	13	2,647	88	2,058
Madison	0	1,513	39	666
Mazomanie	0	255	6	143
Medina	0	197	12	182
Middleton	2	533	17	642
Montrose	0	299	15	182
Oregon	0	408	17	406
Perry	0	208	4	70
Pleasant Springs	1	632	11	444
Primrose	0	97	6	64
Roxbury	1	390	11	120
Rutland	0	423	12	234
Springdale	0	321	10	183
Springfield	2	579	24	347
Sun Prairie	0	374	11	362
Vermont	0	193	5	108
Verona	0	474	7	406
Vienna	0	330	5	209
Westport	1	629	18	658
Windsor	5	797	22	814
York	0	134	4	160
Belleville, vil	1	402	10	191
Black Earth, vil	0	336	6	183
Blue Mounds, vil	0	101	3	60
Brooklyn, vil	0	69	1	44
Cambridge, vil	0	190	2	188
Cottage Grove, vil	0	232	7	166
Cross Plains, vil	1	536	21	376
Dane, vil	6	122	0	81
Deerfield, vil	0	330	7	258
DeForest, vil	0	786	20	621
McFarland, vil	0	860	21	753
Maple Bluff, vil	0	208	12	739
Marshall, vil	1	459	15	415
Mazomanie, vil	1	364	7	197
Mount Horeb, vil	0	878	25	724
Oregon, vil	0	785	40	670
Rockdale, vil	0	62	3	37
Shorewood Hills, vil	0	508	10	443
Waunakee, vil	2	960	22	765
Madison, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1	2	1,088	25	927
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 2	0	757	26	659
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 3	1	654	22	615
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 1	0	1,086	30	250
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 2	1	829	28	303
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 3	0	602	13	247
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 1	1	1,417	40	1,226
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 2	0	637	16	515
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 3	0	634	17	463
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 1	0	920	25	297
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 2	0	1,032	30	223
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 3	0	519	22	254
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 1	0	611	8	186
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 2	0	273	8	196
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 3	0	575	14	272
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 1	0	891	27	146
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 2	14	1,198	19	345
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 3	1	501	12	133
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 1	0	826	13	701
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 2	1	610	16	584
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 3	0	587	22	683
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 1	0	923	11	698
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 2	0	961	27	605
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 3	0	378	6	175
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 1	0	1,007	15	515
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 2	1	550	24	188
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 3	3	1,461	42	429
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 1	0	850	12	440
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 2	0	721	11	368
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 3	1	983	16	434
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 1	0	597	9	402
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 2	0	847	25	371
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 3	1	865	18	339
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 1	0	724	18	491
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 2	2	671	14	304
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 3	0	279	4	218

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRES. BY WARD—Cont.

District	Rarick and Sharer (Const.)	Carter and Mondale (Dem.)	Clark and Koch (Liber.)	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 1	0	950	24	308
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 2	0	935	29	251
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 3	0	885	18	394
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 1	0	1,308	36	749
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 2	1	759	23	214
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 3	1	396	15	480
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 1	0	569	18	301
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 2	0	750	15	396
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 3	1	524	13	286
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 1	1	511	20	199
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 2	2	727	19	236
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 3	0	784	11	308
Ald. Dist. 17, Ward 1	1	775	22	349
Ald. Dist. 17, Ward 2	0	581	20	251
Ald. Dist. 17, Ward 3	0	684	16	551
Ald. Dist. 18, Ward 1	0	438	16	256
Ald. Dist. 18, Ward 2	0	1,015	32	819
Ald. Dist. 18, Ward 3	2	478	13	221
Ald. Dist. 19, Ward 1	0	795	18	697
Ald. Dist. 19, Ward 2	0	796	19	871
Ald. Dist. 19, Ward 3	0	644	10	350
Ald. Dist. 20, Ward 1	0	703	14	680
Ald. Dist. 20, Ward 2	0	662	15	573
Ald. Dist. 20, Ward 3	1	610	11	228
Ald. Dist. 21, Ward 1	0	890	21	562
Ald. Dist. 21, Ward 2	0	660	10	447
Ald. Dist. 21, Ward 3	0	1,335	35	1,747
Ald. Dist. 22, Ward 1	1	626	21	358
Ald. Dist. 22, Ward 2	1	494	8	327
Ald. Dist. 22, Ward 3	0	611	17	395
Middleton, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1	0	702	20	573
Ald. Dist. 2	1	667	24	569
Ald. Dist. 3	1	603	23	612
Ald. Dist. 4	0	759	23	753
Monona, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1	2	384	5	397
Ald. Dist. 2	0	784	9	624
Ald. Dist. 3	1	541	14	464
Ald. Dist. 4	0	650	14	544
Stoughton, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1	0	418	11	292
Ald. Dist. 2	0	381	14	160
Ald. Dist. 3	0	479	7	190
Ald. Dist. 4	0	627	13	419
Sun Prairie, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1	0	560	16	527
Ald. Dist. 2	0	529	15	629
Ald. Dist. 3	0	519	10	423
Ald. Dist. 4	0	835	25	942
Verona, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1	0	172	4	152
Ald. Dist. 2	0	211	5	166
Ald. Dist. 3	0	190	0	113
Ald. Dist. 4	0	188	10	206
TOTAL	94	85,609	2,216	57,545
DODGE COUNTY				
Ashippun	5	244	23	590
Beaver Dam	0	457	16	726
Burnett	0	149	11	248
Calamus	0	161	7	263
Chester	2	125	3	282
Clyman	1	93	9	206
Elba	0	193	13	254
Emmet	0	161	7	297
Fox Lake	0	199	3	340
Herman	2	157	7	355
Hubbard	1	252	13	358
Hustisford	0	176	10	329
Lebanon	1	211	7	448
LeRoy	0	168	2	280
Lomira	0	186	11	399
Lowell	0	181	18	341
Oak Grove	0	214	9	368
Portland	0	167	5	202
Rubicon	3	238	12	451
Shields	0	91	3	135

District	Rarick and Sharer (Const.)	Carter and Mondale (Dem.)	Clark and Koch (Liber.)	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Theresa	2	128	4	348
Trenton	3	138	12	404
Westford	0	235	8	355
Williamstown	0	79	5	206
Brownsville, vil	0	46	0	156
Clyman, vil	0	80	1	74
Hustisford, vil	1	150	8	316
Iron Ridge, vil	1	127	8	189
Kekoskee, vil	0	40	0	72
Lomira, vil	1	261	9	390
Lowell, vil	0	63	1	81
Neosho, vil	1	124	7	120
Randolph, vil	1	195	7	412
Reeseville, vil	0	101	2	157
Theresa, vil	0	98	8	239
Beaver Dam, city:				
Ward 1	2	239	3	237
Ward 2	0	238	0	256
Ward 3	0	189	5	159
Ward 4	0	180	5	187
Ward 5	0	172	11	281
Ward 6	0	189	7	178
Ward 7	0	203	2	324
Ward 8	1	205	8	269
Ward 9	1	256	4	397
Ward 10	0	139	4	201
Ward 11	0	174	5	287
Ward 12	0	179	5	175
Ward 13	0	131	3	121
Ward 14	1	127	7	181
Fox Lake, city:				
Ward 1	0	67	1	83
Ward 2	0	92	6	142
Ward 3	0	100	1	102
Horicon, city:				
Ward 1	0	246	10	306
Ward 2	1	212	6	303
Ward 3	0	246	5	253
Juneau, city:				
Ward 1	0	106	9	183
Ward 2	0	130	6	178
Ward 3	0	124	1	165
Mayville, city:				
Ward 1	1	238	13	458
Ward 2	0	217	16	388
Ward 3	1	252	13	369
Watertown, city: (part)				
Ward 5	1	286	6	358
Ward 6	1	212	12	385
Ward 13	0	284	8	371
Ward 14	0	223	5	272
Waupun, city:				
Ward 1	0	144	9	306
Ward 2	0	187	13	356
Ward 3	0	144	3	324
Ward 4	0	147	3	490
TOTAL	35	11,966	484	19,436
DOOR COUNTY				
Baileys Harbor	0	160	10	271
Brussels	0	210	2	300
Clay Banks	0	93	1	132
Egg Harbor	1	177	2	223
Forestville	1	174	12	268
Gardner	0	244	9	233
Gibraltar	0	176	4	231
Jacksonport	0	127	4	214
Liberty Grove	0	291	11	508
Nasewaupee	0	355	15	514
Sevastopol	1	448	16	761
Sturgeon Bay	1	158	8	204
Union	0	178	1	178
Washington	0	115	2	261
Egg Harbor, vil	0	55	1	74
Ephraim, vil	0	48	3	154
Forestville, vil	0	85	4	148
Sister Bay, vil	0	108	5	253

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRES. BY WARD—Cont.

District	Rarick and Sharer (Const.)	Carter and Mondale (Dem.)	Clark and Koch (Liber.)	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Sturgeon Bay, city:				
Ward 1	0	172	7	160
Ward 2	0	147	10	172
Ward 3	1	186	3	196
Ward 4	0	155	2	176
Ward 5	0	208	4	159
Ward 6	0	202	3	349
Ward 7	0	240	12	360
Ward 8	1	274	0	354
Ward 9	0	175	3	217
TOTAL	6	4,961	154	7,170
DOUGLAS COUNTY				
Amnicon	0	221	7	148
Bennett	0	123	4	92
Brule	0	196	8	85
Cloverland	0	76	2	49
Dairyland	0	54	5	50
Gordon	1	129	8	184
Hawthorne	1	272	11	110
Highland	0	44	1	46
Lakeside	1	148	3	98
Maple	0	236	5	79
Oakland	0	263	13	165
Parkland	0	349	10	225
Solon Springs	0	128	4	159
Summit	0	283	15	147
Superior	1	524	21	391
Wascott	0	133	6	147
Lake Nebagamon, vil	0	201	13	195
Oliver, vil	0	89	0	36
Poplar, vil	0	121	2	149
Solon Springs, vil	0	140	9	138
Superior, vil	0	182	6	84
Superior, city:				
1st Ward N	0	295	8	222
1st Ward W	0	317	10	180
1st Ward E	0	341	6	181
2nd Ward Itasca	2	198	14	116
2nd Ward Allouez	1	385	14	98
2nd Ward East End	1	390	7	141
3rd Ward E & W	0	737	28	572
4th Ward N & S	0	860	40	533
5th Ward E & W	1	591	19	529
6th Ward W	0	277	6	152
6th Ward E	1	468	9	183
7th Ward N & S	0	661	21	397
8th Ward E & W	1	762	16	373
9th Ward E & W	1	922	29	604
10th Ward W	1	274	7	84
10th Ward E	1	313	13	116
TOTAL	14	11,703	400	7,258
DUNN COUNTY				
Colfax	0	115	2	138
Dunn	0	259	3	308
Eau Galle	0	197	7	168
Elk Mound	0	147	7	132
Grant	0	101	3	78
Hay River	0	110	6	80
Lucas	0	138	2	139
Menomonie	0	425	12	631
New Haven	0	165	5	125
Otter Creek	0	69	3	50
Peru	0	48	3	41
Red Cedar	0	267	9	366
Rock Creek	0	183	9	143
Sand Creek	0	126	4	166
Sheridan	0	138	2	57
Sherman	0	131	5	168
Spring Brook	0	283	8	297
Stanton	0	94	2	140
Tainter	0	387	10	393
Tiffany	0	119	8	123
Weston	0	109	4	143
Wilson	0	127	3	100
Boyceville, vil	0	196	7	226
Colfax, vil	0	307	2	237
Downing, vil	0	53	1	44
Elk Mound, vil	0	156	6	142
Knapp, vil	0	49	2	112
Ridgeland, vil	0	88	2	59
Wheeler, vil	0	74	5	56
Menomonie, city:				
Ward 1	2	424	17	471
Ward 2	0	486	22	365
Ward 3	1	592	12	478
Ward 4	6	488	14	370
Ward 5	5	588	13	409
Ward 6	4	504	15	473
TOTAL	18	7,743	235	7,428
EAU CLAIRE COUNTY				
Bridge Creek	0	205	2	256
Brunswick	0	336	6	308
Clear Creek	0	193	3	152
Drammen	0	150	5	147
Fairchild	0	62	1	56
Lincoln	0	168	12	204
Ludington	0	168	4	158
Otter Creek	0	91	2	115
Pleasant Valley	0	382	10	423
Seymour:				
Ward 1	0	374	8	306
Ward 2	0	291	4	248
Union:				
Ward 1	0	208	10	239
Ward 2	0	222	2	158
Ward 3	0	185	1	180
Washington:				
Ward 1	0	404	10	742
Ward 2	0	378	10	470
Ward 3	0	477	13	493
Wilson	0	87	5	80
Fairchild, vil	0	154	2	112
Fall Creek, vil	0	271	5	246
Altoona, city:				
Ward 1	0	274	7	303
Ward 2	1	294	6	254
Ward 3	2	341	12	346
Augusta, city:				
Ward 1	0	31	1	72
Ward 2	1	82	6	134
Ward 3	0	94	0	98
Ward 4	0	81	4	90
Eau Claire, city:				
Ward 1A	0	253	16	165
Ward 1B	1	210	4	145
Ward 2	0	357	8	252
Ward 3A	0	425	9	455
Ward 3B	1	365	2	470
Ward 3C	1	478	10	523
Ward 4	0	329	10	273
Ward 5	1	472	9	385
Ward 6A	0	308	8	316
Ward 6B	0	318	6	226
Ward 7	0	472	12	375
Ward 8	0	198	6	119
Ward 9A	0	489	15	438
Ward 9B	0	543	7	365
Ward 10A	1	279	4	192
Ward 10B	1	409	6	244
Ward 11	0	876	11	767
Ward 12	1	943	25	954
Ward 13A	0	507	10	364
Ward 13B	2	534	10	498
Ward 14A	0	444	14	308
Ward 14B	1	426	4	383
Ward 15A	0	567	14	809
Ward 15B	1	750	8	1,193
Ward 15C	0	647	10	695
TOTAL	15	17,602	389	17,304
FLORENCE COUNTY				
Aurora	1	302	7	223
Commonwealth	0	85	5	115

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRES. BY WARD—Cont.

District	Rarick and Sharer (Const.)	Carter and Mondale (Dem.)	Clark and Koch (Liber.)	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Fence	0	41	0	60
Fern	0	20	3	48
Florence	1	346	12	541
Homestead	0	58	3	89
Long Lake	1	49	0	48
Tipler	0	42	1	63
TOTAL	3	943	31	1,187
FOND DU LAC COUNTY				
Alto	0	71	5	505
Ashford	0	241	12	450
Auburn	3	204	19	506
Byron	3	206	20	503
Calumet	1	274	10	451
Eden	0	165	18	330
Eldorado	1	206	9	377
Empire	0	398	15	767
Fond du Lac	3	459	34	885
Forest	0	173	8	345
Friendship	0	395	15	573
Lamartine	0	262	13	484
Marshfield	0	231	15	330
Metomen	1	91	7	219
Oakfield	0	108	4	220
Osceola	3	202	19	441
Ripon	3	199	13	404
Rosendale	0	94	8	220
Springvale	1	94	9	298
Taycheedah	0	488	27	896
Waupun	0	180	21	484
Brandon, vil	0	114	6	317
Campbellsport, vil	0	355	11	422
Eden, vil	0	94	1	170
Fair Water, vil	0	44	6	110
Mt. Calvary, vil	0	150	5	206
North Fond du Lac, vil:				
Ward 1	0	159	8	148
Ward 2	0	42	2	48
Ward 3	0	173	9	214
Ward 4	0	219	9	192
Ward 5	1	267	11	176
Oakfield, vil	0	177	6	304
Rosendale, vil	1	90	11	231
St. Cloud, vil	0	138	4	147
Fond du Lac, city:				
Ward 1	1	441	15	372
Ward 2	0	537	17	790
Ward 3	0	397	11	400
Ward 4	1	450	9	395
Ward 5	0	378	14	396
Ward 6	0	341	9	333
Ward 7	1	398	21	428
Ward 8	0	391	16	396
Ward 9	1	400	18	532
Ward 10	0	516	13	715
Ward 11	1	468	18	690
Ward 12	2	345	10	577
Ward 13	0	456	5	665
Ward 14	2	504	19	644
Ward 15	0	398	9	532
Ward 16	0	522	12	1,099
Ripon, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1	0	290	14	409
Ald. Dist. 2	0	416	14	583
Ald. Dist. 3	0	260	11	476
Ald. Dist. 4	0	247	12	471
Waupun, city: (part)				
Ward 5	0	186	4	560
Ward 6	0	189	7	360
TOTAL	30	15,293	668	24,196
FOREST COUNTY				
Alvin	0	49	2	52
Argonne	0	123	3	104
Armstrong Creek	0	145	0	116
Blackwell	1	132	6	57
Caswell	0	24	4	28
Crandon	0	135	2	130
Freedom	0	85	2	85
Hiles	0	93	9	113
Leona	0	399	5	312
Lincoln	0	154	0	130
Nashville:				
Ward 1	0	113	3	114
Ward 2	0	67	2	97
Popple River	0	26	0	12
Ross	0	57	2	53
Wabeno	0	306	2	223
Crandon, city:				
Ward 1	0	153	2	120
Ward 2	0	110	4	84
Ward 3	0	115	4	95
Ward 4	0	114	3	142
Nonresidential	0	2	0	3
TOTAL	1	2,402	55	2,070
GRANT COUNTY				
Beetown	1	100	6	243
Bloomington	0	90	3	151
Boscobel	0	66	9	133
Cassville	0	69	3	122
Castle Rock	0	70	6	64
Clifton	0	54	2	82
Ellenboro	0	58	2	151
Fennimore	0	98	3	192
Glen Haven	0	81	5	159
Harrison	0	95	8	168
Hazel Green	0	277	7	264
Hickory Grove	0	55	3	123
Jamestown	0	327	11	579
Liberty	0	71	6	176
Lima	0	92	7	222
Little Grant	0	60	1	83
Marion	0	63	2	102
Millville	0	26	3	23
Mt. Hope	0	51	1	68
Mt. Ida	0	99	5	147
Muscoda	0	64	4	95
North Lancaster	0	71	3	154
Paris	0	85	8	169
Patch Grove	0	58	3	80
Platteville	0	166	5	261
Potosi	0	112	6	259
Smelser	0	131	2	240
South Lancaster	0	117	4	240
Waterloo	0	65	2	154
Watterstown	0	51	8	71
Wingville	0	61	1	85
Woodman	0	31	1	54
Wyalusing	0	55	6	100
Bagley, vil	0	63	3	97
Bloomington, vil	0	142	4	222
Blue River, vil	0	75	5	102
Cassville, vil	0	202	8	319
Dickeyville, vil	0	176	10	274
Hazel Green, vil	0	258	9	287
Livingston, vil	0	133	3	167
Montfort, vil	0	97	6	155
Mt. Hope, vil	0	36	1	59
Muscoda, vil	0	261	15	314
Patch Grove, vil	0	51	3	61
Potosi, vil	0	138	4	201
Tennyson, vil	0	85	2	124
Woodman, vil	0	22	4	29
Boscobel, city:				
Ward 1	0	133	8	154
Ward 2	0	90	5	159
Ward 3	0	112	5	92
Ward 4	0	161	8	222
Cuba City, city:				
Ward 1	0	102	5	105
Ward 2	0	97	2	131
Ward 3	0	54	2	96
Ward 4	0	86	1	120
Fennimore, city:				
Ward 1	0	73	2	161

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRES. BY WARD—Cont.

District	Rarick and Sharer (Const.)	Carter and Mondale (Dem.)	Clark and Koch (Liber.)	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Ward 2	0	68	2	102
Ward 3	0	105	4	155
Ward 4	0	121	8	192
Lancaster, city:				
Ward 1	1	141	2	214
Ward 2	0	113	3	285
Ward 3	0	212	6	462
Ward 4	0	130	8	285
Platteville, city:				
Ward 1	0	461	14	734
Ward 2	0	495	22	787
Ward 3	3	549	23	695
Ward 4	0	395	15	522
TOTAL	5	8,406	368	13,298
GREEN COUNTY				
Adams	0	94	2	119
Albany	0	108	7	159
Brooklyn	0	163	9	121
Cadiz	0	124	8	194
Clarno	0	152	14	305
Decatur	0	139	5	265
Exeter	0	178	10	99
Jefferson	0	180	12	287
Jordan	1	89	5	151
Monroe	0	169	5	261
Mt. Pleasant	0	96	8	114
New Glarus	0	98	3	120
Spring Grove	0	122	5	195
Sylvester	0	87	3	255
Washington	0	99	7	138
York	0	94	1	109
Albany, vil	1	202	19	221
Belleville, vil	0	38	3	17
Brooklyn, vil	0	96	3	87
Browntown, vil	0	35	1	82
Monticello, vil	0	218	11	249
New Glarus, vil:				
Ward 1	0	217	7	184
Ward 2	0	236	2	204
Brodhead, city:				
Ward 1	0	86	6	165
Ward 2	0	101	3	152
Ward 3	0	83	10	138
Ward 4	0	105	4	161
Ward 5	0	64	4	103
Ward 6	0	84	2	97
Monroe, city:				
Ward 1	0	261	12	426
Ward 2	1	214	9	371
Ward 3	0	165	3	419
Ward 4	0	180	9	313
Ward 5	0	320	14	452
Ward 6	0	173	7	238
Ward 7	0	195	8	284
Ward 8	0	271	4	459
TOTAL	3	5,336	245	7,714
GREEN LAKE COUNTY				
Berlin	0	164	9	321
Brooklyn:				
District 12	0	126	9	358
District 13	0	79	4	239
Green Lake	0	151	15	508
Kingston	1	88	7	191
Mackford	0	63	3	167
Manchester	1	87	7	239
Marquette	0	49	0	147
Princeton	0	205	18	453
St. Marie	0	70	3	82
Seneca	0	74	4	102
Kingston, vil	0	37	4	112
Marquette, vil	0	32	1	48
Berlin, city:				
Ward 1	1	163	9	296
Ward 2	0	311	7	490
Ward 3	0	158	5	234
Ward 4	1	175	7	271
Ward 5	0	141	9	231
Green Lake, city:				
Ward 1	0	33	4	64
Ward 2	0	57	3	167
Ward 3	0	19	2	78
Ward 4	0	61	3	137
Markesan, city:				
Ward 1	1	26	0	55
Ward 2	0	32	1	142
Ward 3	0	62	1	131
Ward 4	0	63	6	154
Princeton, city:				
Ward 1	0	82	3	168
Ward 2	0	124	5	163
Ward 3	0	119	2	120
TOTAL	5	2,851	151	5,868
IOWA COUNTY				
Arena	0	327	6	204
Brigham	0	200	4	99
Clyde	1	94	9	62
Dodgeville	0	177	24	305
Eden	0	57	3	110
Highland	0	178	7	117
Linden	0	116	5	179
Mifflin	0	99	3	137
Mineral Point	1	130	10	194
Moscow	1	131	4	93
Pulaski	0	94	5	80
Ridgeway	0	114	1	82
Waldwick	0	134	5	109
Wyoming	0	75	8	57
Arena, vil	0	112	7	84
Avoca, vil	0	96	5	105
Barneveld, vil	0	169	0	77
Blanchardville, vil	0	57	3	22
Cobb, vil	1	81	4	121
Highland, vil	0	168	3	151
Hollandale, vil	0	111	3	31
Linden, vil	0	68	0	88
Livingston, vil	0	2	0	4
Montfort, vil	0	16	1	21
Muscoda, vil	0	0	0	0
Rewey, vil	0	49	5	69
Ridgeway, vil	0	139	1	82
Dodgeville, city:				
Ward 1	0	205	6	230
Ward 2	0	192	8	233
Ward 3	0	165	7	169
Ward 4	0	164	5	202
Mineral Point, city:				
Ward 1	0	103	5	134
Ward 2	0	111	5	173
Ward 3	0	115	3	145
Ward 4	0	105	1	99
TOTAL	4	4,154	166	4,068
IRON COUNTY				
Anderson	0	35	2	19
Carey	0	77	0	29
Gurney	0	38	1	39
Kimball	0	135	3	100
Knight	0	130	1	48
Mercer:				
District 1	0	143	4	325
District 2	0	133	5	254
Oma	0	93	1	92
Pence	0	88	1	39
Saxon	0	116	4	86
Sherman	0	63	3	139
Hurley, city:				
District 2	0	65	2	22
District 3	0	80	0	45
District 4	0	104	2	97
District 5	0	91	2	90
District 6	0	107	3	88
District 7	0	65	0	50
District 8	0	57	0	75

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRES. BY WARD—Cont.

District	Rarick and Sharer (Const.)	Carter and Mondale (Dem.)	Clark and Koch (Liber.)	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Montreal, city:				
Ward 1	0	90	3	37
Ward 2	0	70	1	45
Ward 3	0	89	1	71
Ward 4	0	72	0	21
TOTAL	0	1,941	39	1,811
JACKSON COUNTY				
Adams	2	234	8	377
Albion	0	217	9	244
Alma	1	141	7	205
Bear Bluff	1	9	0	50
Brockway	0	251	7	233
City Point	0	51	1	47
Cleveland	0	86	3	100
Curran	0	98	2	80
Franklin	0	103	1	95
Garden Valley	0	107	4	110
Garfield	0	119	0	66
Hixton	0	103	12	177
Irving	0	152	3	158
Knapp	0	45	5	68
Komensky	0	77	4	32
Manchester	0	101	6	105
Melrose	0	81	1	107
Millston	0	49	0	55
North Bend	0	67	1	114
Northfield	0	135	0	152
Springfield	0	94	2	100
Alma Center, vil	0	106	0	147
Hixton, vil	0	101	4	137
Melrose, vil	0	100	5	197
Merrillan, vil	0	177	6	117
Taylor, vil	0	81	3	98
Black River Falls, city:				
Ward 1	0	175	4	235
Ward 2	0	202	5	256
Ward 3	0	185	6	209
Ward 4	0	182	6	256
TOTAL	4	3,629	115	4,327
JEFFERSON COUNTY				
Aztalan	0	279	14	329
Cold Spring	2	115	4	172
Concord	2	306	13	432
Farmington	1	258	9	333
Hebron	2	188	11	280
Ixonia	0	445	14	795
Jefferson	0	387	15	650
Koshkonong	0	487	29	752
Lake Mills	1	278	12	407
Milford	0	147	14	311
Oakland	0	440	10	492
Palmyra	0	159	14	283
Sullivan	0	280	11	417
Sumner	0	208	11	232
Waterloo	0	114	5	164
Watertown	0	271	12	495
Cambridge, vil	0	18	0	11
Johnson Creek, vil	0	256	17	247
Palmyra, vil	1	336	14	345
Sullivan, vil	0	85	1	126
Fort Atkinson, city:				
Ward 1	0	351	14	509
Ward 2	0	385	14	511
Ward 3	1	232	11	389
Ward 4	0	239	8	355
Ward 5	0	246	9	380
Ward 6	0	310	8	468
Jefferson, city:				
Ward 1	0	318	12	378
Ward 2	1	276	16	290
Ward 3	0	211	4	260
Ward 4	0	326	5	302
Lake Mills, city:				
Ward 1	0	157	5	214
Ward 2	0	225	7	250
Ward 3	0	180	7	207
Ward 4	1	209	13	294
Waterloo, city:				
Ward 1	0	156	4	138
Ward 2	0	117	1	168
Ward 3	0	125	2	125
Ward 4	1	77	1	115
Watertown, city: (part)				
Ward 1	0	182	4	214
Ward 2	0	185	12	299
Ward 3	0	219	8	287
Ward 4	0	121	8	513
Ward 7	0	276	6	316
Ward 8	0	238	8	303
Ward 9	0	208	7	366
Ward 10	0	124	3	466
Ward 11	0	157	3	309
Ward 12	0	144	3	189
Whitewater, city: (part)				
Ward 6	16	284	13	286
TOTAL	29	11,335	446	16,174
JUNEAU COUNTY				
Armenia	1	86	7	120
Clearfield	0	72	7	124
Cutler	0	48	3	76
Finley	0	24	4	15
Fountain	1	130	2	136
Germantown	0	109	3	151
Kildare	0	99	5	93
Kingston	0	4	0	31
Lemonweir	0	290	12	298
Lindina	0	176	4	212
Lisbon	0	148	5	230
Lyndon	0	148	2	180
Marion	0	77	6	104
Necedah	9	145	9	535
Orange	0	114	7	164
Plymouth	0	126	6	147
Seven Mile Creek	0	84	0	68
Summit	0	96	4	132
Wonewoc	0	134	5	176
Camp Douglas, vil	0	115	3	151
Hustler, vil	0	31	0	44
Lyndon Station, vil	0	125	7	104
Necedah, vil	0	138	6	220
Union Center, vil	0	60	1	52
Wonewoc, vil	0	156	12	251
Elroy, city:				
Ward 1	0	121	4	148
Ward 2	0	55	2	54
Ward 3	0	74	5	75
Ward 4	0	69	3	87
Mauston, city:				
Ward 1	0	107	6	168
Ward 2	0	51	2	57
Ward 3	0	82	3	101
Ward 4	0	72	5	147
Ward 5	0	119	2	248
Ward 6	0	60	1	98
Ward 7	0	123	5	195
New Lisbon, city:				
Ward 1	0	37	1	69
Ward 2	0	86	3	142
Ward 3	0	39	2	69
Ward 4	0	54	5	119
TOTAL	11	3,884	169	5,591
KENOSHA COUNTY				
Brighton	0	145	5	334
Bristol	0	496	41	1,036
Paris	1	247	17	438
Pleasant Prairie:				
Ward 1	0	758	27	1,004
Ward 2	0	743	26	831
Ward 3	5	715	13	862
Randall	0	275	11	624
Salem:				
Ward 1	0	267	14	535

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRES. BY WARD—Cont.

District	Rarick and Sharer (Const.)	Carter and Mondale (Dem.)	Clark and Koch (Liber.)	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Ward 2	4	336	20	569
Ward 3	1	313	13	465
Somers:				
Ward 1	0	553	11	785
Ward 2	0	693	23	622
Ward 3	0	374	10	279
Wheatland	1	422	15	770
Paddock Lake, vil	0	405	15	536
Silver Lake, vil	0	258	7	429
Twin Lakes, vil	0	589	29	1,020
Kenosha, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1	0	359	13	249
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 2	1	615	21	432
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 1	0	528	13	435
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 2	1	304	11	198
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 1	0	268	10	321
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 2	0	327	5	503
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 3	1	269	2	206
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 1	0	656	12	420
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 2	0	797	25	551
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 1	0	571	6	321
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 2	0	608	7	332
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 1	0	713	22	357
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 2	0	456	7	291
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 1	1	415	12	181
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 2	0	309	9	110
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 1	0	390	7	270
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 2	0	385	3	135
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 3	0	62	1	36
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 1	2	590	5	393
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 2	1	550	12	459
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 1	0	385	6	129
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 2	0	436	11	279
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 1	0	312	5	145
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 2	0	544	10	225
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 1	0	536	9	377
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 2	2	377	14	205
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 1	0	535	9	531
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 2	0	517	10	507
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 1	0	627	9	333
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 2	1	427	5	147
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 1	0	623	14	322
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 2	0	483	10	246
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 1	0	571	11	535
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 2	1	889	15	948
Ald. Dist. 17, Ward 1	3	716	9	433
Ald. Dist. 17, Ward 2	0	316	4	201
Ald. Dist. 17, Ward 3	0	237	3	217
Ald. Dist. 18, Ward 1	1	650	13	557
Ald. Dist. 18, Ward 2	0	796	17	805
TOTAL	27	26,738	684	24,481
KEWAUNEE COUNTY				
Ahnapee	0	165	13	263
Carlton	2	203	10	341
Casco	0	143	9	289
Franklin	2	205	4	288
Lincoln	1	186	9	223
Luxemburg	0	215	4	460
Montpelier	1	209	8	448
Pierce	0	131	6	250
Red River	2	281	8	337
West Kewaunee	0	271	8	319
Casco, vil	0	102	2	155
Luxemburg, vil	0	177	5	367
Algoma, city	0	734	40	1,026
Kewaunee, city	1	684	21	811
TOTAL	9	3,706	147	5,577
LA CROSSE COUNTY				
Bangor	0	132	3	151
Barre	0	145	8	279
Burns	0	140	0	287
Campbell	1	799	16	1,006
Farmington	0	231	5	407
Greenfield	0	296	10	359
Hamilton	0	209	14	510
Holland	0	290	3	[illegible]51

District	Rarick and Sharer (Const.)	Carter and Mondale (Dem.)	Clark and Koch (Liber.)	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Medary	0	308	13	551
Onalaska	0	678	19	1,243
Shelby	0	700	19	1,670
Washington	1	172	5	148
Bangor, vil	0	179	6	317
Holmen, vil	0	365	6	623
Rockland, vil	0	62	6	85
West Salem, vil	1	509	13	963
La Crosse, city:				
Ward 1	0	457	12	534
Ward 2	1	514	10	689
Ward 3	0	602	6	383
Ward 4	3	564	25	573
Ward 5	0	504	17	531
Ward 6	1	476	9	516
Ward 7	0	443	10	679
Ward 8	2	454	15	587
Ward 9	0	357	11	341
Ward 10	0	431	11	419
Ward 11	0	400	8	747
Ward 12	0	744	19	590
Ward 13	1	539	25	471
Ward 14	0	561	9	814
Ward 15	0	606	18	505
Ward 16	1	443	15	759
Ward 17	0	461	13	379
Ward 18	1	525	23	492
Ward 19	1	541	17	824
Ward 20	3	440	6	423
Ward 21	0	462	17	783
Onalaska, city:				
Ward 1	0	246	4	326
Ward 2	3	623	12	942
Ward 3	0	697	22	1,080
TOTAL	20	17,304	480	23,427
LAFAYETTE COUNTY				
Argyle	1	109	1	102
Belmont	0	82	5	191
Benton	0	73	3	130
Blanchard	0	86	0	37
Darlington	0	152	3	253
Elk Grove	0	79	7	143
Fayette	0	94	3	105
Gratiot	0	120	10	201
Kendall	0	91	3	85
Lamont	0	76	3	86
Monticello	0	25	2	55
New Diggings	1	95	3	154
Seymour	0	73	1	112
Shullsburg	0	105	2	107
Wayne	0	85	5	132
White Oak Springs	0	22	0	57
Willow Springs	0	133	7	202
Wiota	0	226	7	239
Argyle, vil	0	179	10	192
Belmont, vil	0	133	1	286
Benton, vil	0	221	4	217
Blanchardville, vil	0	210	2	129
Gratiot, vil	0	70	1	79
Hazel Green, vil	0	0	0	4
South Wayne, vil	0	93	3	125
Cuba City, city: (part)				
Ward 3	0	21	1	43
Ward 4	0	17	0	28
Darlington, city:				
Ward 1	1	168	4	169
Ward 2	0	220	3	201
Ward 3	0	215	5	226
Shullsburg, city:				
Ward 1	0	133	4	141
Ward 2	0	192	4	190
TOTAL	3	3,598	107	4,421
LANGLADE COUNTY				
Ackley	0	156	3	145
Ainsworth	0	85	3	129
Antigo	0	330	3	455

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRES. BY WARD—Cont.

District	Rarick and Sharer (Const.)	Carter and Mondale (Dem.)	Clark and Koch (Liber.)	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Elcho	0	248	16	387
Evergreen	0	157	1	76
Langlade	0	95	1	115
Neva	0	189	5	244
Norwood	0	156	3	226
Parrish	0	20	1	34
Peck	0	107	4	71
Polar	0	149	2	214
Price	0	66	2	57
Rolling	0	254	8	273
Summit	0	46	3	41
Upham	0	100	1	176
Vilas	0	53	1	38
Wolf River	0	156	9	176
White Lake, vil	0	129	4	61
Antigo, city:				
Ward 1	0	303	6	278
Ward 2	0	264	8	240
Ward 3	0	367	6	315
Ward 4	0	415	9	351
Ward 5	0	191	4	182
Ward 6	0	462	9	582
TOTAL	0	4,498	112	4,866
LINCOLN COUNTY				
Birch	0	92	7	92
Bradley-East	0	171	7	226
Bradley-West	0	312	12	335
Corning	0	151	4	193
Harding	0	55	2	50
Harrison	1	140	5	171
King	0	136	2	204
Merrill	0	495	25	594
Pine River	0	268	17	320
Rock Falls	0	132	4	104
Russell	0	123	4	174
Schley	0	184	5	174
Scott	0	161	1	323
Skanawan	0	57	6	60
Somo	0	41	1	33
Tomahawk	0	53	2	100
Wilson	0	69	2	57
Merrill, city:				
Ward 1	0	238	2	400
Ward 2	0	225	5	274
Ward 3	0	185	6	182
Ward 4	0	236	5	294
Ward 5	0	220	8	223
Ward 6	0	235	11	203
Ward 7	0	239	5	230
Ward 8	1	249	6	304
Ward 9	1	223	13	271
Tomahawk, city:				
Ward 1	0	167	4	163
Ward 2	0	198	4	224
Ward 3	0	238	11	273
Ward 4	0	145	6	222
TOTAL	3	5,438	192	6,473
MANITOWOC COUNTY				
Cato	5	251	14	383
Centerville	0	147	23	193
Cooperstown	7	164	14	291
Eaton	1	119	6	209
Franklin	3	270	13	277
Gibson	1	261	10	303
Kossuth	1	389	11	436
Liberty	0	172	3	313
Manitowoc	4	216	7	281
Manitowoc Rapids	2	714	19	813
Maple Grove	0	113	7	256
Meeme	7	294	21	407
Mishicot	0	236	13	244
Newton	7	422	21	624
Rockland	1	125	8	265
Schleswig	0	297	12	375
Two Creeks	1	93	6	133
Two Rivers	0	483	29	503
Cleveland, vil	0	279	14	271
Francis Creek, vil	0	143	10	137
Kellnersville, vil	0	65	3	83
Maribel, vil	0	62	1	96
Mishicot, vil	4	341	6	340
Reedsville, vil	1	213	7	285
St. Nazianz, vil	0	214	7	147
Valders, vil	0	202	4	283
Whitelaw, vil	0	132	6	169
Kiel, city:				
Ward 1	0	234	7	327
Ward 2	0	216	5	254
Ward 3	0	137	2	166
Manitowoc, city:				
Ward 1	5	590	15	428
Ward 2	1	742	19	873
Ward 3	2	417	16	278
Ward 4	1	746	19	536
Ward 5	0	551	17	514
Ward 6	1	452	20	493
Ward 7	1	599	25	363
Ward 8	2	547	10	757
Ward 9	1	555	11	521
Ward 10	0	698	29	1,158
Ward 11	0	658	16	679
Ward 12	0	576	16	639
Two Rivers, city:				
Ward 1	6	635	23	451
Ward 2	2	617	47	644
Ward 3	0	745	19	809
Ward 4	0	528	25	283
Ward 5	4	670	17	301
TOTALS	71	17,330	653	18,591
MARATHON COUNTY				
Bergen	0	130	4	103
Berlin	0	138	13	216
Bern	0	72	4	106
Bevent	0	293	7	121
Brighton	0	99	6	116
Cassel	2	243	6	160
Cleveland	3	158	6	217
Day	1	100	7	258
Easton	4	229	10	235
Eau Pleine	0	128	7	193
Elderon	0	151	6	118
Emmet	6	174	8	140
Frankfort	0	86	8	194
Franzen	1	158	5	108
Green Valley	0	74	2	79
Guenther	0	97	5	28
Halsey	0	93	8	147
Hamburg	0	139	7	213
Harrison	0	66	1	84
Hewitt	0	97	8	119
Holton	0	133	15	193
Hull	1	133	5	212
Johnson	1	146	5	191
Knowlton	1	348	12	190
Kronenwetter:				
Ward 1	2	535	28	311
Ward 2	0	438	24	656
Maine	0	447	23	595
Marathon	0	187	4	244
McMillan	1	216	10	347
Mosinee	0	327	9	271
Norrie	0	161	5	177
Plover	1	96	8	121
Reid	0	278	10	193
Rib Falls	0	132	10	205
Rib Mountain:				
Ward 1	2	541	26	632
Ward 2	0	174	4	115
Ward 3	0	438	19	545
Rietbrock	0	226	6	194
Ringle	0	223	7	241
Spencer	3	103	7	244

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRES. BY WARD—Cont.

District	Rarick and Sharer (Const.)	Carter and Mondale (Dem.)	Clark and Koch (Liber.)	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Stettin:				
Ward 1	1	268	13	361
Ward 2	0	318	19	461
Ward 3	2	363	13	296
Texas	1	324	12	353
Wausau	0	467	12	538
Weston:				
Ward 1	0	450	15	595
Ward 2	1	466	17	533
Ward 3	2	376	13	566
Ward 4	0	392	14	477
Ward 5	1	292	21	366
Wien	0	104	10	189
Athens, vil	0	218	11	239
Brokaw, vil	0	89	2	45
Edgar, vil	0	269	9	258
Elderon, vil	0	46	4	61
Fenwood, vil	0	32	1	43
Hatley, vil	0	75	2	65
Marathon, vil	0	407	15	396
Rothschild, vil:				
Ward 1	0	190	0	241
Ward 2	0	250	7	310
Ward 3	0	307	5	333
Spencer, vil.	0	283	12	478
Stratford, vil:				
Ward 1	0	154	5	229
Ward 2	0	89	2	157
Unity, vil	0	49	6	75
Abbotsford, city	0	81	6	114
Colby, city	0	51	5	80
Marshfield, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1	0	5	0	11
Ald. Dist. 2	1	24	1	37
Mosinee, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1	0	169	6	130
Ald. Dist. 2	1	175	6	133
Ald. Dist. 3	1	237	6	200
Ald. Dist. 4	1	259	7	172
Schofield, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1	0	57	1	70
Ald. Dist. 2	0	207	3	164
Ald. Dist. 3	0	96	6	99
Ald. Dist. 4	0	153	7	136
Wausau, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1	0	450	12	735
Ald. Dist. 2	0	540	13	620
Ald. Dist. 3	1	580	20	546
Ald. Dist. 4	0	496	28	496
Ald. Dist. 5	0	484	7	646
Ald. Dist. 6	0	585	17	561
Ald. Dist. 7	0	635	29	1,098
Ald. Dist. 8	0	792	27	741
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 1	0	446	15	321
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 2	0	202	9	142
Ald. Dist. 10	0	654	19	797
Ald. Dist. 11	1	466	21	520
Ald. Dist. 12	0	546	22	469
Ald. Dist. 13	1	606	16	393
TOTAL	44	23,281	914	25,868
MARINETTE COUNTY				
Amberg	1	180	4	246
Athelstane	0	72	5	117
Beaver	1	157	4	317
Beecher	0	98	4	151
Dunbar	3	76	1	253
Goodman	0	251	11	151
Grover	0	222	15	459
Lake	2	182	3	217
Middle Inlet	0	144	13	183
Niagara	0	125	6	190
Pembine	1	189	3	227
Peshtigo:				
Ward 15	0	408	8	475
Ward 16	0	251	13	442
Porterfield	0	305	14	446
Pound	0	193	8	380
Silver Cliff	1	67	1	85
Stephenson	0	467	22	577
Wagner	0	125	5	175
Wausaukee	0	139	12	214
Coleman, vil	0	130	0	290
Crivitz, vil	0	208	6	301
Niagara, vil:				
Ward 1	0	339	10	280
Ward 2	0	234	3	176
Pound, vil	0	62	4	111
Wausaukee, vil	0	133	3	168
Marinette, city:				
Ward 1	0	211	6	193
Ward 2	0	196	8	170
Ward 3	0	252	9	452
Ward 4	0	199	10	245
Ward 5	0	243	7	276
Ward 6	1	242	8	347
Ward 7	0	199	5	183
Ward 8	0	248	9	266
Ward 9	0	219	10	303
Ward 10	0	258	2	224
Ward 11	0	229	14	280
Peshtigo, city:				
Ward 1	1	163	4	269
Ward 2	0	140	6	280
Ward 3	0	162	7	325
TOTAL	11	7,718	283	10,444
MARQUETTE COUNTY				
Buffalo	1	113	8	171
Crystal Lake	1	48	6	117
Douglas	4	120	8	223
Harris	1	115	9	167
Mecan	3	115	9	148
Montello	0	146	6	203
Moundville	4	73	4	120
Neshkoro	0	79	3	86
Newton	4	67	5	101
Oxford	1	103	7	160
Packwaukee	0	220	7	281
Shields	1	68	2	122
Springfield	0	97	9	113
Westfield	0	91	2	137
Endeavor, vil	2	63	11	84
Neshkoro, vil	0	87	1	117
Oxford, vil	0	113	2	109
Westfield, vil	1	192	13	317
Montello, city:				
Ward 1	0	89	4	113
Ward 2	0	87	4	120
Ward 3	0	36	1	65
Ward 4	3	58	5	92
TOTAL	26	2,180	126	3,166
MENOMINEE COUNTY				
Menominee:				
Ward 1	1	64	1	36
Ward 2	0	158	1	66
Ward 3	0	267	8	183
Ward 4	0	55	1	17
TOTAL	1	544	11	302
MILWAUKEE COUNTY				
Bayside, vil:				
Ward 1	0	800	11	1,622
Brown Deer, vil:				
Ward 1	0	503	13	682
Ward 2	0	661	7	918
Ward 3	1	462	17	665
Ward 4	1	483	13	653
Ward 5	0	526	17	787
Fox Point, vil:				
Ward 1	0	678	11	1,261
Ward 2	2	755	10	1,690
Greendale, vil:				
Ward 1	0	404	8	811

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRES. BY WARD—Cont.

District	Rarick and Sharer (Const.)	Carter and Mondale (Dem.)	Clark and Koch (Liber.)	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Ward 2	3	870	22	769
Ward 3	0	700	9	984
Ward 4	0	689	11	1,094
Ward 5	1	559	11	1,115
Hales Corners, vil:				
Ward 1	1	313	5	531
Ward 2	2	390	11	562
Ward 3	0	227	3	435
Ward 4	3	221	7	351
Ward 5	1	260	6	483
River Hills, vil:				
Ward 1	0	184	6	756
Shorewood, vil:				
Ward 1	1	778	17	658
Ward 2	0	594	18	727
Ward 3	0	465	7	708
Ward 4	0	597	11	587
Ward 5	1	542	7	645
Ward 6	1	496	9	622
West Milwaukee:				
Ward 1	0	295	6	213
Ward 2	1	354	6	293
Ward 3	0	296	4	263
Whitefish Bay, vil:				
Ward 1	0	345	14	1,029
Ward 2	0	382	11	808
Ward 3	0	362	15	1,024
Ward 4	0	521	11	846
Ward 5	0	261	7	493
Ward 6	0	233	3	436
Ward 7	1	501	5	965
Ward 8	0	110	1	118
Cudahy, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1	0	44	1	82
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 2	2	925	24	784
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 1	1	271	1	170
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 2	0	88	4	68
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 3	0	324	5	232
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 1	0	304	7	178
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 2	1	550	8	309
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 1	0	414	12	261
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 2	0	125	2	66
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 3	0	804	15	568
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 1	2	804	13	633
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 2	0	341	3	309
Franklin, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1	0	344	14	423
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 1	0	590	13	801
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 1	0	601	8	485
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 1	0	493	15	641
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 1	2	711	13	909
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 1	0	489	19	818
Glendale, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1	2	392	8	413
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 1	0	443	5	586
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 1	0	378	8	818
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 1	0	733	13	1,169
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 1	0	470	11	601
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 1	0	556	3	574
Greenfield, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1	0	331	2	318
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 2	0	253	6	298
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 3	0	459	9	377
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 1	1	658	16	961
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 2	1	635	13	672
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 3	0	405	11	372
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 1	1	229	6	353
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 2	0	497	12	530
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 3	3	744	5	920
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 1	0	356	7	336
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 2	2	601	4	613
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 3	0	387	6	352
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 1	0	564	9	472
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 2	0	517	6	409
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 3	0	368	6	375
Milwaukee, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1	0	664	4	124
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 2	4	677	3	137
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 3	0	574	0	141
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 4	0	868	2	66
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 5	2	794	4	39
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 6	0	963	1	61
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 7	1	1,167	3	62
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 8	1	851	0	36
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 9	0	654	0	18
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 10	0	875	1	19
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 11	0	894	1	22
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 12	4	741	0	26
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 13	0	957	0	16
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 14	11	959	3	20
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 15	1	680	1	26
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 16	4	995	0	20
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 1	1	575	3	192
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 2	0	410	7	223
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 3	2	524	3	218
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 4	0	409	6	224
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 5	1	504	6	343
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 6	1	488	7	359
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 7	1	601	8	232
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 8	0	403	4	349
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 9	1	442	2	311
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 10	0	759	3	67
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 11	1	183	3	142
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 12	0	517	4	244
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 13	0	590	6	240
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 14	1	352	3	297
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 15	0	304	1	289
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 16	2	435	4	407
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 17	1	533	4	192
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 18	0	492	6	214
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 19	0	749	3	232
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 20	0	440	6	274
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 21	1	497	8	412
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 22	0	349	5	360
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 23	0	264	4	220
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 24	1	514	5	490
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 1	1	765	19	476
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 2	0	610	18	300
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 3	0	454	13	236
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 4	0	398	6	415
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 5	1	543	14	266
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 6	1	[illegible]	14	219
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 7	0	463	20	261
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 8	0	498	5	275
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 9	0	548	12	279
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 10	0	550	11	163
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 11	1	416	10	336
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 12	0	556	4	394
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 13	0	562	25	300
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 14	0	497	15	247
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 15	0	465	8	196
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 16	0	333	7	312
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 17	0	572	14	199
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 18	0	380	16	299
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 19	3	506	13	490
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 20	0	561	18	263
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 21	1	622	12	258
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 22	1	373	13	122
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 23	0	494	13	206
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 1	0	286	0	31
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 2	1	937	0	36
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 3	0	806	1	19
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 4	5	820	4	39
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 5	0	520	8	381
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 6	0	280	20	238
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 7	1	431	11	424
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 8	1	434	10	371
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 9	0	402	11	675
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 10	2	561	6	285
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 11	0	567	7	452
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 12	0	764	4	317
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 13	0	316	9	182
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 14	1	221	2	130
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 15	0	427	12	516
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 16	0	205	0	8
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 17	1	411	11	254

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRES. BY WARD—Cont.

District	Rarick and Sharer (Const.)	Carter and Mondale (Dem.)	Clark and Koch (Liber.)	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 18	1	262	1	50
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 1	0	370	8	336
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 2	1	341	2	308
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 3	0	316	6	289
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 4	0	339	5	351
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 5	0	361	4	408
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 6	0	408	4	381
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 7	0	445	6	224
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 8	1	411	5	268
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 9	0	324	6	267
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 10	0	347	6	304
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 11	0	300	5	241
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 12	0	265	3	233
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 13	0	292	3	362
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 14	1	517	6	659
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 15	0	360	7	340
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 16	0	355	5	395
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 17	1	352	4	418
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 18	0	418	10	361
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 19	1	487	4	[illegible]75
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 20	0	521	5	795
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 21	0	370	2	398
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 22	0	349	5	434
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 23	0	383	5	384
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 24	0	329	3	469
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 25	1	379	8	330
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 26	0	291	4	448
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 27	1	434	10	404
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 28	0	336	3	401
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 29	1	294	6	568
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 1	1	509	5	113
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 2	2	685	0	27
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 3	1	888	2	45
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 4	1	1,117	0	41
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 5	1	592	7	146
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 6	4	944	1	17
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 7	0	621	10	141
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 8	3	884	3	25
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 9	2	800	1	54
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 10	1	639	11	163
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 11	1	797	6	45
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 12	0	735	1	20
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 13	3	688	4	9
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 14	1	456	10	213
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 1	1	997	3	22
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 2	5	962	4	52
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 3	1	695	3	134
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 4	0	467	4	173
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 5	0	472	1	156
Ald. [illegible] 7, Ward 6	0	621	10	395
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 7	0	822	1	15
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 8	0	953	1	24
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 9	4	953	6	49
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 10	2	613	8	147
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 11	1	994	0	22
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 12	0	656	1	18
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 13	0	493	9	185
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 14	1	737	2	147
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 15	2	935	2	36
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 16	1	493	5	55
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 17	1	591	8	202
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 1	0	534	4	305
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 2	1	274	3	203
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 3	2	446	16	218
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 4	0	487	9	247
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 5	0	393	7	349
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 6	1	459	6	245
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 7	0	357	5	275
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 8	0	374	5	200
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 9	0	403	2	224
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 10	1	479	3	250
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 11	0	519	6	286
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 12	1	453	10	258
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 13	0	430	10	266
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 14	0	425	11	296
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 15	0	442	10	234
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 16	0	391	4	275
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 17	1	455	5	292
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 18	0	366	5	271
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 19	0	345	5	297
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 20	2	433	8	371
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 21	1	407	8	342
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 22	0	336	7	307
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 1	1	612	9	425
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 2	0	438	10	458
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 3	1	765	16	610
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 4	0	524	4	515
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 5	0	504	9	320
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 6	0	569	10	429
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 7	0	576	7	329
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 8	4	635	13	286
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 9	0	568	15	364
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 10	0	377	8	305
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 11	0	341	8	273
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 12	0	370	7	284
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 13	2	657	11	282
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 14	3	368	9	360
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 15	3	423	10	289
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 16	1	496	10	254
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 17	3	324	8	233
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 18	0	369	4	233
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 19	0	468	6	266
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 1	4	679	4	31
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 2	2	589	2	85
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 3	2	412	3	74
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 4	0	468	3	156
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 5	1	452	12	201
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 6	1	749	1	52
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 7	1	692	8	290
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 8	0	229	7	98
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 9	0	502	10	194
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 10 ..	0	476	11	94
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 11 ..	0	702	8	164
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 12 ..	0	485	4	210
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 13 ..	0	564	8	231
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 14 ..	1	234	2	154
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 15 ..	0	406	12	346
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 1	0	387	2	360
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 2	1	435	7	319
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 3	1	445	5	319
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 4	0	415	7	335
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 5	0	480	3	365
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 6	7	408	6	348
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 7	0	345	1	284
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 8	1	321	9	314
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 9	0	345	4	231
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 10 ..	2	370	6	383
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 11 ..	0	381	2	286
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 12 ..	0	445	9	391
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 13 ..	0	533	9	440
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 14 ..	1	494	6	436
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 15 ..	0	514	4	466
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 16 ..	0	438	14	476
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 17 ..	1	405	7	253
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 18 ..	0	512	5	301
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 19 ..	0	484	15	531
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 20 ..	0	368	5	514
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 21 ..	3	557	8	559
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 22 ..	1	459	16	403
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 23 ..	2	475	5	451
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 24 ..	1	329	4	279
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 1	2	383	0	116
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 2	1	515	9	212
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 3	0	288	3	92
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 4	0	489	9	243
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 5	0	431	13	221
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 6	2	493	9	231
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 7	2	456	14	222
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 8	2	418	8	239
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 9	0	438	6	221
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 10 ..	0	510	13	217
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 11 ..	0	531	10	232
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 12 ..	0	443	9	267
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 13 ..	1	388	9	234
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 14 ..	3	405	4	141
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 15 ..	0	396	6	154

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRES. BY WARD—Cont.

District	Rarick and Sharer (Const.)	Carter and Mondale (Dem.)	Clark and Koch (Liber.)	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 16	0	421	5	189
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 17	1	402	5	188
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 18	0	463	11	310
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 1	4	463	13	384
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 2	0	347	6	329
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 3	0	474	6	245
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 4	0	429	3	270
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 5	0	426	5	243
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 6	0	464	4	248
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 7	3	561	12	368
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 8	0	476	3	302
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 9	0	269	8	243
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 10	1	568	5	372
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 11	1	403	5	310
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 12	0	357	12	330
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 13	2	448	8	376
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 14	0	369	6	255
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 15	1	701	8	398
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 16	1	477	9	369
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 17	0	539	9	360
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 18	0	472	5	350
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 19	0	655	16	640
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 20	0	417	3	553
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 21	0	627	11	546
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 22	0	521	7	438
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 23	0	421	7	488
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 1	0	337	8	344
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 2	1	426	13	336
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 3	1	445	15	344
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 4	1	498	10	353
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 5	1	444	11	292
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 6	2	442	7	194
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 7	0	505	11	289
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 8	1	498	5	224
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 9	1	503	6	215
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 10	4	383	8	358
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 11	1	404	11	373
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 12	0	423	14	274
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 13	1	403	13	283
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 14	1	422	5	354
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 15	1	476	9	322
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 16	0	477	3	207
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 17	0	456	9	227
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 18	1	445	12	240
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 19	2	508	10	263
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 20	1	484	9	324
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 21	0	539	12	361
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 22	1	493	4	292
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 23	0	549	5	245
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 24	0	439	6	274
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 1	0	673	23	633
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 2	0	585	14	556
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 3	3	529	9	545
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 4	0	510	7	499
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 5	0	334	3	399
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 6	0	543	15	599
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 7	2	646	12	752
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 8	0	451	8	280
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 9	1	528	10	414
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 10	1	466	13	421
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 11	1	528	4	680
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 12	0	474	11	432
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 13	0	463	10	550
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 14	0	491	13	557
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 15	0	398	13	321
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 16	0	484	8	431
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 17	0	399	6	337
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 18	1	322	5	342
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 19	0	357	10	400
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 20	0	282	6	365
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 21	0	506	20	618
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 22	2	535	10	363
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 23	0	533	10	448
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 24	0	531	8	500
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 25	0	502	11	494
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 1	2	493	21	316
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 2	1	506	9	335
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 3	2	529	11	223
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 4	1	457	6	282
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 5	0	414	3	302
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 6	0	481	9	458
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 7	0	387	11	278
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 8	1	556	13	430
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 9	0	356	2	499
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 10	0	333	8	346
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 11	2	367	13	394
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 12	0	405	9	413
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 13	2	457	18	384
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 14	3	445	13	369
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 15	0	196	6	183
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 16	3	342	4	316
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 17	0	346	8	380
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 18	0	543	18	415
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 19	0	413	10	275
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 20	1	529	12	386
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 21	1	531	12	392
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 22	0	438	8	374
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 23	0	353	7	383
Oak Creek, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1	0	285	6	366
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 2	0	348	7	421
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 1	0	251	3	287
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 2	0	256	10	381
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 1	0	236	6	384
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 2	0	233	7	309
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 1	0	386	7	313
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 2	0	268	6	184
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 1	0	372	9	431
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 2	0	326	13	292
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 1	0	290	5	262
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 2	0	177	8	177
St. Francis, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1	4	560	11	327
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 1	1	992	24	741
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 1	3	1,090	8	723
South Milwaukee, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1	1	534	19	663
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 2	0	322	9	313
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 1	1	496	11	352
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 2	0	922	10	629
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 1	1	589	7	317
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 2	1	1,020	12	794
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 1	1	679	11	661
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 2	2	825	10	455
Wauwatosa, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1	0	439	10	707
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 2	3	467	15	604
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 3	2	310	7	676
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 1	2	556	11	1,066
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 2	0	498	9	1,341
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 3	0	1	0	0
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 1	2	428	13	1,116
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 2	0	411	3	461
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 1	0	514	15	675
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 2	0	473	10	634
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 3	0	344	5	726
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 1	0	296	5	752
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 2	0	374	4	550
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 3	0	403	8	548
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 4	1	410	7	616
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 1	1	239	5	752
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 2	2	238	2	788
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 3	0	260	12	545
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 4	0	376	10	687
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 1	0	362	8	509
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 2	1	405	13	881
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 3	1	460	11	866
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 1	0	365	5	981
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 2	0	397	11	718
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 3	0	507	0	1,038
West Allis, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1	1	568	18	363
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 2	2	489	7	266
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 3	0	487	7	337
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 4	0	509	7	333
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 5	0	497	8	350

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRES. BY WARD—Cont.

District	Rarick and Sharer (Const.)	Carter and Mondale (Dem.)	Clark and Koch (Liber.)	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 6	1	584	5	327
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 7	1	369	4	327
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 1	1	547	18	448
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 2	0	397	9	328
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 3	0	235	4	204
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 4	0	384	9	217
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 5	0	596	6	391
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 6	0	558	10	400
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 7	1	494	11	416
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 1	0	697	8	492
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 2	0	451	14	339
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 3	1	460	13	418
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 4	0	514	8	389
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 5	3	611	6	447
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 6	0	415	3	287
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 7	0	417	7	307
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 1	1	358	5	219
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 2	0	617	12	412
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 3	0	289	1	214
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 4	0	602	10	503
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 5	0	507	4	429
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 6	1	404	4	337
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 7	0	478	11	575
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 8	3	248	10	176
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 1	2	658	18	562
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 2	1	597	9	768
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 3	0	403	7	324
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 4	1	537	4	488
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 5	1	546	7	436
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 6	1	392	8	376
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 7	0	476	10	707
TOTAL	341	240,174	3,843	183,450
MONROE COUNTY				
Adrian	0	88	1	89
Angelo	0	186	7	240
Byron	0	136	4	240
Clifton	0	123	3	103
Glendale	0	119	4	129
Grant	0	45	3	72
Greenfield	0	90	4	144
Jefferson	0	178	1	60
LaFayette	0	50	3	52
LaGrange	0	273	11	472
Leon	0	157	13	203
Lincoln	0	122	7	174
Little Falls	0	245	12	232
New Lyme	0	18	1	41
Oakdale	0	197	1	168
Portland	0	175	2	155
Ridgeville	0	105	1	121
Scott	0	16	2	29
Sheldon	1	99	10	98
Sparta	0	371	14	614
Tomah	1	197	12	253
Wellington	0	137	4	110
Wells	0	116	4	82
Wilton	0	100	0	106
Cashton, vil	0	221	4	217
Kendall, vil	0	105	5	105
Melvina, vil	0	25	4	18
Norwalk, vil	0	115	2	130
Warrens, vil	0	55	2	73
Wilton, vil	0	115	2	120
Wyeville, vil	0	35	1	38
Sparta, city:				
Ward 1	0	174	0	278
Ward 2	0	178	1	253
Ward 3	0	228	3	132
Ward 4	0	158	12	141
Ward 5	1	181	6	217
Ward 6	0	135	1	240
Ward 7	0	144	5	212
Ward 8	0	133	3	265
Tomah, city:				
Ward 1	0	184	5	331
Ward 2	0	114	1	159
Ward 3	0	136	4	217
Ward 4	0	149	7	170
Ward 5	0	155	2	177
Ward 6	0	158	4	250
Ward 7	0	118	3	212
Ward 8	1	162	1	194
TOTAL	4	6,521	202	8,136
OCONTO COUNTY				
Abrams	0	167	6	353
Armstrong	1	183	4	221
Bagley	0	65	1	67
Brazeau	0	172	6	325
Breed	1	96	4	157
Chase	1	248	6	252
Doty	0	45	0	48
Gillett	2	142	6	303
How	0	72	1	190
Lakewood	0	147	1	190
Lena	0	175	5	212
Little River	0	177	10	252
Little Suamico	0	317	15	489
Maple Valley	0	104	5	219
Morgan	1	134	6	294
Oconto	0	204	4	264
Oconto Falls	0	151	2	288
Pensaukee	0	173	10	290
Riverview	0	112	3	139
Spruce	0	155	4	240
Stiles	0	209	8	301
Townsend	0	215	4	189
Underhill	0	76	2	206
Lena, vil	0	109	3	165
Suring, vil	0	80	1	261
Gillett, city:				
Ward 1	0	77	5	157
Ward 2	0	78	1	173
Ward 3	0	54	2	125
Oconto, city:				
Ward 1	0	87	2	101
Ward 2	0	107	1	69
Ward 3	0	120	3	100
Ward 4	0	94	2	98
Ward 5	0	120	2	169
Ward 6	0	108	6	184
Ward 7	0	118	7	135
Ward 8	0	92	2	150
Ward 9	0	90	2	61
Ward 10	0	86	1	80
Oconto Falls, city:				
Ward 1	0	90	7	147
Ward 2	0	172	8	399
Ward 3	0	131	8	229
TOTAL	6	5,352	176	8,292
ONEIDA COUNTY				
Cassian	0	134	13	171
Crescent	0	375	16	418
Enterprise	0	63	6	101
Hazelhurst	0	172	6	280
Lake Tomahawk	0	176	7	238
Little Rice	0	51	3	42
Lynne	0	70	2	46
Minocqua:				
Ward 1	1	252	10	489
Ward 2	0	392	24	720
Monico	0	75	2	60
Newbold	2	467	17	625
Nokomis	1	194	5	245
Pelican:				
Ward 1	0	386	16	401
Ward 2	0	354	15	403
Piehl	0	27	1	20
Pine Lake:				
Ward 1	0	328	12	391
Ward 2	0	248	15	274
Schoepke	0	110	4	123
Stella	0	126	6	102
Sugar Camp	0	289	5	355

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRES. BY WARD—Cont.

District	Rarick and Sharer (Const.)	Carter and Mondale (Dem.)	Clark and Koch (Liber.)	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Three Lakes	0	411	22	684
Woodboro	0	128	11	161
Woodruff	1	342	14	424
Rhinelander, city:				
Ward 1	0	306	14	287
Ward 2	0	190	8	220
Ward 3	4	290	13	246
Ward 4	0	270	13	199
Ward 5	0	177	5	225
Ward 6	0	210	4	214
Ward 7	0	225	8	238
Ward 8	0	170	9	200
TOTAL	9	7,008	306	8,602
OUTAGAMIE COUNTY				
Black Creek	0	159	5	263
Bovina	0	126	0	189
Buchanan	1	325	9	355
Center	0	253	12	701
Cicero	0	166	8	253
Dale	0	194	15	502
Deer Creek	0	123	4	155
Ellington	0	188	17	578
Freedom	0	591	14	788
Grand Chute:				
Ward 1	1	501	17	1,011
Ward 2	4	500	25	923
Ward 3	2	368	9	719
Greenville	2	342	18	902
Hortonia	0	104	15	264
Kaukauna	0	188	4	207
Liberty	0	86	1	171
Maine	0	117	5	183
Maple Creek	0	88	1	153
Oneida	2	515	16	544
Osborn	0	93	4	197
Seymour	0	142	7	272
Vandenbroek	2	350	9	275
Bear Creek, vil	0	67	2	119
Black Creek, vil	0	129	15	355
Combined Locks, vil	1	548	10	423
Hortonville, vil	1	325	17	576
Kimberly, vil	2	1,356	32	1,031
Little Chute, vil	1	1,563	45	1,442
Nichols, vil	0	47	1	54
Shiocton, vil	3	139	5	215
Appleton, city: (part)				
Ward 1	0	453	18	502
Ward 2	0	473	15	427
Ward 3	1	372	21	510
Ward 4	0	381	16	571
Ward 5	2	349	8	502
Ward 6	0	373	14	858
Ward 7	0	409	14	761
Ward 8	0	370	21	700
Ward 10	0	395	12	716
Ward 11	0	413	10	574
Ward 12	0	367	15	614
Ward 13	0	636	18	1,119
Ward 14	0	520	10	1,232
Ward 15	3	421	14	716
Ward 16	0	402	16	776
Ward 17	0	431	12	985
Ward 18	3	492	23	897
Ward 19	0	367	11	1,036
Ward 20	0	591	19	982
Kaukauna, city:				
Ward 1	1	683	28	502
Ward 2	0	618	18	423
Ward 3	2	544	22	382
Ward 4	0	870	33	754
New London, city: (part)				
Ward 3	0	239	3	313
Seymour, city:				
Ward 1	0	149	8	296
Ward 2	1	158	3	297
Ward 3	0	115	5	235
TOTAL	35	21,284	749	31,500
OZAUKEE COUNTY				
Belgium	0	250	12	399
Cedarburg:				
Ward 1	0	151	5	460
Ward 2	0	136	10	466
Ward 3	1	144	4	508
Ward 4	1	197	8	489
Fredonia	1	240	19	618
Grafton:				
Ward 1	0	228	11	571
Ward 2	0	264	7	639
Port Washington	0	281	8	337
Saukville	1	237	10	532
Bayside, vil	0	21	0	45
Belgium, vil	1	205	4	226
Fredonia, vil	0	236	11	347
Grafton, vil:				
Ward 1	0	254	6	395
Ward 2	0	222	3	386
Ward 3	2	284	14	394
Ward 4	0	213	7	338
Ward 5	0	171	4	402
Ward 6	0	241	4	393
Newburg, vil	0	17	0	28
Saukville, vil	0	554	18	700
Thiensville, vil:				
Ward 1	0	292	10	576
Ward 2	0	271	7	858
Cedarburg, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1	0	213	5	473
Ald. Dist. 2	0	157	3	501
Ald. Dist. 3	0	190	8	373
Ald. Dist. 4	0	159	5	267
Ald. Dist. 5	0	262	13	400
Ald. Dist. 6	0	321	10	564
Ald. Dist. 7	0	162	5	418
Mequon, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1	2	298	15	737
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 1	0	90	6	282
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 2	0	223	11	396
Ald. Dist. 3	0	354	6	926
Ald. Dist. 4	0	437	9	1,379
Ald. Dist. 5	0	296	6	833
Ald. Dist. 6	0	236	9	565
Ald. Dist. 7	1	357	10	996
Port Washington, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1	0	299	3	286
Ald. Dist. 2	3	290	7	351
Ald. Dist. 3	0	255	14	315
Ald. Dist. 4	0	296	7	252
Ald. Dist. 5	1	269	3	320
Ald. Dist. 6	1	225	5	304
Ald. Dist. 7	0	281	5	326
TOTAL	15	10,779	347	21,371
PEPIN COUNTY				
Albany	0	120	3	72
Durand	0	144	4	128
Frankfort	0	82	2	97
Lima	0	191	4	99
Pepin	1	149	7	156
Stockholm	0	26	7	55
Waterville	0	201	5	207
Waubeek	0	49	4	68
Pepin, vil	0	231	11	182
Stockholm, vil	0	27	4	22
Durand, city:				
Ward 1	0	100	3	98
Ward 2	3	168	0	182
Ward 3	1	185	0	175
TOTAL	5	1,673	54	1,541

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRES. BY WARD—Cont.

District	Rarick and Sharer (Const.)	Carter and Mondale (Dem.)	Clark and Koch (Liber.)	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
PIERCE COUNTY				
Clifton	0	216	9	210
Diamond Bluff	0	106	3	73
Ellsworth	0	288	18	302
El Paso	0	154	7	116
Gilman	0	221	13	162
Hartland	0	142	5	194
Isabelle	0	30	4	52
Maiden Rock	0	98	9	143
Martell	0	208	14	190
Oak Grove	1	257	6	166
River Falls	0	520	18	435
Rock Elm	0	125	17	125
Salem	0	114	3	118
Spring Lake	0	104	5	146
Trenton	0	345	23	325
Trimbelle	0	314	12	269
Union	1	102	9	137
Bay City, vil	0	119	7	74
Ellsworth, vil	0	457	12	500
Elmwood, vil	1	213	9	140
Maiden Rock, vil	0	54	2	28
Plum City, vil	0	89	3	135
Spring Valley, vil	0	216	4	253
Prescott, city:				
Ward 1	0	254	5	148
Ward 2	0	228	8	153
Ward 3	0	225	5	170
River Falls, city: (part)				
Ward 2	0	273	8	222
Ward 3	0	285	5	216
Ward 4	1	507	12	334
Ward 5	1	378	15	184
Ward 6	0	341	12	210
Ward 7	0	329	11	279
TOTAL	5	7,312	293	6,209
POLK COUNTY				
Alden	0	364	22	335
Apple River	0	182	6	195
Balsom Lake	0	193	12	217
Beaver	0	186	2	142
Black Brook	0	203	13	196
Bone Lake	0	139	7	95
Clam Falls	0	167	9	98
Clayton	0	213	4	129
Clear Lake	0	157	9	151
Eureka	0	234	11	256
Farmington	0	249	13	266
Garfield	0	251	6	231
Georgetown	0	219	13	141
Johnstown	0	114	6	65
Laketown	0	251	8	169
Lincoln	0	398	9	328
Lorain	1	69	1	51
Luck	1	230	7	155
McKinley	0	88	6	69
Milltown	0	199	15	215
Osceola	0	239	10	248
St. Croix Falls	0	176	13	246
Sterling	1	117	8	119
West Sweden	0	192	8	111
Balsam Lake, vil	0	185	3	217
Centuria, vil	0	168	10	159
Clayton, vil	0	88	3	89
Clear Lake, vil	0	239	13	239
Dresser, vil	0	151	5	159
Frederic, vil	0	283	7	251
Luck, vil	0	238	8	222
Milltown, vil	0	170	9	208
Osceola, vil	0	387	18	337
Amery, city:				
Ward 1	0	198	3	252
Ward 2	0	379	7	399
St. Croix Falls, city:				
Ward 1	0	186	13	274
Ward 2	0	106	11	173
TOTAL	3	7,607	328	7,207
PORTAGE COUNTY				
Alban	0	213	4	131
Almond	0	108	8	157
Amherst	0	288	13	212
Belmont	0	112	4	88
Buena Vista	0	234	13	172
Carson	1	348	16	226
Dewey	0	214	11	80
Eau Pleine	0	202	13	161
Grant	1	278	14	359
Hull	2	2,004	52	1,359
Lanark	0	174	8	202
Linwood	1	276	8	204
New Hope	0	177	4	97
Pine Grove	0	161	6	166
Plover	2	533	18	427
Sharon	0	551	10	182
Stockton	0	636	22	242
Almond, vil	0	93	7	147
Amherst, vil	0	138	6	184
Amherst Junction, vil	0	65	2	27
Junction city, vil	0	121	2	98
Milladore, vil	0	3	0	1
Nelsonville, vil	0	33	2	58
Park Ridge, vil	0	160	7	213
Plover, vil	1	1,106	24	963
Rosholt, vil	0	171	5	113
Whiting, vil	0	554	44	333
Stevens Point, city:				
Ward 1	1	603	11	256
Ward 2	1	726	13	316
Ward 3	0	539	11	301
Ward 4	0	601	11	223
Ward 5	0	493	8	224
Ward 6	0	628	16	462
Ward 7	0	644	22	255
Ward 8	0	495	6	259
Ward 9	1	564	15	266
Ward 10	0	483	21	244
Ward 11	1	687	13	283
Ward 12	1	440	13	464
Ward 13	0	587	20	310
TOTAL	13	16,443	463	10,465
PRICE COUNTY				
Catawba	0	64	5	60
Eisenstein	0	130	5	157
Elk	0	216	10	328
Emery	1	92	4	73
Fifield	0	192	4	255
Flambeau	0	121	2	100
Georgetown	1	36	1	37
Hackett	0	61	8	46
Harmony	0	68	1	54
Hill	0	81	6	100
Kennan	0	107	1	53
Knox	0	172	6	79
Lake	0	303	7	326
Ogema	1	161	4	214
Prentice	0	102	12	150
Spirit	0	86	5	108
Worcester	0	341	9	457
Catawba, vil	0	47	3	42
Kennan, vil	0	60	1	47
Prentice, vil	0	136	4	140
Park Falls, city:				
Ward 1	0	184	2	163
Ward 2	0	158	5	154
Ward 3	0	159	13	218
Ward 4	0	178	2	205

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRES. BY WARD—Cont.

District	Rarick and Sharer (Const.)	Carter and Mondale (Dem.)	Clark and Koch (Liber.)	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Phillips, city:				
Ward 1	0	157	2	243
Ward 2	0	64	2	100
Ward 3	0	119	1	119
TOTAL	3	3,595	125	4,028
RACINE COUNTY				
Burlington:				
Ward 1	1	482	14	883
Ward 2	1	334	21	579
Caledonia:				
Ward 1	0	708	21	939
Ward 2	1	600	16	940
Ward 3	0	602	19	1,166
Ward 4	0	994	13	1,255
Ward 5	2	623	32	654
Dover	0	397	22	791
Mt. Pleasant:				
Ward 1	0	1,328	45	2,397
Ward 2	26	584	21	367
Ward 3	3	1,482	57	2,707
Norway:				
Ward 1	0	259	11	485
Ward 2	0	681	22	635
Raymond	2	580	29	960
Rochester	0	214	8	430
Waterford	2	762	27	929
Yorkville	0	454	18	866
Elmwood Park, vil	0	57	3	240
North Bay, vil	0	9	0	168
Rochester, vil	0	131	3	211
Sturtevant, vil	1	762	31	830
Union Grove, vil	1	542	31	956
Waterford, vil	1	337	14	610
Wind Point, vil	0	175	15	838
Burlington, city:				
Ward 1	1	452	22	671
Ward 2	0	302	19	493
Ward 3	0	233	8	518
Ward 4	0	308	13	672
Racine, city:				
District 1, Ward 1	0	360	10	111
District 1, Ward 2	0	605	5	115
District 2, Ward 1	1	581	9	117
District 2, Ward 2	0	365	23	357
District 3, Ward 1	2	554	25	552
District 3, Ward 2	0	393	7	335
District 4, Ward 1	1	525	4	151
District 4, Ward 2	0	502	11	291
District 5, Ward 1	1	562	16	491
District 5, Ward 2	0	544	16	660
District 6, Ward 1	0	504	13	253
District 6, Ward 2	1	611	5	103
District 7, Ward 1	4	585	22	359
District 7, Ward 2	0	506	20	515
District 8, Ward 1	0	505	2	119
District 8, Ward 2	2	503	4	80
District 9, Ward 1	1	602	22	551
District 9, Ward 2	0	482	18	430
District 10, Ward 1	0	608	19	443
District 10, Ward 2	1	491	4	462
District 11, Ward 1	0	570	18	430
District 11, Ward 2	0	619	16	590
District 12, Ward 1	7	465	19	791
District 12, Ward 2	1	508	22	847
District 13, Ward 1	0	509	4	432
District 13, Ward 2	2	514	19	565
District 14, Ward 1	1	671	11	597
District 14, Ward 2	2	636	16	472
District 15, Ward 1	0	457	7	675
District 15, Ward 2	0	383	9	808
District 16, Ward 1	0	488	12	538
District 16, Ward 2	0	590	11	515
District 17, Ward 1	0	658	27	747
District 17, Ward 2	1	653	12	557
District 18, Ward 1	1	539	16	876
District 18, Ward 2	0	525	25	558
TOTAL	71	33,565	1,054	39,683
RICHLAND COUNTY				
Akan	0	90	5	120
Bloom	0	121	4	146
Buena Vista	0	264	10	333
Dayton	0	138	12	180
Eagle	0	107	11	127
Forest	0	62	2	108
Henrietta	0	108	8	153
Ithaca	0	135	4	167
Marshall	0	103	7	170
Orion	0	115	7	153
Richland	0	233	5	411
Richwood	0	124	11	138
Rockbridge	0	146	7	157
Sylvan	0	97	5	133
Westford	0	163	0	106
Willow	0	112	3	101
Boaz, vil	0	36	2	23
Cazenovia, vil	0	72	2	56
Lone Rock, vil	0	133	1	134
Viola, vil	0	67	1	158
Yuba, vil	0	28	2	14
Richland Center, city:				
Ward 1	0	105	3	136
Ward 2	0	101	4	202
Ward 3	0	85	2	147
Ward 4	0	107	2	169
Ward 5	0	141	3	205
Ward 6	0	161	3	252
Ward 7	0	80	0	97
Ward 8	0	179	6	305
TOTAL	0	3,413	132	4,601
ROCK COUNTY				
Avon	0	94	2	164
Beloit:				
Ward 1	0	270	7	372
Ward 2	1	288	6	336
Ward 3	2	345	7	596
Ward 4	0	198	5	362
Ward 5	2	426	13	316
Bradford	0	160	10	321
Center	0	149	6	250
Clinton	0	144	3	258
Fulton	2	549	29	682
Harmony	3	316	12	527
Janesville:				
Ward 1	0	263	12	364
Ward 2	0	183	10	385
Johnstown	0	118	8	244
LaPrairie	0	130	8	305
Lima	0	202	17	267
Magnolia	0	117	9	166
Milton	0	391	20	492
Newark	0	259	6	367
Plymouth	0	178	13	333
Porter	0	217	10	181
Rock	0	581	20	640
Spring Valley	1	104	10	232
Turtle	0	459	21	752
Union	0	247	5	264
Clinton, vil	0	294	5	508
Footville, vil	0	109	11	241
Orfordville, vil	0	164	10	319
Beloit, city:				
Ward 30	1	571	20	637
Ward 31	0	502	26	685
Ward 32	1	526	18	378
Ward 33	0	454	16	570
Ward 34	1	538	16	655
Ward 35	0	469	13	482
Ward 36	1	625	10	545
Ward 37	0	512	6	365
Ward 38	0	583	19	347

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRES. BY WARD—Cont.

District	Rarick and Sharer (Const.)	Carter and Mondale (Dem.)	Clark and Koch (Liber.)	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Ward 39	0	655	22	1,075
Ward 40	1	606	15	673
Edgerton, city:				
Ward 1	0	517	22	471
Ward 2	0	256	15	214
Ward 3	0	221	9	227
Evansville, city:				
Ward 1	0	259	6	279
Ward 2	0	225	6	206
Ward 3	0	196	4	134
Janesville, city:				
Ward 1	2	1,014	31	1,415
Ward 2	1	530	17	987
Ward 3	0	645	22	661
Ward 4	0	473	24	666
Ward 5	2	491	27	878
Ward 6	1	584	19	992
Ward 7	0	644	27	535
Ward 8	1	819	17	743
Ward 9	0	501	15	422
Ward 10	0	827	37	943
Ward 11	1	487	14	397
Ward 12	0	741	32	905
Ward 13	2	774	18	1,529
Ward 14	1	711	21	700
Milton, city:				
Ward 1	0	110	5	84
Ward 2	0	76	4	100
Ward 3	0	94	4	120
Ward 4	0	118	3	138
Ward 5	0	115	4	173
Ward 6	0	63	1	59
Ward 7	0	129	5	175
Ward 8	0	124	3	151
TOTAL	27	24,740	888	30,960
RUSK COUNTY				
Atlanta	0	129	5	137
Big Bend	0	72	1	115
Big Falls	0	38	1	38
Cedar Rapids	0	8	0	6
Dewey	0	111	1	114
Flambeau	0	218	8	270
Grant	0	202	13	207
Grow	1	99	7	110
Hawkins	0	38	6	45
Hubbard	0	48	5	42
Lawrence	0	62	2	44
Marshall	0	165	1	109
Murry	0	51	0	80
Richland	0	64	2	45
Rusk	0	115	1	113
South Fork	0	52	0	21
Strickland	0	96	3	48
Stubbs	0	127	2	177
Thornapple	0	126	4	206
True	0	75	1	97
Washington	0	63	6	114
Wilkinson	0	13	0	12
Willard	0	115	7	83
Wilson	0	22	0	8
Bruce, vil	0	202	7	273
Conrath, vil	0	25	1	19
Glen Flora, vil	0	15	2	29
Hawkins, vil	0	112	2	85
Ingram, vil	0	20	0	20
Sheldon, vil	0	61	2	92
Tony, vil	0	38	2	41
Weyerhaeuser, vil	0	96	2	65
Ladysmith, city:				
Ward 1	0	71	1	73
Ward 2	0	99	7	79
Ward 3	0	113	2	89
Ward 4	0	294	9	172
Ward 5	0	122	7	191

District	Rarick and Sharer (Const.)	Carter and Mondale (Dem.)	Clark and Koch (Liber.)	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Ward 6	0	113	8	97
Ward 7	0	94	7	138
TOTAL	1	3,584	135	3,704
ST. CROIX COUNTY				
Baldwin	0	189	12	231
Cady	0	128	3	142
Cylon	0	170	6	109
Eau Galle	0	196	7	171
Emerald	0	156	9	99
Erin Prairie	0	177	2	97
Forest	0	152	3	106
Glenwood	0	132	5	132
Hammond	0	203	4	209
Hudson	0	364	22	541
Kinnickinnic	0	253	11	232
Pleasant Valley	0	76	3	73
Richmond	0	310	8	229
Rush River	0	133	1	98
St. Joseph	0	481	18	472
Somerset	0	407	19	369
Springfield	1	166	2	157
Stanton	0	241	6	220
Star Prairie	1	450	16	294
Troy	0	488	23	567
Warren	0	186	8	168
Baldwin, vil	0	444	11	438
Deer Park, vil	0	56	3	57
Hammond, vil	0	287	14	202
North Hudson, vil	0	521	14	532
Roberts, vil	0	204	4	156
Somerset, vil	0	212	10	151
Star Prairie, vil	0	100	5	94
Wilson, vil	1	43	1	30
Woodville, vil	0	173	3	169
Glenwood, city:				
Ward 1	0	54	2	61
Ward 2	0	106	3	109
Ward 3	0	77	4	55
Hudson, city:				
Ward 1	0	277	7	262
Ward 2	0	158	14	178
Ward 3	0	198	7	154
Ward 4	0	235	12	254
Ward 5	0	178	6	212
Ward 6	0	210	13	276
New Richmond, city:				
Ward 1	0	265	8	202
Ward 2	0	139	6	78
Ward 3	0	249	8	147
Ward 4	0	129	3	108
Ward 5	0	148	1	93
Ward 6	0	251	5	157
River Falls, city: (part)				
Ward 1	0	350	12	375
TOTAL	3	10,203	364	9,265
SAUK COUNTY				
Baraboo	0	280	8	289
Bear Creek	1	138	3	65
Dellona	0	135	6	118
Delton	0	206	10	305
Excelsior	0	178	8	278
Fairfield	0	158	6	204
Franklin	0	139	6	151
Freedom	0	58	2	122
Greenfield	0	179	8	183
Honey Creek	1	144	2	154
Ironton	0	121	1	134
La Valle	0	154	5	223
Merrimac	0	127	4	130
Prairie du Sac	0	213	9	200
Reedsburg	0	203	7	304
Spring Green	0	209	7	209
Sumpter	1	137	4	161
Troy	0	168	10	157
Washington	0	150	4	175
Westfield	0	120	1	147

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRES. BY WARD—Cont.

District	Rarick and Sharer (Const.)	Carter and Mondale (Dem.)	Clark and Koch (Liber.)	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Winfield	0	114	9	118
Woodland	0	104	7	135
Cazenovia, vil	0	5	0	2
Ironton, vil	0	40	2	61
Lake Delton, vil	0	204	8	368
La Valle, vil	0	61	5	85
Lime Ridge, vil	0	29	1	66
Loganville, vil	0	40	0	69
Merrimac, vil	0	96	8	65
North Freedom, vil	0	108	3	138
Plain, vil	0	152	2	197
Prairie du Sac, vil	0	511	9	508
Rock Springs, vil	0	80	8	90
Sauk City, vil	1	723	17	469
Spring Green, vil	0	328	13	261
West Baraboo, vil	0	180	7	196
Baraboo, city:				
Ward 1	0	186	5	249
Ward 2	0	167	5	208
Ward 3	0	109	3	69
Ward 4	0	177	5	235
Ward 5	0	141	9	171
Ward 6	0	113	6	195
Ward 7	0	250	8	419
Ward 8	0	228	6	370
Ward 9	0	164	6	207
Reedsburg, city:				
Ward 1	0	270	5	405
Ward 2	0	424	16	608
Ward 3	0	214	6	281
Wisconsin Dells, city: (part)				
Ward 1	0	21	0	38
TOTAL	4	8,456	290	9,992
SAWYER COUNTY				
Bass Lake	0	355	17	309
Couderay	0	128	2	53
Draper	0	68	5	62
Edgewater	0	93	4	132
Hayward:				
Ward 1	0	166	5	187
Ward 2	0	120	10	174
Ward 3	0	120	4	147
Ward 4	0	106	4	105
Hunter	1	142	0	160
Lenroot	0	229	10	265
Meadowbrook	0	32	0	58
Meteor	0	20	0	45
Ojibwa	0	55	5	78
Radisson	0	105	3	96
Round Lake	0	173	7	257
Sand Lake	0	172	5	258
Spider Lake	0	66	7	154
Weirgor	0	96	2	96
Winter	0	201	7	196
Couderay, vil	0	37	1	24
Exeland, vil	0	47	2	51
Radisson, vil	0	63	3	49
Winter, vil	0	86	0	97
Hayward, city:				
Ward 1	0	97	1	66
Ward 2	0	133	6	169
Ward 3	0	57	5	139
Ward 4	0	98	10	121
TOTAL	1	3,065	125	3,548
SHAWANO COUNTY				
Almon	0	99	3	141
Angelica	0	255	1	312
Aniwa	0	101	4	107
Bartelme	0	151	2	69
Belle Plaine	1	167	15	500
Birnamwood	0	88	3	125
Fairbanks	11	118	6	135
Germania	0	84	3	74
Grant	0	109	9	290
Green Valley	0	168	9	275
Hartland	0	85	0	255
Herman	0	87	7	242
Hutchins	0	68	4	126
Lessor	3	141	8	202
Maple Grove	0	197	7	254
Morris	0	74	1	121
Navarino	0	54	3	100
Pella	0	113	9	218
Red Springs	0	101	2	123
Richmond	0	221	5	538
Seneca	0	66	3	162
Washington	0	192	4	406
Waukechon	0	104	3	231
Wescott	0	417	30	854
Wittenberg	0	142	6	172
Aniwa, vil	0	37	2	78
Birnamwood, vil	1	152	6	166
Bonduel, vil	0	125	5	441
Bowler, vil	2	45	0	81
Cecil, vil	0	71	2	148
Eland, vil	0	67	0	50
Gresham, vil	1	76	4	160
Mattoon, vil	0	78	4	92
Tigerton, vil	1	140	8	222
Wittenberg, vil	0	202	6	293
Shawano, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1	0	130	13	339
Ald. Dist. 2	2	167	7	299
Ald. Dist. 3	0	147	12	265
Ald. Dist. 4	0	162	5	368
Ald. Dist. 5	0	148	7	397
Ald. Dist. 6	0	261	4	491
TOTAL	22	5,410	232	9,922
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY				
Greenbush	1	215	11	306
Herman	0	329	15	464
Holland	0	348	16	888
Lima	3	469	11	826
Lyndon	0	245	14	314
Mitchell	0	143	9	226
Mosel	1	182	6	331
Plymouth	0	502	21	768
Rhine	0	337	12	443
Russell	0	83	6	107
Scott:				
Ward 1	0	115	10	203
Ward 2	2	150	4	206
Sheboygan	0	869	14	970
Sheboygan Falls	1	476	13	567
Sherman	2	202	15	357
Wilson	0	667	17	1,043
Adell, vil	0	71	3	137
Cascade, vil	0	116	9	149
Cedar Grove, vil	0	220	8	585
Elkhart Lake, vil	0	211	8	310
Glenbeulah, vil	0	108	4	91
Howards Grove, vil	0	355	14	467
Kohler, vil	1	222	8	614
Oostburg, vil	0	190	2	782
Random lake, vil	1	221	6	393
Waldo, vil	0	68	3	132
Plymouth, city:				
Ward 1	0	458	18	511
Ward 2	0	296	6	436
Ward 3	0	405	19	565
Sheboygan Falls, city:				
Ward 1	0	325	10	296
Ward 2	1	370	12	391
Ward 3	0	350	5	353
Sheboygan, city:				
District 1, Ward 1	0	385	6	735
District 1, Ward 2	2	428	14	503
District 2, Ward 1	0	450	14	451
District 2, Ward 2	0	417	15	298
District 3, Ward 1	2	459	17	209
District 3, Ward 2	0	586	7	476
District 4, Ward 1	0	607	22	254

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRES. BY WARD—Cont.

District	Rarick and Sharer (Const.)	Carter and Mondale (Dem.)	Clark and Koch (Liber.)	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
District 4, Ward 2	0	602	3	409
District 4, Ward 3	2	607	13	394
District 5, Ward 1	0	963	15	815
District 5, Ward 2	2	525	22	327
District 5, Ward 3	2	732	9	466
District 6, Ward 1	0	595	9	380
District 6, Ward 2	1	481	6	240
District 7, Ward 1	1	642	11	548
District 7, Ward 2	3	817	14	659
District 7, Ward 3	2	646	24	402
District 8, Ward 1	0	593	11	630
District 8, Ward 2	0	520	22	325
District 8, Ward 3	2	601	5	284
TOTAL	32	20,974	588	23,036
TAYLOR COUNTY				
Aurora	0	104	2	87
Browning	0	93	11	179
Chelsea	0	132	7	164
Cleveland	0	63	5	64
Deer Creek	1	120	6	176
Ford	0	62	3	58
Goodrich	0	73	2	102
Greenwood	0	130	3	141
Grover	0	32	1	93
Hammel	1	121	6	122
Holway	0	99	12	73
Jump River	1	76	1	72
Little Black	0	198	17	259
Maplehurst	1	79	7	63
McKinley	1	91	6	95
Medford	1	296	16	460
Molitor	0	62	3	43
Pershing	0	64	1	65
Rib Lake	0	161	7	185
Roosevelt	0	157	2	76
Taft	0	94	2	73
Westboro	0	153	13	185
Gilman, vil	0	126	0	105
Lublin, vil	0	48	0	25
Rib Lake, vil	0	212	14	216
Stetsonville, vil	0	100	5	150
Medford, city:				
Ward 1	0	283	16	401
Ward 2	0	138	5	309
Ward 3	0	190	11	290
Ward 4	0	182	11	265
TOTAL	6	3,739	195	4,596
TREMPEALEAU COUNTY				
Albion	0	131	1	122
Arcadia	0	403	13	326
Burnside	0	163	1	99
Caledonia	0	47	3	175
Chimney Rock	0	69	2	52
Dodge	0	143	7	85
Ettrick	0	241	6	289
Gale	0	195	0	445
Hale	1	249	5	197
Lincoln	0	178	4	128
Pigeon	0	190	4	145
Preston	1	192	3	211
Sumner	0	156	5	142
Trempealeau	0	248	20	341
Unity	0	147	2	109
Eleva, vil	0	126	1	119
Ettrick, vil	1	89	0	158
Pigeon Falls, vil	0	99	2	102
Strum, vil	0	237	1	215
Trempealeau vil	1	207	6	219
Arcadia, city:				
Ward 1	0	85	0	117
Ward 2	0	222	5	150
Ward 3	0	198	5	241
Blair, city:				
Ward 1	0	68	3	76
Ward 2	0	69	2	140
Ward 3	0	71	3	107
Galesville, city:				
Ward 1	0	79	2	152
Ward 2	0	83	1	174
Ward 3	0	54	1	114
Independence, city:				
Ward 1	1	71	1	77
Ward 2	0	84	5	57
Ward 3	0	77	0	87
Osseo, city:				
Ward 1	0	84	4	115
Ward 2	0	156	2	136
Ward 3	0	92	0	133
Whitehall, city:				
Ward 1	0	86	0	99
Ward 2	0	141	1	151
Ward 3	0	160	1	187
TOTAL	5	5,390	122	5,992
VERNON COUNTY				
Bergen	0	179	8	358
Christiana	1	208	4	168
Clinton	0	156	5	131
Coon	0	150	1	169
Forest	0	100	2	136
Franklin	0	243	14	220
Genoa	0	149	12	184
Greenwood	0	109	1	121
Hamburg	0	132	9	220
Harmony	0	148	4	142
Hillsboro	1	141	2	141
Jefferson	0	261	6	198
Kickapoo	0	102	7	104
Liberty	0	37	1	48
Stark	0	55	1	86
Sterling	0	113	9	182
Union	2	89	5	93
Viroqua	1	376	17	338
Webster	2	170	7	87
Wheatland	0	79	5	127
Whitestown	0	77	6	77
Chaseburg, vil	0	52	2	101
Coon Valley, vil	0	142	8	250
De Soto, vil	0	59	3	70
Genoa, vil	0	61	0	89
La Farge, vil	0	146	4	196
Ontario, vil.	0	76	3	103
Readstown, vil	0	90	3	107
Stoddard, vil	0	160	3	206
Viola, vil	0	51	1	58
Hillsboro, city:				
Ward 1	0	63	3	69
Ward 2	0	56	4	94
Ward 3	0	83	1	101
Ward 4	0	76	2	88
Viroqua, city:				
Ward 1	0	177	7	251
Ward 2	0	140	1	134
Ward 3	0	136	0	190
Ward 4	0	131	1	202
Ward 5	0	200	3	245
Ward 6	0	90	3	159
Westby, city:				
Ward 1	2	194	5	191
Ward 2	0	143	5	206
Ward 3	0	101	2	89
TOTAL	9	5,501	190	6,528
VILAS COUNTY				
Arbor Vitae	1	517	19	757
Boulder Junction	0	151	6	439
Cloverland	0	152	6	216
Conover	0	181	8	287
Lac du Flambeau	0	399	9	583
Land O'Lakes	0	139	7	359
Lincoln	1	437	22	825
Manitowish Waters	0	86	3	343
Phelps	0	241	12	406
Plum Lake	0	97	10	106

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRES. BY WARD—Cont.

District	Rarick and Sharer (Const.)	Carter and Mondale (Dem.)	Clark and Koch (Liber.)	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Presque Isle	0	89	7	191
St. Germain	0	226	10	478
Washington	1	193	5	428
Winchester	0	100	4	162
Eagle River, city:				
Ward 1	0	89	4	114
Ward 2	0	62	3	77
Ward 3	0	59	0	112
Ward 4	1	75	5	92
TOTAL	4	3,293	140	6,034
WALWORTH COUNTY				
Bloomfield	0	543	27	829
Darien	0	174	10	415
Delavan:				
Ward 1	0	311	15	620
Ward 2	0	354	23	613
East Troy	0	620	25	859
Geneva	1	478	45	1,018
LaFayette	0	182	12	340
LaGrange	1	246	15	515
Linn:				
Ward 1	0	193	17	562
Ward 2	0	62	4	171
Lyons	2	432	19	642
Richmond	0	234	9	380
Sharon	0	105	7	272
Spring Prairie	1	253	9	454
Sugar Creek	1	347	25	729
Troy	0	329	11	411
Walworth	0	172	6	433
Whitewater	0	235	3	413
Darien, vil	0	167	8	275
East Troy, vil	1	505	19	494
Fontana, vil	0	202	12	633
Genoa City, vil	0	153	10	357
Sharon, vil	0	193	9	330
Walworth, vil	0	224	16	512
Williams Bay, vil	0	292	17	647
Delavan, city:				
Ward 1	1	354	19	466
Ward 2	0	240	16	341
Ward 3	0	416	15	634
Elkhorn, city:				
Ward 1	0	287	13	385
Ward 2	0	238	3	413
Ward 3	0	278	4	560
Lake Geneva, city:				
Ward 1	0	245	18	560
Ward 2	0	289	15	501
Ward 3	0	191	7	343
Ward 4	0	121	6	287
Whitewater, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward A	0	97	3	108
Ald. Dist. 1, Wards B, C	0	215	7	183
Ald. Dist. 2	1	298	3	286
Ald. Dist. 3	0	326	6	433
Ald. Dist. 4	0	388	6	408
Ald. Dist. 5	0	355	8	362
TOTAL	9	11,344	522	19,194
WASHBURN COUNTY				
Barronett	0	85	3	59
Bashaw	0	145	1	211
Bass Lake	0	45	2	77
Beaver Brook	0	152	3	141
Birchwood	0	70	2	84
Brooklyn	0	83	2	51
Casey	0	81	10	133
Chicog	0	49	0	61
Crystal	0	55	0	45
Evergreen	0	196	10	184
Frog Creek	0	33	1	29
Gull Lake	0	32	1	34
Long Lake	0	149	8	151
Madge	0	92	6	68
Minong	0	153	12	212
Sarona	0	92	3	67
Spooner	0	130	3	150
Springbrook	0	105	4	90
Stinnett	0	47	2	43
Stone Lake	0	62	4	94
Trego	0	174	8	136
Birchwood, vil	0	96	2	103
Minong, vil	0	106	7	147
Shell Lake, city:				
Ward 1	0	65	4	55
Ward 2	0	55	2	65
Ward 3	0	64	3	80
Ward 4	0	104	3	116
Spooner, city:				
Ward 1	0	140	1	98
Ward 2	0	88	3	67
Ward 3	0	168	6	163
Ward 4	0	120	2	93
Ward 5	0	136	6	86
TOTAL	0	3,172	124	3,193
WASHINGTON COUNTY				
Addison	0	460	35	787
Barton	0	374	13	621
Erin	3	374	11	751
Farmington	4	323	18	652
Germantown	0	43	0	70
Hartford	4	483	23	948
Jackson	0	407	16	973
Kewaskum	0	197	14	360
Polk	1	444	26	1,118
Richfield:				
Ward 1	2	411	16	919
Ward 2	3	564	11	1,021
Ward 3	0	243	5	555
Trenton	1	603	29	1,043
Wayne	3	224	12	362
West Bend	0	524	24	1,212
Germantown, vil:				
Ward 1	2	308	7	828
Ward 2	4	890	26	1,384
Ward 3	11	539	20	910
Jackson, vil	1	329	22	486
Kewaskum, vil	0	383	21	676
Newburg, vil	0	115	6	163
Slinger, vil	0	300	9	442
Hartford, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1	1	353	11	452
Ald. Dist. 2	0	386	23	601
Ald. Dist. 3	2	419	25	520
West Bend, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1	1	438	29	806
Ald. Dist. 2	1	320	12	419
Ald. Dist. 3	0	323	7	745
Ald. Dist. 4	0	401	20	763
Ald. Dist. 5	0	384	18	581
Ald. Dist. 6	0	494	18	679
Ald. Dist. 7	1	442	13	498
Ald. Dist. 8	1	446	21	868
Milwaukee, city: (part)				
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	46	12,944	561	23,213
WAUKESHA COUNTY				
Brookfield:				
Ward 1	0	157	3	278
Ward 2	0	261	12	662
Ward 3	0	225	9	544
Delafield	0	698	16	1,425
Eagle	0	294	12	495
Genesee:				
Ward 1	0	348	17	610
Ward 2	1	441	20	915
Lisbon:				
Ward 1	0	495	18	733
Ward 2	1	517	17	788
Ward 3	0	363	11	828
Merton:				
Ward 1	0	334	11	516

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRES. BY WARD—Cont.

District	Rarick and Sharer (Const.)	Carter and Mondale (Dem.)	Clark and Koch (Liber.)	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Ward 2	1	335	18	684
Ward 3	0	260	9	787
Mukwonago:				
Ward 1	1	376	15	678
Ward 2	0	344	14	457
Oconomowoc:				
Ward 1	3	658	15	1,509
Ward 2	1	434	21	623
Ottawa	2	444	19	779
Pewaukee:				
Ward 1	0	307	11	480
Ward 2	1	371	16	733
Ward 3	0	440	15	652
Ward 4	0	380	15	721
Summit:				
Ward 1	1	326	9	564
Ward 2	0	294	8	658
Vernon:				
Ward 1	0	190	4	293
Ward 2	0	330	7	553
Ward 3	0	159	11	250
Ward 4	1	215	6	358
Ward 5	0	181	6	236
Waukesha:				
Ward 1	1	515	12	898
Ward 2	0	[illegible]	10	1,098
Big Bend, vil	0	[illegible]	7	356
Butler, vil	1	550	15	489
Chenequa, vil	0	31	0	299
Dousman, vil	0	176	6	310
Eagle, vil	0	211	5	234
Elm Grove, vil:				
Ward 1	0	152	10	973
Ward 2	2	178	7	1,009
Ward 3	3	311	8	819
Ward 4	0	79	3	544
Hartland, vil:				
Ward 1	0	134	6	162
Ward 2	0	171	2	270
Ward 3	0	185	5	285
Ward 4	0	193	5	239
Ward 5	0	277	8	585
Lac La Belle, vil	0	43	5	132
Lannon, vil	0	212	4	245
Menomonee Falls, vil:				
Ward 1	9	570	13	763
Ward 2	1	512	10	730
Ward 3	3	674	13	985
Ward 4	1	458	9	597
Ward 5	0	649	11	1,097
Ward 6	3	584	13	960
Ward 7	2	457	7	762
Ward 8	1	204	6	331
Ward 9	0	390	10	685
Ward 10	0	507	11	806
Ward 11	0	238	84	283
Merton, vil	0	140	5	305
Mukwonago, vil	1	756	20	953
Nashotah, vil	0	84	1	194
North Prairie, vil	0	158	16	267
Oconomowoc Lake, vil	0	55	1	253
Pewaukee, vil	5	940	28	1,168
Sussex, vil	0	666	20	829
Wales, vil	0	283	16	531
Brookfield, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1	0	345	11	524
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 2	0	243	8	704
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 3	0	171	3	475
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 1	1	185	2	667
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 2	0	164	6	673
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 3	1	278	7	555
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 1	1	177	6	772
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 2	1	162	2	652
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 3	0	215	4	612
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 1	0	127	7	586
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 2	0	189	7	580
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 3	0	97	1	559
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 1	0	164	7	642
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 2	1	184	1	752
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 3	0	156	4	806
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 1	0	193	4	841
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 2	0	253	6	694
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 3	0	291	6	442
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 1	0	212	6	416
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 2	0	298	5	841
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 3	1	349	4	482
Delafield, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1	0	146	1	274
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 1	0	139	11	192
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 1	0	159	3	263
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 1	0	110	5	226
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 1	1	130	9	279
Muskego, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1	2	461	7	796
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 1	1	438	11	557
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 1	1	323	10	429
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 1	1	564	21	692
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 1	1	496	15	613
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 1	0	309	9	399
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 1	0	387	9	469
New Berlin, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1	0	752	18	985
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 1	1	712	11	1,103
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 1	0	764	21	1,023
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 1	0	722	13	1,184
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 1	2	730	22	1,295
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 1	1	772	16	1,511
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 1	2	734	10	1,130
Oconomowoc, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1	0	383	11	612
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 1	0	337	17	663
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 1	0	531	15	967
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 1	1	408	9	513
Waukesha, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1	0	602	21	945
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 1	3	493	13	504
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 1	2	513	15	379
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 1	1	483	7	554
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 1	0	730	20	1,143
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 1	0	465	15	415
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 1	0	541	19	714
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 1	0	500	19	557
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 1	1	631	19	1,270
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 1	0	501	11	482
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 1	0	491	7	709
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 1	0	838	20	1,111
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 1	2	858	22	1,293
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 1	0	758	19	907
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 1	2	522	11	471
TOTAL	77	46,612	1,396	81,059
WAUPACA COUNTY				
Bear Creek	0	65	6	262
Caledonia	0	121	10	333
Dayton	0	243	17	442
Dupont	0	65	2	191
Farmington:				
Ward 1	1	187	11	319
Ward 2	1	311	13	516
Fremont	0	74	4	232
Harrison	0	154	4	92
Helvetia	0	107	6	155
Iola	0	124	0	179
Larrabee	0	194	9	368
Lebanon	2	172	7	290
Lind	0	140	5	277
Little Wolf	0	138	1	379
Matteson	0	101	5	234
Mukwa	0	306	11	536
Royalton	1	145	14	366
Scandinavia	0	150	2	201
St. Lawrence	0	90	6	173
Union	0	94	6	236
Waupaca	0	132	6	252
Wayauwega	3	60	6	164
Wyoming	0	75	2	62

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRES. BY WARD—Cont.

District	Rarick and Sharer (Const.)	Carter and Mondale (Dem.)	Clark and Koch (Liber.)	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Big Falls, vil	0	26	0	29
Embarrass, vil	0	70	4	169
Fremont, vil	0	88	3	185
Iola, vil	0	236	10	325
Ogdensburg, vil	0	27	2	55
Scandinavia, vil	0	58	2	94
Clintonville, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1	0	170	10	312
Ald. Dist. 2	1	124	4	214
Ald. Dist. 3	0	116	0	181
Ald. Dist. 4	1	147	8	318
Ald. Dist. 5	0	136	6	416
Manawa, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1	0	59	0	111
Ald. Dist. 2	0	40	2	130
Ald. Dist. 3	0	61	0	95
Ald. Dist. 4	0	26	0	70
Marion, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1	0	45	0	157
Ald. Dist. 2	0	41	2	132
Ald. Dist. 3	0	57	6	170
New London, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1	0	212	0	312
Ald. Dist. 2	0	170	4	344
Ald. Dist. 4	0	236	9	427
Ald. Dist. 5	0	200	15	226
Waupaca, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1	0	144	5	253
Ald. Dist. 2	0	118	5	282
Ald. Dist. 3	0	95	3	161
Ald. Dist. 4	0	144	8	308
Ald. Dist. 5	0	124	2	312
Wayauwega, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1	0	75	2	202
Ald. Dist. 2	0	58	2	178
Ald. Dist. 3	0	50	1	143
TOTAL	10	6,401	268	12,568
WAUSHARA COUNTY				
Aurora	0	115	9	264
Bloomfield	0	89	6	314
Coloma	0	64	7	115
Dakota	1	127	4	330
Deerfield	0	89	2	127
Hancock	1	82	5	115
Leon	0	167	9	219
Marion	0	241	15	441
Mt. Morris	0	164	5	230
Oasis	0	50	1	105
Plainfield	0	106	3	126
Poy Sippi	1	128	12	320
Richford	0	52	1	149
Rose	2	94	1	106
Saxeville	0	104	7	269
Springwater	0	191	8	328
Warren	0	90	3	144
Wautoma	0	152	8	347
Coloma, vil	0	68	2	129
Hancock, vil	0	51	5	143
Lohrville, vil	0	82	0	62
Plainfield, vil	0	142	9	213
Redgranite, vil	0	191	4	208
Wild Rose, vil	0	120	9	241
Berlin, city: (part)	0	6	0	13
Wautoma, city:				
Ward 1	0	85	0	186
Ward 2	0	82	2	145
Ward 3	0	55	4	187
TOTAL	5	2,987	141	5,576
WINNEBAGO COUNTY				
Algoma	2	540	21	1,040
Black Wolf	3	377	4	842
Clayton	0	337	15	743
Menasha				
Supvr. Dist. 6	0	725	30	913
Supvr. Dist. 7	1	540	20	855
Supvr. Dist. 8	0	601	35	1,216
Neenah	0	442	17	957
Nekimi	0	194	9	488
Nepeuskun	0	90	4	226
Omro	3	276	12	524
Oshkosh				
Supvr. Dist. 13	1	485	30	670
Supvr. Dist. 14	1	228	9	319
Poygan	1	148	2	252
Rushford	5	218	9	413
Utica	6	143	14	366
Vinland	2	286	9	532
Winchester	0	188	9	375
Winneconne	0	310	14	586
Wolf River	0	145	5	372
Winneconne, vil	1	353	15	621
Appleton, city: (part)				
Supvr. Dist. 9	0	0	0	0
Menasha, city:				
Supvr. Dist. 1	5	879	30	948
Supvr. Dist. 2	0	592	30	536
Supvr. Dist. 3	0	405	25	589
Supvr. Dist. 4	0	673	13	504
Supvr. Dist. 5	0	645	17	469
Neenah, city:				
Supvr. Dist. 9	0	26	0	58
Supvr. Dist. 20	0	373	15	598
Supvr. Dist. 21	0	384	11	799
Supvr. Dist. 22	0	304	7	959
Supvr. Dist. 23	2	405	13	536
Supvr. Dist. 24	1	466	17	540
Supvr. Dist. 25	1	454	9	519
Supvr. Dist. 26	0	553	20	748
Supvr. Dist. 27	0	531	19	878
Omro, city	0	460	13	826
Oshkosh, city:				
Supvr. Dist. 28	1	524	20	1,082
Supvr. Dist. 29	1	424	15	660
Supvr. Dist. 30	1	474	15	696
Supvr. Dist. 31	2	408	22	671
Supvr. Dist. 32	3	456	17	619
Supvr. Dist. 33	0	425	11	350
Supvr. Dist. 34	2	467	21	497
Supvr. Dist. 35	1	615	12	739
Supvr. Dist. 36	1	573	17	603
Supvr. Dist. 37	0	618	17	496
Supvr. Dist. 38	1	424	13	292
Supvr. Dist. 39	0	659	22	564
Supvr. Dist. 40	0	683	17	812
Supvr. Dist. 41	3	484	21	512
Supvr. Dist. 42	2	645	11	781
Supvr. Dist. 43	0	546	18	558
Supvr. Dist. 44	0	557	13	549
Supvr. Dist. 45	1	831	22	1,265
Supvr. Dist. 46	0	604	18	714
TOTAL	54	24,203	844	34,286
WOOD COUNTY				
Arpin	0	129	13	166
Auburndale	1	102	3	279
Cameron	0	63	6	168
Cary	0	67	5	114
Cranmoor	0	35	2	57
Dexter	0	96	1	95
Grand Rapids:				
Ward 1	1	226	15	261
Ward 2	1	525	27	712
Ward 3	0	530	15	882
Hansen	0	160	5	147
Hiles	0	43	1	44
Lincoln	0	231	9	351
Marshfield	0	110	5	271
Milladore	0	141	2	163
Port Edwards	0	286	16	244
Remington	0	88	2	81
Richfield	1	159	12	281
Rock	0	83	6	206
Rudolph	0	287	10	251

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRES. BY WARD—Cont.

District	Rarick and Sharer (Const.)	Carter and Mondale (Dem.)	Clark and Koch (Liber.)	Reagan and Bush (Rep.)
Saratoga:				
Ward 1	0	393	29	419
Ward 2	0	382	19	429
Seneca	0	221	11	311
Sherry	0	171	5	181
Sigel	0	334	6	291
Wood	1	158	13	183
Arpin, vil	0	69	2	86
Auburndale, vil	0	85	6	180
Biron, vil	0	180	7	184
Hewitt, vil	0	86	4	126
Milladore, vil	0	73	4	50
Port Edwards, vil	0	394	15	583
Rudolph, vil	0	118	3	88
Vesper, vil	0	113	3	150
Marshfield, city:				
Ward 1	1	318	10	370
Ward 2	0	360	9	547
Ward 3	0	283	9	435
Ward 4	0	243	8	546
Ward 5	1	375	21	591
Ward 6	0	266	11	390
Ward 7	1	250	12	319
Ward 8	0	283	16	386
Ward 9	0	254	14	504
Ward 10	0	423	14	707
Nekoosa, city:				
Ward 1	0	177	5	157
Ward 2	0	128	6	122
Ward 3	0	189	4	187
Ward 4	0	150	7	153
Pittsville, city:				
Ward 1	0	83	0	112
Ward 2	1	28	2	59
Ward 3	0	36	8	49
Wisconsin Rapids, city:				
Ward 1	0	158	2	126
Ward 2	0	134	6	112
Ward 3	0	169	4	149
Ward 4	0	155	11	171
Ward 5	1	191	3	151
Ward 6	0	247	5	244
Ward 7	1	238	7	273
Ward 8	0	161	4	146
Ward 9	0	137	3	178
Ward 10	0	185	11	200
Ward 11	2	151	4	149
Ward 12	0	177	0	237
Ward 13	0	135	8	249
Ward 14	0	177	2	225
Ward 15	0	179	9	166
Ward 16	0	130	6	148
Ward 17	0	108	4	297
Ward 18	0	156	4	179
Ward 19	0	275	6	301
Ward 20	0	178	7	171
Ward 21	0	161	4	186
Ward 22	1	218	7	261
TOTAL	14	13,804	555	17,987

Photo courtesy of the Wisconsin Division of Tourism.

Wisconsin Symbols

Wisconsin Symbols: origin and descriptions of the official state symbols as enumerated in Sections 1.07, 1.08, 1.10 and 14.45 of the Wisconsin Statutes

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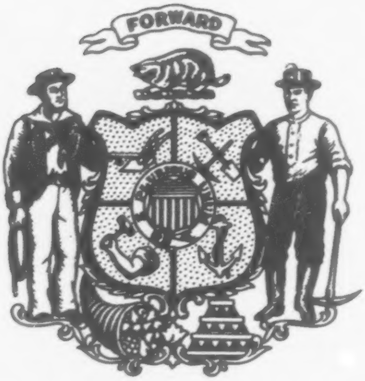
Vocational, Technical and Adult Education in Wisconsin:

Industrial Programs — Shipbuilding

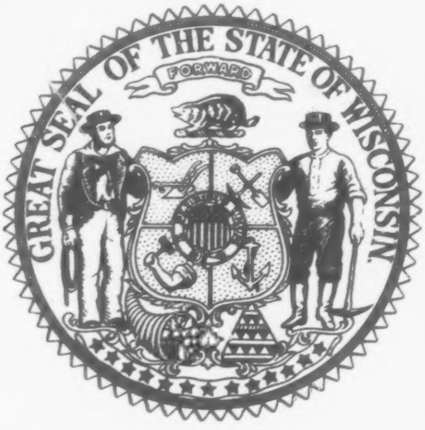
Students in Northeast Wisconsin Technical Institute's maritime construction program attain basic shipbuilding skills with emphasis on practical shop experiences and shipyard management, supervisory responsibilities and occupational safety.

WISCONSIN STATE SYMBOLS

(See front and back endpapers)



The Coat of Arms


GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN
FORWARD

The Great Seal

Over the years a substantial group of items have gained statutory recognition as state symbols. Wisconsin now has an official flag, coat of arms, motto, seal, song, symbol of peace, tree, flower, bird, fish, animal, wildlife animal, domestic animal, insect, mineral and rock. A brief historical description and text of the pertinent section of the Wisconsin Statutes for each symbol follows.

Flag. An official design for Wisconsin's state flag was initially provided by the Legislature in 1863. Noting that a flag had not been adopted and that Civil War regiments in the field were requesting flags, the Legislature formed a 5-member joint select committee to report "... a description for a proper state flag." This action resulted in the adoption of 1863 Joint Resolution 4, which provided a design for a state flag that was substantially the same as the regimental flags already in use by Wisconsin troops.

It was not until 1931, however, that language concerning flag specifications was added to the Wisconsin Statutes. Chapter 111, Laws of 1913, created a state flag provision in what is now statute Section 1.08. This description was quite similar to the 1863 version, specifying a dark blue flag with the state coat of arms centered on each side.

The 1913 design remained unchanged until the enactment of Chapter 286, Laws of 1979, which repealed and recreated statute Section 1.08. Most significant of the changes required by the 1979 act was adding the word "Wisconsin" and the date "1848" — the date of statehood — in white letters, centered above and below the coat of arms, respectively. This change was the culmination of years of legislative attempts to alter or replace Wisconsin's flag to make it more distinctive and recognizable.

"**1.08 State flag.** (1) The Wisconsin state flag consists of the following features:

(a) Relative dimensions of 2 to 3, hoist to fly.

(b) A background of royal blue cloth.

(c) The state coat of arms, as described under s. 1.07, in material of appropriate colors, applied on each side in the center of the field, of such size that, if placed in a circle whose diameter is equal to 50% of the hoist, those portions farthest from the center of the field would meet, but not cross, the boundary of the circle.

(d) The word "WISCONSIN" in white, capital, condensed Gothic letters, one-eighth of the hoist in height, centered above the coat of arms, midway between the uppermost part of the coat of arms and the top edge of the flag.

(e) The year "1848" in white, condensed Gothic numbers, one-eighth of the hoist in height, centered below the coat of arms, midway between the lowermost part of the coat of arms and the bottom edge of the flag.

(f) Optional trim on the edges consisting of yellow knotted fringe.

> (2) The department of administration shall ensure that all official state flags that are manufactured on or after May 1, 1981 conform to the requirements of this section. State flags manufactured before May 1, 1981 may continue to be used as state flags."

Coat of arms. The coat of arms, now provided in statute Section 1.07, is an integral part of the state seal and also appears on the state flag. Its history parallels that of the seal.

On the coat of arms is a sailor with a coil of rope and a "yeoman" — usually considered a miner — with a pick, representing labor by water and land. They are holding a quartered shield with symbols representing agriculture (plow), mining (pick and shovel), manufacturing (arm and hammer), and navigation (anchor). Centered on the shield is a small U.S. coat of arms and motto symbolizing loyalty to the Union. A horn of plenty stands for prosperity and abundance, while a pyramid of lead ingots represents mineral wealth. Centered over the crest is the state animal, the badger, and the state motto, "Forward".

> "**1.07 State coat of arms.** The coat of arms of the state of Wisconsin is declared to be as follows:
>
> ARMS. -- Or, quartered, the quarters bearing respectively a plow, a crossed shovel and pick, an arm and held hammer, and an anchor, all proper; the base of shield resting upon a horn of plenty and pyramid of pig lead, all proper; over all, on fesse point, the arms and motto of the United States, namely: Arms, palewise of 13 pieces argent and gules; a chief azure; motto (on garter surrounding inescutcheon), 'E pluribus unum'.
>
> CREST. -- A badger, passant, proper.
>
> SUPPORTERS. -- Dexter, a sailor holding a coil of rope, proper; sinister, a yeoman resting on a pick, proper.
>
> MOTTO. -- Over crest, 'Forward'."

Motto: "Forward". The motto, "Forward", which is part of the coat of arms, is provided in statute Section 1.07. It was introduced in the 1851 revision of the state seal and coat of arms. Governor Nelson Dewey had asked the chancellor of the university, John H. Lathrop, to design a new seal. It is alleged that during a chance meeting on a trip to New York City the Governor and the subsequent Chief Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, Edward Ryan, evolved a new seal from the Lathrop design. Ryan objected to the proposed Latin motto. As an alternative, they first thought of "Excelsior", which suggested the words "Forward", "Upward" and "Onward"; "Forward" was chosen.

Seal. Section 4, Article XIII, of the Wisconsin Constitution requires the legislature to provide a great seal, which shall be kept by the Secretary of State and used to authenticate all official acts of the Governor except laws. The seal consists of the coat of arms with the words "Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin" centered above and a curved line of 13 stars below, with an ornamental border.

The history of the seal is inextricably entwined with that of the coat of arms. An official seal was created in 1836, when Wisconsin became a territory, and was revised in 1839. When Wisconsin achieved statehood in 1848, a new seal was prepared. This seal was changed in 1851 because, it is said, Governor Nelson Dewey did not like it. In 1881 Chapter 280 for the first time precisely described the great seal (and coat of arms), language that ultimately became Sections 1.07 and 14.45 of the statutes.

> "**14.45 Great and lesser seals.** ... (2) The great seal of the state consists of a metallic disc, 2 3/8 inches in diameter, containing, within an ornamental border, the following devices and legend: The coat of arms of the state, as in s. 1.07 described; above the arms, in a line parallel with the border, the words, 'Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin;' in the exergue, in a curved line, 13 stars."

Song. The music for "On, Wisconsin!" was composed in 1909 by Willian T. Purdy with the idea of entering it in a Minnesota contest for the creation of a new football song. Instead, a friend, Carl Beck, persuaded Purdy to dedicate the song to the University of Wisconsin football team, and collaborated in the effort by writing the lyrics. The song was introduced at the University of Wisconsin in November 1909. It was later acclaimed by John Philip Sousa as the best college song he ever heard.

A set of lyrics more in keeping with the purposes of a state song were subsequently written in 1913 by J.S. Hubbard (then editor of the *Beloit Free Press*) and Judge (later Tax Commissioner) Charles D. Rosa. Hubbard and Rosa were among the delegates from many states convened in 1913 to commemorate the centennial of the Battle of Lake Erie, where Oliver Hazard Perry defeated the British fleet near Put-in-Bay, Ohio.

Inspired by the occasion, they provided new, more solemn words to the already well-known Wisconsin football song. Their lyrics, some of which were later incorporated in the official state song, were first performed on the *S.S. Alabama* under the leadership of Prof. Julius E. Olson, chairman of the Wisconsin delegation.

Although "On, Wisconsin " was recognized everywhere as Wisconsin's song, until 1959, the state had not adopted any official song. In that year, Assemblyman Harold W. Clemens discovered that Wisconsin was one of only 10 states without a song. As a vocalist, he had sung "On, Wisconsin!" at public gatherings for many years thinking it was the state song. Mr. Clemens introduced a bill to give "On, Wisconsin!" the status he thought it deserved. On discovering that many different lyrics existed, an official text for the first verse of what was to become the state anthem was provided in the bill. It was enacted as Chapter 170, Laws of 1959, amending statute Section 1.10.

> "**1.10 State song ...** The Wisconsin state song is 'On, Wisconsin', music written by W. T. Purdy, the words to which are as follows: 'On, Wisconsin! On, Wisconsin! Grand old badger state! We, thy loyal sons and daughters, Hail thee, good and great. On, Wisconsin! On, Wisconsin! Champion of the right, "Forward", our motto -- God will give thee might!'... "

Symbol of peace: mourning dove. Various individuals and organizations concerned with conservation and wildlife long sought a protected status for the dove. Concluding an effort that stretched over a decade, the mourning dove was added to statute Section 1.10 as Wisconsin's official symbol of peace and removed from the statutory definition of game birds by Chapter 129, Laws of 1971.

> "**1.10 State ... symbols.** ... The state symbols are as follows: The mourning dove (zenaidura macoura corolinensis linnaus) is the symbol of peace... "

Tree: sugar maple. A state tree was first selected by a vote of Wisconsin school children in 1893. The maple tree won, followed by oak, pine and elm. In 1948 another vote was conducted among the school children by the Youth Centennial Committee. In that election the sugar maple again polled the most votes, followed by white pine and birch. The 1949 Legislature, in spite of efforts by white pine advocates, enacted Chapter 218, creating statute Section 1.10, which designated the sugar maple as the official state tree.

> "**1.10 State ... symbols.** ... The state symbols are as follows: ... the Wisconsin state tree is the sugar maple (acer saccharum)... "

Flower: wood violet. In 1908 school children nominated 4 candidates for state flower: the violet, wild rose, trailing arbutus and white water lily. On arbor Day 1909, the final vote was taken, and the violet won. Chapter 218, Laws of 1949, which created statute Section 1.10, named the wood violet Wisconsin's official flower.

> "**1.10 State ... symbols.** ... The state symbols are as follows: ... the Wisconsin state flower is the wood violet (viola papilionacea)... "

Bird: robin. In 1926-27, Wisconsin school children voted to select a state bird. The robin received twice the votes given any other bird. Chapter 218, Laws of 1949, creating statute Section 1.10, officially made the robin the state bird.

> "**1.10 State ... symbols.** ... The state symbols are as follows: ... the Wisconsin state bird is the robin (turdus migratorius)... "

Fish: muskellunge. As early as 1939 an effort was made by joint resolution to adopt the muskellunge as the state fish. In 1955, by Chapter 18 and without a dissenting vote, the Legislature amended statute Section 1.10 to declare the muskellunge to be Wisconsin's official fish.

> "**1.10 State ... symbols.** ... The state symbols are as follows: ... the Wisconsin state fish is the muskellunge (Esox masquinongy masquinongy Mitchell)... "

Animals: badger, white-tailed deer, dairy cow. Although the badger has been closely associated with Wisconsin since territorial days, it was not declared the official state animal until 1957. Over the years its likeness had been incorporated in the state coat of arms, seal and flag, as well as being immortalized in the song, "On, Wisconsin!" ("... Grand old badger state!"). In the 1957 Legislature, 2 bills were introduced to establish a state animal, one for the badger and one for the white-tailed deer. When the debate ended, 2 official animals had been added to statute Section 1.10. 1957 Chapter 209 made the badger "state animal", while Chapter 147 named the white-tailed deer the state "wildlife animal".

Badger nickname. History, rather than nature, explains Wisconsin's nickname, the "badgers", or "badger state". It evolved during the lead mining boom which began just prior to 1830 in southwestern Wisconsin. The name was first applied when miners who were too busy digging the "gray gold" to build houses moved into abandoned mine shafts and makeshift burrows for shelter -- like badgers. Although "badgers" had a somewhat derogatory connotation at first, it gradually gained acceptance as an apt description of the hardworking and energetic settlers of the Wisconsin territory. While the nickname stuck, it has remained unofficial.

The dairy cow was added to statute Section 1.10 as Wisconsin's official "domestic animal" by Chapter 167, Laws of 1971, in recognition of its many contributions to the state. This action was termed a logical and long overdue step, consistent with the state promoting itself as "*America's Dairyland*", the legend placed on state automobile license plates -- following consideration of a number of serious and facetious descriptive phrases -- by Chapter 115, Laws of 1939 (see statute Section 341.13).

1972 Executive Order 32 designated the Holstein-Friesian to be Wisconsin's official cow for the year ending May 31, 1973, and ordered the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture to establish an annual rotation among Wisconsin's remaining purebreeds, to be announced on June 1 of each year (the date marking the beginning of June Dairy Month in the state). Brown Swiss has the honor for 1980-81, to be followed in 1981-82 by Guernsey.

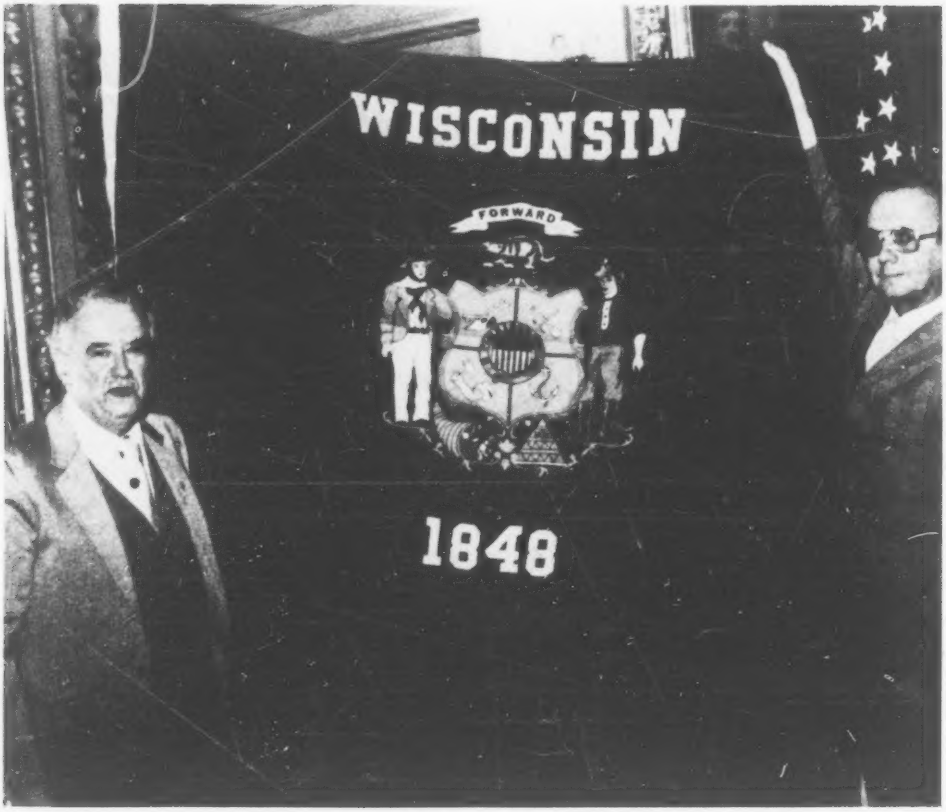
> "**1.10 State ... symbols.** ... The state symbols are as follows: ... the Wisconsin state animal is the badger (taxidea taxus); the Wisconsin domestic animal is the dairy cow (bos taurus); the Wisconsin wildlife animal is the white-tailed deer (odocoileus virginianus) ... "

Insect: honey bee. Selection of the honey bee as official state insect was achieved when statute Section 1.10 was amended by Chapter 326, Laws of 1977. The bill which became law was introduced at the request of the third grade class of Holy Family School of Marinette and the Wisconsin Honey Producers Association. Attempts to allow all elementary school pupils in the state to decide the selection by popular ballot were unsuccessful. Other contenders for the title were the monarch butterfly, dragon fly, ladybug and mosquito.

> "**1.10 State ... symbols.** ... The state symbols are as follows: ... the Wisconsin state insect is the honey bee (apis mellifera)... "

Mineral and rock: galena and red granite. Chapter 14, Laws of 1971, amended statute Section 1.10 to make galena the official state mineral and red granite the state rock. The proposal was introduced at the request of the Kenosha Gem and Mineral Society to promote geological awareness. Criteria for initial selection by the Wisconsin Geological Society included nativity, abundance, uniqueness, economic value and historical significance.

> "**1.10 State ... symbols.** ... The state symbols are as follows: ... the Wisconsin state mineral is the galena (lead sulphide) and the Wisconsin state rock is the red granite... "


WISCONSIN
FORWARD
1848

Governor Lee Sherman Dreyfus and Representative Robert Behnke hold up the state flag as it was changed by Chapter 286, Laws of 1979.

Addenda

Additions and Revisions: governmental actions through June 30, 1981

Vocational, Technical and Adult Education in Wisconsin:

Industrial Programs — Welding

An all-woman welding class sponsored by CETA at Madison Area Technical College has attracted this student.

ADDENDA

The additions and revisions listed here result from actions occurring after the *1981-1982 Wisconsin Blue Book* went to press and up to June 30, 1981. Information in the Addenda is presented in the same sequence as in the Blue Book proper.

BIOGRAPHIES

Addenda relating to pages 1 to 94.

John T. Manske (Rep.), 47th Assembly District.*

Born Edgerton, November 6, 1952; single. Graduate Milton Union High School; B.S. in education UW-Whitewater 1975; M.A. in public policy and administration UW-Madison 1978. Legislator, part-time college instructor; former production worker; retail manager and self-employed painter. Member Milton Historical Society; Milton 4-H (project leader); Jaycees; Rock Runners Club; Rock County Republican Party; received the "Outstanding Young Man of America" award in 1975 and 1977. Former member Milton Bicentennial Com.; Milton Ecology Club. Member Milton City Council 1973-77, 1979-81. Former mbr. Milton Planning Comm.; Milton Library Board; Milton-Milton Town Jt. Fire Comm.

Elected to Assembly in June 1981 special election.

Telephone: District: (608) 868-2641.

Voting Address: 509 Golden Lane, Milton 53563.

Mailing address: State Capitol, Madison 53702.

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*In a recount on July 13, 1981, Mr. Manske was the winner by 2 votes. Further action may be taken.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Addenda relating to pages 257 to 326.

LEGISLATIVE AGENCIES

Debt Management, Joint Survey Committee on

Members: THOMAS E. LAWRENCE (citizen member), succeeding Paul Schilling.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Addenda relating to pages 327 to 570.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Health Policy Council: JOHN R. PETERSON, M.D. (succeeding Walter L. Rattan, M.D.).

State Officers Appointed by the Governor as Required by Statute

Officers	Name	Home Address	Term Expires
*Accounting Examining Board Board Sec. 15.405 (1)	Richard Sass	Madison	July 1, 1982
	Darwin Broenen	Milwaukee	July 1, 1985
*Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers and Land Surveyors, Examining Board of Sec. 15.405 (2)	Kenneth Olson	South Range	July 1, 1981
	David Martin	Neenah	July 1, 1982
	Jerome Quinn	Green Bay	July 1, 1983
Arts Board Sec. 15.105 (8)	DeEtte Knowlton Beilfuss	Middleton	May 1, 1984
*Banking Review Board Sec. 15.555 (1)	John Schunk	Verona	May 1, 1985
	Frank E. Rizzo[1] (reappointment)	Kenosha	May 1, 1986
*Barbers Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (14)	Calvin Zernicke	Neenah	July 1, 1983
	Arthur Richio (reappointment)	Kenosha	July 1, 1984

State Officers Appointed by the Governor as Required by Statute—Cont.

Officers	Name	Home Address	Term Expires
Debt Management, Joint Survey Com. on Sec. 13,49 (1)	Thomas E. Lawrence (succeeding Paul Schilling)	Port Washington	Pleas. of Gov.
*Dentistry Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (6)	Frank Shuler, Jr., D.D.S.	Clinton	July 1, 1985
*Domestic Abuse, Council on Sec. 15.197 (16)	Steve Bovalek	Elk Mound	July 1, 1983
Elections Board Sec. 15.61	Gary Aamodt (succeeding Matthew J. Flynn)	Madison	May 1, 1983
	Stephen Beyer (succeeding John A. Sturm)	New London	May 1, 1983
	Gregory B. Conway (reappointment)	Green Bay	May 1, 1983
	Esther Kaplan (reappointment)	Madison	May 1, 1983
	William A. Mattke (reappointment)	Whitehall	May 1, 1983
	John H. Niebler (reappointment)	Menomonee Falls	May 1, 1983
	Helen Sigmund (succeeding Carol Skornicka)	Stevens Point	May 1, 1983
*Employment Relations Commission Sec. 15.58	Herman Torosian (reappointment)	Madison	March 1, 1987
Health Policy Council Sec. 14.017 (3)	John R. Peterson, M.D. (succeeding Walter Rattan, M.D.)	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1983
*Industry, Labor and Human Relations, Secy. of Sec. 15.22	Lowell B. Jackson[1] (succeeding Joseph N. Noll)	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.
Interstate Compact on Placement of Children, Administrator of Sec. 48.988	Severa Austin (succeeding Robert H. Lizon)	Stoughton	Pleas. of Gov.
*Judicial Commission Sec. 757.83	Shirley Crinion	Eau Claire	August 1, 1984
*Labor and Industry Review Commission Sec. 15.225 (1)	Pamela Anderson[1] (succeeding LaVerne Ausman)	Madison	March 1, 1985
	David A. Pearson[1] (succeeding John R. Hayon)	McFarland	March 1, 1987
Laboratory of Hygiene Board Sec. 15.915 (2)	William R. Schmidt	La Crosse	July 1, 1984
Migrant Labor, Council on Sec. 15.227 (8)	Harold Sargent (succeeding Paul Hedrick)	Antigo	July 1, 1982
	Florencia P. Garza (succeeding Carlos Reyes)		
*Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Commission Sec. 14.82 (1)	William Howe	Prairie du Chien	Sept. 25, 1983
	Frederick R. Funk (succeeding Barbara A. Frank	Onalaska	Sept. 25, 1984
*Nursing Home Administrator Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (7m)	Hallie L. Nordhagen	Whitehall	July 1, 1983
*Optometry Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (8)	John R. Keating, O.D. Janesville	July 1, 1985	
*Pharmacy Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (9)	Meredith L. Nelson (succeeding Thora Vervoren)	Merrill	July 1, 1985
*Psychology Examining Board Sec. 15 405 (10m)	Dr. Paul Williams	Brookfield	July 1, 1982
*Public Defender Board Sec. 15.78	Gordon B. Baldwin	Madison	May 1, 1982
	Allen Schraufnagel	Elroy	May 1, 1982
	Jack Steinhilber	Oshkosh	May 1, 1982
	William B. Kopish	Marinette	May 1, 1983
	Edward F. Pinzer	Wauwatosa	May 1, 1983
	Herbert Raether	Columbus	May 1, 1983
*Savings and Loan Review Board Sec. 15.825 (1)	Henry J. Geissler	Chippewa Falls	May 1, 1983
	B. Ann Neviaser	Madison	May 1, 1983
	Harold E. Scales	Madison	May 1, 1983
*Tax Appeals Commission Sec. 15.105 (1)	William Bradford Smith (succeeding Keith R. Clifford)	Madison	March 1, 1987
	Thomas R. Timken (reappointment)	Wausau	March 1, 1987

*Nominated by the Governor and with the advice and consent of the Senate appointed.

[1] Has been nominated by the Governor but not yet confirmed by the Senate.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: COMMERCE

Banking, Office of the Commissioner of

Banking Review Board: JOHN SCHUNK (succeeding August Renner).

Regulation and Licensing, Department of

Accounting Examining Board. RICHARD SAAS, *vice chairperson;* DARWIN BROENEN.

Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers and Land Surveyors, Examining Board of:

Designers' Section: JEROME QUINN (public member), *chairperson.*

Land Surveyors' Section: DAVID MARTIN (public member); KENNETH OLSON.

Barbers Examining Board: CALVIN ZERNICKE (public member).

Dentistry Examining Board: FRANK SHULER (succeeding John Lueck).

Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters Examining Board: MARILYN MULLARKY resigned (effective May 19, 1981).

Pharmacy Examining Board: MEREDITH L. NELSON (succeeding Thora Vervoren).

Psychology Examining Board: PAUL WILLIAMS, *secretary.*

Savings and Loan, Office of the Commissioner of

Savings and Loan Review Board: HENRY J. GEISSLER, B. ANN NEVIASER, HAROLD E. SCALES.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: EDUCATION

University of Wisconsin System

UW-Center System: Chancellor: EDWARD B. FORT resigned (effective August 30, 1981).

Laboratory of Hygiene: Board: WILLIAM R. SCHMIDT (public health agency member).

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

Natural Resources, Department of

Air Pollution Control Council: DR. LARRY LINDESMITH resigned (effective July 1, 1981).

Wisconsin Waterways Commission: HAROLD MARES resigned (effective May 22, 1981).

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: HUMAN RELATIONS AND RESOURCES

Employment Relations Commission

Commissioners: GARY L. COVELLI, *chairperson;* MORRIS SLAVNEY, HERMAN TOROSIAN.

Health and Social Services.Department of

Council on Domestic Abuse: STEVE BAVOLEK.

Industry, Labor and Human Relations, Department of

Secretary: LOWELL B. JACKSON (succeeding Joseph N. Noll), confirmation pending.

Council on Migrant Labor: HAROLD SARGENT (employer member), succeeding Paul Hedrick; FLORENCIA P. GARZA (employe member), succeeding Carlos Reyes.

Labor and Industry Review Commission: PAMELA ANDERSON (succeeding LaVerne Ausman), DAVID A. PEARSON (succeeding John R. Hayon), confirmations pending.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: GENERAL EXECUTIVE

Administration, Department of

Tax Appeals Commission: WILLIAM BRADFORD SMITH (succeeding Keith R. Clifford).

Arts Board: DEETTE KNOWLTON BEILFUSS; R. RICHARD WAGNER resigned (effective May 1, 1981).

Elections Board: GARY AAMODT (designated by Assembly Speaker), succeeding Matthew J. Flynn; STEPHEN BEYER (designated by Governor), succeeding John A. Sturm; HELEN SIGMUND (designated by Wisconsin Democratic Party), succeeding Carol Skornicka.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: REGIONAL AGENCIES

Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission

Members: NORMAN STEGMANN (Door County), succeeding Maurice M. Millard.

Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Members: IRENE BROWN (Milwaukee County), MICHAEL WELLS (Racine County).

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: INTERSTATE AGENCIES

Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission

Wisconsin Members: FREDERICK R. FUNK (succeeding Barbara A. Frank), WILLIAM HOWE.

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Addenda relating to pages 571 to 606.

Judicial Commission

Members: SHIRLEY CRINION (public member).

Mailing Address: Room 302 Tenney Building, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703.

JUDICIAL BRANCH: COURT OF APPEALS

Judges of the Court of Appeals: JUDGE ROBERT C. CANNON, District I (Milwaukee), resigned (effective August 1, 1981).

JUDICIAL BRANCH: CIRCUIT COURTS

Judges of Circuit Courts

Iron County: JOHN P. VARDA (succeeding Judge Alex J. Raineri) for a term expiring July 31, 1982.

Milwaukee County, Branch 23: JUDGE FREDERICK P. KESSLER resigned (effective June 2, 1981).

Waupaca County, Branch 1: PHILIP M. KIRK (succeeding Judge A. Donald Zwickey) for a term expiring July 31, 1981.

STATISTICS

Addenda relating to pages 607 to 816.

STATISTICS: LOCAL GOVERNMENT

County Officers in Wisconsin

Coroner (for terms expiring January 3, 1983): *Barron County,* DR. VOLDEMARS NARINE (succeeding Michael L. Beehner, M.D.); *Buffalo County,* WILLIAM G. ENGFER (succeeding Louis A. Falligant); *Menominee County,* RICHARD HERRERA (succeeding Robert Waukau).

District Attorney (for a term expiring January 3, 1983): *Washington County,* DAVID CHARLES RESHESKE (succeeding Fred A. Fink).

ELECTIONS

Addenda relating to pages 855 to 947.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY BY DISTRICT

Special Election, June 30, 1981

Assembly District	Pol. Party	Candidates	Vote
47th	Dem.	Kathleen A. Soderbloom	2,938*
	Rep.	John T. Manske	2,940*

*Recount vote totals.
Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY
Special Election, June 30, 1981

County or Part	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Dane (part)	47th	Soderbloom	1,938*	Manske	1,154*
Green (part)	47th	Soderbloom	21*	Manske	24*
Rock (part)	47th	Soderbloom	979*	Manske	1,762*

*Recount vote totals.
Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

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Home Economics Programs — Food Service

Experienced instructors assure that food service continues to be a popular program at Fox Valley Technical Institute.

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